THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,176. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PERSONAL.

A.—THE FAIREST FLOWERS OF THE SEASON.—Sadda Rang and Lalla Rang. So say we all of us.

ANNETTIE.
The Tammany will give two performances Christmas. We expect you and Rachel to go.
HARRY AND GUS.

CAMILLE.—YOU HAD BETTER SELL THE INDIA shawl, velvet cloak, silk dresses brought from Europe. I cannot take them. Address CAMILLE, Herald office.

CONSCIOUS—IMPOSSIBLE TO POSTPONE. MEET ME this morning, sure, 22d instant, before 10 o'clock, No 9 Dominick street; after that send note same place as last time, when and where to see you. Interview strictly confidential, and likewise to your interest. S.

C. H. L., SILVER CREEK.—"THE VEIL HAS NOT taken the roses, but the roses the veil." I was doubtful or should have recognized you Wednesday, Sixth avenue car, 2½ o'clock. Say if it were you.

FANTASCA—DO TRY AND GET ME A BOX FOR THE bal d'opera to-night. I think you can get one at Durand & Hirschy's, 733 Broadway. LENAH

GEORGE—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO THE General Post Office. I have something of great importance to communicate to you. RUBY.

G. A. S. CO.—WHO IS SADDA RANG AND LALLA Rand? Answer, through Personals, to WINDY.

INFORMATION WANTED.—$20 REWARD WILL BE paid any one who will give information of Mrs. Hayes and family of three children, now here, who came from England in ship Denmark, June 9. Address A. S., 394 Herald office.

IF THE FOLLOWING MEN WHO SERVED IN THE Navy during the war will call on WM. McCREADY, at Mutual Club House, 624 Broadway, they will hear something to their advantage:—Patrick Daley, Wm. E. Griffiths, T. Loubert, J. Nee, J. McAniston, T. A. Bannon.

IF ALBERTO CUTTING, FORMERLY OF BOSTON, will send his business address to Valentine May, at Astor House, he will hear something to his advantage.

IF THE LADY WHO WAS SEATED IN THE GALLERY at Bryant's Minstrels on Monday evening wishes to see the gentleman whom she recognized down stairs, she will please address PIERCE, Herald office.

JULIET.—MEET ME AT CAMERON BALL THURSDAY night, Irving Hall; see the shadow dance. GOTTSCH.

JOE.—ADDRESS YOUR LETTERS TO 114 WEST Twenty-sixth street. EMMA WILSON.

MARY F.—CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND THE street you know, 2:30 P. M. B—Y.

SIXTH STREET.—WILL THE LADY WHO WAS ESCORTED home from the Academy Monday evening by a gentleman, who dared not speak, please address R. A., office No. 2, Amity street?

SAM.—ARRIVED HERE THIS MORNING TO ASSIST you as ever. Address M. B., of R., Herald office.

SEVENTH AVENUE CAR MONDAY.—WILL THE LADY in green plaid please send her address to BILLY, Herald office?

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, MONDAY NIGHT.—WILL MR White call or send address to HENRY S***R, 34 West Fourteenth street?

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO LEFT 16 EAST Thirteenth street so abruptly on Friday night, the 17th, please call and I will explain. HATTIE.

YOUNG LADY WHO RECOGNIZED GENT GOING out of theatre Monday evening; please describe hat and earrings to prevent mistake. Address FORTUNATE, Herald office.

$1,000 REWARD.—KIDNAPPED FROM THE ST. James Hotel, Boston, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., of Sunday, November 28, a little Girl, answering to the name of "Corinna Lewis." The child is about seven years old, tall and slim of her age; has flaxen hair, that was quite long and flowing when she was taken; clear hazel eyes; two front teeth gone and a small scar on the right side of her face. It is possible that she may be disguised as a boy, and as she will go unwillingly she may be drugged and carried as a sick child. She has been taken in violation of a direct order of the Massachusetts Supreme Court by a man about 29 years old, who is about five feet nine inches high, slim, has dark brown hair, thin pointed face, with full forehead; blue eyes, thin mustache and goatee; usually quite dressy; has a nervous and impatient manner. The mother, thus deprived of an idolized child, begs the sympathy and aid of the entire public. The above reward will be paid to the person who will deliver the child to HENRY B. RICHMOND, 25 and 26 Old State House, Boston, Mass., to whom all communications may be addressed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE UNITED BROTHers Lodge, No. 1, of the city of New York, held at No. 168 Hester street, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, 1869, President John Anderson presiding, it was moved and seconded that all the members of a lodge bearing the name of the United Brothers Lodge, No. 2, of Brooklyn, L. I., are hereby expelled from all the rights of the order and all brethren are hereby notified of the same. By order of
MILLS, Secretary. JOHN ANDERSON, President.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

A. HYNARD—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, looking glasses, baggage, &c., 832 West Fourteenth street. Packed, shipped or moved, in city or country, job or load; responsible for breakage. Money advanced.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES FOR HOLIDAY presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, 619 Broadway, New York.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE MISSISSIPPI State Lottery, for the benefit of the Orphans' Home at Lauderdale Springs; drawn in public at 55 Main street, Columbus, Miss.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 135.—TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.
42, 63, 71, 16, 14, 19, 21, 22, 25, 5, 9, 2, 69.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 136.—TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.
4, 24, 55, 56, 19, 75, 31, 67, 26, 27, 4, 13, 18, 78.
McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers.
All communications must be addressed McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Columbus, Miss.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
EXTRA CLASS 373—TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.
5, 36, 49, 15, 13, 68, 52, 67, 45, 62, 9, 21, 7, 17.
CLASS 374—TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.
21, 47, 32, 41, 71, 8, 28, 25, 11, 42, 21, 3.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET, Dec. 16, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, calculated from October 7, 1869, to day of payment will be added. On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS, MADE BY JOHN KELLY, constantly on hand at the Webster Restaurant, 1,259 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. Private families supplied by the quart or gallon.

HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS ARE CAUTIONED against giving orders for Rocky Mountain Bitters to a young man about 21 years old, pock marked and of Irish descent; he is not authorized to do any business for us whatever. ROCKY MOUNTAIN BITTERS CO., 207 Fulton st.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT NO. 26—New York, Dec. 21, 1869.—Notice.—Carriages conveying company to the Bal d'Opera des Artistes Francais at the French theatre, in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, will approach from Sixth avenue. In taking up coaches will form in Fourteenth street, towards Seventh avenue. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger without regard to distance in the city. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.
JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 727.—DECEMBER 21, 1869.
76, 44, 66, 77, 1, 58, 45, 61, 3, 23, 19, 12, 48.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 728.—DECEMBER 21, 1869.
52, 3, 58, 71, 63, 51, 1, 15, 14, 37, 7, 46, 69, 43.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 703.—DECEMBER 21, 1869.
63, 11, 33, 16, 18, 1, 24, 46, 77, 71, 64, 51, 59.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 704.—DECEMBER 21, 1869.
69, 11, 57, 64, 48, 52, 2, 17, 1, 66, 61, 20, 76, 24.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway and
153 Fulton street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BARGE, 210x32, suitable for any purpose. To be seen at foot of West Fifty-ninth street.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 55 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

STEAMER FOR SALE—SIDEWHEEL, 120 FEET LONG; draws four feet water; good order. Apply to LINDSAY, WALTON & CO., 58 John street.

WANTED—A SLOOP OR YACHT, 45 TO 50 FEET long, 16 to 17 feet beam, "fast." Address, stating condition, price, &c., GEORGE W. MILES & CO., Milford, Conn.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD EXPRESS WANTED—CHEAP, FOR CASH. Address EXPRESS, Williamsburg Post office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, ending December 23, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved artificial human eye, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK CLUB AND OTHER SKATES AT REduced prices. ALFRED WOODHAM, 221 Canal street.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton street. Orders solicited.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

BIRDS.—THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF MOCKING Birds in the country; Parrots, Thrushes, Blackbirds, Canary and other Singing Birds; Mocking Bird Food, Bird Cages, &c., at Mrs. ROEDER'S, No. 128 West Broadway, New York.

BIRDS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—FINE SINGING Canaries, Mocking Birds, Cages, Goldfish, Seed; also Rich's Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, at 85 Fourth avenue, block above Stewart's.

CANARY BIRDS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, CHEAPer than elsewhere, at DAVID VENTIN'S, 407 Canal st.

SINGING BIRDS, DOGS, PET ANIMALS, GOLD FISH, Globes, Aquaria, Shells and tame Monkeys, &c.; prices low for holiday presents. E. MUIR, 420 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
Major C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer,
Corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
Regular sale THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
Large invoice of Portland Sleighs.
Extra stylish thoroughbred black saddle Horse; warranted sound and kind in all harness; 15½ hands, 6 years old; prompt driver; must be seen to be appreciated; can trot close to three minutes. Was withdrawn from our last sale, but will be sold to-day, without reserve.
One doctor's Gig, in good order.
One top Wagon, first class maker.
Horse Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
One pair closely matched bay Morgan Horses, 15¼ hands, 4 and 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot in 3:30 together; very prompt and stylish drivers.
Large invoice of double and single Harness.
Lot of Buffalo and Wolf Skin Robes.
Bay Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old, warranted kind in all harness; believed to be sound; very stylish, prompt driver; superior family or coupe horse.
Bay Horse, 15½ hands, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; free and stylish driver; unsurpassed as a family horse, for which he has been used the past year.
Several other Horses, top and no top Wagons, &c.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1863, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janizcar, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE HORSES ARE IN THE country for the winter desires a Pair to replace them for one, two or three months. Has an excellent private stable and the best of care and grooming guaranteed. Address P., box 2,802 Post office.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES,
WAREROOMS 656 BROADWAY,
offer for sale a fine assortment of fashionable Carriages and Sleighs of the latest designs, which they will sell at reduced prices.

AT 33 BARCLAY STREET—LIGHT SIX SEAT COUPE and four seat Rockaways, Britzkas, Victorias, Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Buggies, 130 pound Road Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. HICKS.

A.—I AM FINISHING SOME ELEGANT COUPES, Clarences and Landaus, of new designs, for sale at factory prices, by JAMES B. BREWSTER, 65 East Twenty-fifth street.

A VERY FINE SIX SEAT SLEIGH AT A BARGAIN.—Large assortment Pony Sleighs, Albany and Portland Cutters, shifting seats, Business Sleighs, &c.
CALVIN WITTY'S Sleigh Emporium, 638 Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A PAIR OF HORSES well matched, that can trot in three minutes or less, sound and kind, can find a purchaser at a low price, by addressing box 2,929 Post office, stating price.

A GOOD SINGLE TRUCK AND HARNESS, INCLUDing pole and whiffletrees, for sale; price $150; all in good order. Apply to WM. LEISON, 130 Duane street.

A THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE SHIFTING SEAT Sleigh, second hand, sold low; Clarences, Landaus, Coupes, Landaulets, 500 Carriages, one-third less this month than former prices. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A SECOND HAND COACH, BUILT BY BREWSTER & Co., and in very good order at CORBETT & SCHARCH'S, 122 and 126 West Twenty-fifth street.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS—CHOICE VARIETY AT LOW figures; also
Fine Buffalo, Wolf, Fox and other Robes; Horse Blankets at cost to close out.
Fine line light Harness at less than wholesale prices; Whips, Bells, &c., very low.
Carriages reduced 40 per cent.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
58 Liberty street.
58 Liberty street.
58 Liberty street.

BEST DAPPLE GRAY HORSE IN NEW YORK—16 hands high, heavy long tail and mane, stylish driver, sound and kind; will be sold under value; also fine large bay horse, 16 hands, suitable for coupe or business purposes; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire for ROLFF, at stable 17 West Twenty-third street.

B.—SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS.
SLEIGHS.
SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS.
WOOD BROTHERS are now selling the new styles Portland and Boston made Sleighs, from the best manufacturers, and have a full stock of these light and elegant modern goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.
Cutters from $35 to $400.
They are offering the old fashioned Albany style of Sleighs, as made by
JAMES GOOLD & SON,
and others,
50 per cent
below last year's prices,
warranted in every respect of the best workmanship.
WOOD BROTHERS,
596 Broadway.

CLARENCES, COUPES, LANDAUS,
Landaulettes, Rockaways, 4 and 6 seats, and all fashionable Carriages, superbly finished, at a low figure during Christmas week. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder,
18 East Eighteenth street, near Broadway.

CLIPPING, $10 PER HORSE, BY WILSON, WALKER & Foster's Patent Horse Clipping Machines, at 135 West Thirty-ninth street. Work done with neatness and despatch. Horses from the country clipped and returned same day. Machines for sale.

CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.
A full assortment for Holiday presents, by
BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome street),
corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street.

ELEGANT BROUGHAMS, COUPES, LANDAUS
and other fashionable Carriages, suitable
for Holiday gifts, for sale by
BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome street),
corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE—A CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE, NEARLY new. Price $600. Inquire at 23 East Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-SEATED SLEIGH, VERY LIGHT and in good order. To be seen at private stable No. 6 West Twenty-fourth street. Price $175.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT BREWSTER COUPE ROCKAway, crimson lined, pole and shafts, but little used, at CORBETT'S, 124 West Twenty-fifth street. Please examine, and call at 134 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TEAM OF WORKING HORSES, Truck, Harness, &c.; must be sold, owner having no further use. Can be seen at 785 Washington st., near Jane.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID DOUBLE TRUCK, very strong and almost new. Inquire at PAUL WERNER'S, 227 West Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE EXPRESS WAGON, one Portland single Sleigh and one Pony Phaeton; all in good order. A good single Truck wanted. Apply at 63 Centre street.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—5,000 Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Harness; also government Clothing, Blankets, &c., &c., wholesale and retail by
PITKIN & CO.,
No. 5 Park place, New York.
71 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

KIMBALL'S PORTLAND SLEIGHS,
S. E. BATES, Agent,
Corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth street.

ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH DAPPLE GRAY COUPE Horses in New York, six years old, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind; four other good Horses; will be sold cheap; two Road Wagons. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

SPEED, STYLE AND BEAUTY.
JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Wednesday, December 22, at 11 o'clock, at 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street, 1 bay Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old, sound and kind. 1 bay Mare, 15.3 hands; trots in 2:50. 1 sorrel Pony, 14.3 hands; trots in 2:55. 1 black Horse, 15¾ hands; trots in 2:50. 1 do.; trots in 3:10. Brown Mare, 6 years old; very fast. 1 flag tail sorrel Horse; warranted to trot in 2:45 on day of sale. 1 Patchen Mare, 15½ hands, 5 years old. 1 gray Horse, 15½ hands; a fine saddle horse. 10 Sleighs, 15 Express and Business Wagons; Robes, Bells, Blankets; a large invoice of Harness, &c. Sale positive.

SPEED.—THE BROWN TROTTING HORSE GENERAL BUTLER, JR., well known on the Coney Island road; has trotted on the Prospect Park in 2:36 to wagon; 15½ hands, eight years old, sound and kind; fine pole horse; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Can be seen at 219 West Forty-first street till sold.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, ROBES, SLEIGHS—AT REduced prices; all styles in great variety; 700 straps Bells at $1 and upwards; 250 Robes, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SLEIGHS, some with driver's seat behind, pole and shafts; also a fine assortment of Carriages. Apply to M. CURLEY, Carriage Manufacturer, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street, N. Y.

STABLE FIXTURES—OF IRON, VENTILATING STALL Partitions, Hay Racks, Mangers, Box Stall Fixtures and a new patent Crib, with hay rack, manger with food guard, tumbling water pot and hitching arrangement combined. JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., corner of Reade, Centre and Elm streets.

STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES, AC.—ON CLEAN AND well lighted floors. Apply to CORBETT & SCHARCH, 122 and 126 West Twenty-fifth street.

WANTED—A LIGHT TOP BUGGY, BY ONE OF OUR city makers. Address, with lowest price and description, B., box 1,049 Post office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE 204 EAST TWELFTH street, until November 1, 1870; contains five stalls and box stall, carriage room and large loft; all in good order; also a coachman's dwelling attached. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street, New York.

WANTED—A HORSE TO DRIVE THIS WINTER, BY a responsible party, for his keep, to go a few miles in the country; the best of care will be given. Any one having such will address W. V. T., Herald office.

10 SLEIGHS, ONE, TWO AND THREE SEAT; 2 BUSIness and 1 Cart Sled, 1 Phaeton, 1 Depot Wagon, 1 Coach, 1 Concord Express Wagon, 2 no top Buggies, at 226 Spring street, corner of Clarke.

$125 FOR A 130-POUND ROAD WAGON—IN PERfect order, built by Stivers, at 219 West Forty-first street.

300 SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, ROBES, SLEIGHS, Portland, pony, swell and six seat, from $35 up; new and second hand Clarences, Coaches, Coupes, Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, Top, Road and Express Wagons; Sulkeys, Gigs, Blankets from $2 up, Bells; all kinds Robes at very low prices. Call and be convinced.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. OSWALD SCHOLZ has, this day, been admitted as partner in our firm.
NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1869. A. J. WONDRA & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the style of Parsons Brothers & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. J. PARSONS.
C. C. PARSONS.
H. P. AMMIDOWN.
The business will be continued by Mr. WM. J. PARSONS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, LOCATED NEAR principal hotels, offers for sale her entire business, with desirable lease and fixtures; location unsurpassed and paying business, established over 15 years. Rare opportunity. Apply to
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PERSON WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS can have an interest in a business that will pay well. Apply at Cigar Stand, No. 9 Murray street.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $800, IN A manufacturing business, well established; large order on hand that can be supplied less 30 days; profits over 200 per cent. Address CASH, Herald office.

A PRACTICAL CUSTOM SHIRT CUTTER, WHO UNderstands the business, would like to form the acquaintance of a person with capital, to open a gents' furnishing and shirt store; references exchanged. Address CUTTER, Herald office, for one week.

A RARE CHANCE.—WE HAVE FOR SALE AN INterest in the well known House of Commons, 25 West Houston street. To the right man this is a chance for a fortune; must be attentive, as present proprietor is away much of his time. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

A CHANCE FOR ALL.—AN ARTICLE THAT PAYS 200 per cent profit; ready sale. Call and see it in practical operation at room 21 National Hotel, Cortlandt street.
CHARLES E. PIERCE.

A RARE CHANCE.—PARTNER WANTED, IN FIRST class old established real estate business, one of the best in the country, doing large business; first class references given and required. Address, with real name and address, REAL ESTATE, box 133 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS PARTNER, WITH $500, of good address, to take charge of the business; he can make over $30 weekly. Apply to Dr. COX, 159 Varick street.

AN INTEREST OR THE WHOLE OF A FIRST CLASS Dining Saloon on Broadway for sale; doing a very fine business. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $1,000 to $1,500 cash, as partner in a well established business, paying 100 per cent profit; or regular salary, with capital secured, if preferred. Apply at 148 Fulton street, room No. 6.

A MAN WANTED—TO JOIN IN ONE OF THE BEST Meat and Provision Markets in Brooklyn; a rare chance for a man of small capital to get right into business; from $600 to $1,000. Inquire of LOCKE & MORGAN, 40 Broadway, New York.

A HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED REAL Estate Business on Broadway for sale reasonably; low rent; good reason for selling. Call immediately.
WOOLF & CO., 179 Fifth avenue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—A long established Restaurant and Dining Saloon in Brooklyn, doing a large business; long lease to run; good reasons for selling. Call for particulars at 95 Liberty street, room 28.

BE READY TO INVEST YOUR SPARE MONEY IN the N. Y. A. Co.'s Popular Issue. Coupons attached. Stock offered soon.

JANUARY 1, 1870.—$2,000 WANTED, WITH A MAN OF good character and meaning business to take an active part in one of the most profitable and respectable businesses. I have no confidence in these advertisements, but let the right man try this. Address, with reference, L. H. U., box 152 Herald office.

NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ENGAGE IN business on a small capital, can meet with several opportunities by inquiring at No. 48 Broad street, room 26.

PARTNER WANTED.—A WHOLESALE HOUSE IN the lower part of the city desire a party with from $35,000 to $40,000, either as special or active partner. The business is well established and of the first mercantile order and presents rare inducements to a party with the requisite means. Address M. & C., Herald office.

PARTNER WITH $2,000, IN A NEW BUSINESS, paying large profit. Call for three days at 144 Wooster street.

THE STOCK OF THE N. Y. A. CO.,
Popular Issue, will be offered at the various agencies soon.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, PARTNER WITH FROM $50,000 to $100,000 cash, to buy up a large tract valuable real estate, at terminus of three the largest railroads in this country; property can be got at figure that will pay over 100 per cent in less than one year; best references given. Address G. B. J., box 133 Herald office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER, with $50,000 to $100,000, as additional capital in a wholesale dry goods house now forming. Address C. W. MOORE (formerly of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.), 331 Broadway.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH $5,000 to $10,000, in a first class hardware and house furnishing establishment; object to increase the business; doing a good business. Address box D Herald office.

WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH $20,000, in a lucrative cash business; satisfactory references given and required; only principals need apply, with real name. Address S., box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER, WITH about $15,000, in an old established cash manufacturing business which will bear the closest examination; references exchanged. Address B. R. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH ABOUT $2,000, TO INVEST in a manufacturing business; profits large and original capital can quickly be withdrawn; articles manufactured almost monopolies. A man with chemical knowledge preferred. Address C. D. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF about $40,000, to put into an old and well established clothing business. Address box 5,001 Post office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $10,000, TO INcrease a light manufacturing business, well established and paying a handsome profit. The fullest investigation offered. Address MANUFACTURER, box 118 Herald office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS abilities and energy, with a capital of $20,000, as active partner, to take charge of the New York office of a manufacturing concern. Address C. W., box 925 New York Post office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF from $8,000 to $10,000, in manufacturing business, already established. Address box 4,212 New York Post office.

$100 TO $1,000.—PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS that pays well can find a good opportunity either to travel or locate. Call on MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

$1,000.—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $1,000 CAN make $50 per day. Full particulars at 39 Nassau street, room 26, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

$1,500.—WANTED, IN A VERY PROFITABLE manufacturing business, $1,500. Address W. M. S., Herald office.

$2,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN wholesale confectionery business; rare opportunity for party wishing to enter a profitable business. Business men invited. MAX BAYERSDORFER,
General Auctioneer, 384 Bowery.

$4,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER TO TAKE charge of an established manufacturing business in Philadelphia; a business man will find it worthy of investigation. Address MANUFACTURER, box 2,886 New York Post office, with name, &c., for an interview.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN an old established and very profitable business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Address, in confidence, FOOD, Herald office, stating where an interview can be had.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages and to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—A.—"CASH ON HAND" FOR FIRST AND SECOND City Mortgages. Also Loans made on New York city, New Jersey and Westchester Property.
W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S FUNDS TO LOAN—ON CITY IMproved real estate, three or five years; no bonus wanted. Principals address, enclosing surveyor's valuation, &c., &c., THOS. C. ALLEN, New York Post office.

CINCINNATI AND INDIANA RAILROAD BONDS, DAYton and Michigan Railroad Bonds, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Bonds; Evansville City Bonds, Kansas Pacific Railroad Bonds. Other first class securities for investment. For sale by G. COPELAND, 38 Pine street.

DISCONTO BANK.
CAPITAL LIMITED TO $15,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $100 EACH.
The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions for the Disconto Bank.
Two dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscription.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., 59 Exchange place.
FRED'K KUEHNE, of the firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, 51 Broad street.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of the firm of Kremelberg & Co., 160 Pearl street.

FINANCIAL.

BOND AND MORTGAGE, DECEMBER 21.—TO LOAN on first class city House, $10,000. Prompt attention given to applications.
HORATIO SILAS BROWN, 81 Worth street.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
368 Sixth avenue. Booth's Building.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 15 will draw interest from January 1, at
Seven per cent per annum.
A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be paid on and after Monday, January 10.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at the lowest rates of exchange.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND TOWN BONDS, in State of Illinois; first class securities, of undoubted character, below par.
Real valuation of property..............$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns, only..............203,000
Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express free of charge.
Also New York city Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other Stocks and Bonds for profitable investment, at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL LOT OF STUYVESANT Bank Stock. Apply to HALLGARTEN & CO., 28 Broad street.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES WILLING TO LOAN on unimproved Real Estate, Central avenue, Westchester county, can secure policy to amount loaned. Address JAMES PRATT, station G.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, Bankers, 30 Wall street, offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin county, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois); Coupons, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and October, in the city of New York. These bonds are regarded as first class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey.
SAMUEL S. WOOD, JR., 155 Broadway, room No. 9.

MONEY TO LOAN TO FARMERS—ON BOND AND mortgage of New York farms; also first mortgages of such farms purchased. W. Q. RIDDLE, 33 Wall street.

NOTICE.
ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 40 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company (consolidated) will be held at the general offices of the company, 40 Broadway, in this city, and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1870, for the election of three Inspectors of Election and of twenty-one Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will open at 1 and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books of stock will remain closed until the day after the election. C. DAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMANY,
113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.
By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMpany, 46 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.
Whereas, by act of Congress, the office of this Company has been removed from New York to Boston.
Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due January 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date in gold, free of government tax, at this office.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIfornia, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Seven per Cent Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1882), due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Eugene Kelly & Co., 21 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIfornia, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869.
The interest maturing January 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office, in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst.
H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent
State South Carolina.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.
Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange place,
and
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, 12 Pine street, New York,
offer for sale
THE BONDS OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.
These bonds pay seven per cent in gold; have thirty years to run; are free from government taxation; are secured by a land grant of
THREE MILLION ACRES
of the
Finest lands in Kansas and Colorado.
In addition to this special grant the company also owns
THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES IN KANSAS,
which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road.
They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than government securities.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Price 96 and accrued interest, in currency.
PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND CIRCULARS furnished on application.

SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST.
Atlantic Savings Bank,
Chatham square and New Bowery.
On and after Monday, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto under the bylaws.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869.

WE BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES FOR cash; have money to loan on bond and mortgage.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

25TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Office Jersey City Insurance Company, No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 20, 1869.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent (free from government tax), payable on demand. A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

$500.—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN REQUIRING cash advances will please state security. Address S. S., box 2,270 Post office.

$6,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS REAL Estate in New York or Brooklyn, in one sum, or to buy a first mortgage. Apply at 14 Wall street, room 21

$10,000 TO $15,000 TO LOAN—FOR THREE OR five years, on good Store Property; no discount required. Money advanced without delay.
JOSEPH MASON & GEO. B. WALTON, 141 Broadway.

$11,000 WANTED ON FIRST MORTGAGE, OR $5,000 on second Mortgage, on real estate worth $50,000 in the lower part of Westchester county. Address WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE, No. 2 New Chambers street.

$15,000. $12,000, $6,000, $2,000, TO LOAN ON mortgage on improved city property. Mortgages negotiated.
RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street.

$25,800 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty. First mortgages purchased.
A. M. PENTZ, 43 Pine street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS IMproved property, in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey; first bond and mortgage; to principals only.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$1,500,000—TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREpared to lend money on approved real estate in New York city and vicinity; principals only.
JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

$2,500,000.—JOSEPH MASON & GEORGE B. WALTON, 141 Broadway, have the following sums to loan on Bond and Mortgage:—$5,000, $6,000, $7,000, $7,500, $8,000, $10,000, $12,000, $15,000, up to $25,000. Money quickly advanced. First and Second Mortgages cashed.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.—LONDON AND NEW York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly, from pier No. 3 North river, passage at $90, $70 and $30, currency.
CELLA, Jan. 1; BELLONA, Jan. 29;
ATALANTA, Feb. 12.
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rates, apply at No. 55 Broadway. For freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
by the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First cabin..............$100 Steerage..............$35
To London..............105 To London..............40
To Paris..............115 To Paris..............43
Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.
First Cabin, Steerage,
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
Liverpool..............$80 Liverpool..............$30
Halifax..............20 Halifax..............15
St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer......45 St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer......30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

Siberia..Wednesday, Dec. 22	Tarifa......Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra...Thursday, Dec. 23	Java.....Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia..Wednesday, Dec. 29	Aleppo.....Thursday, Jan. 13
Tripoli.....Thursday, Dec. 30	Cuba.....Wednesday, Jan. 19
Nemesis.Wednesday, Jan. 5	Samaria....Thursday, Jan. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin..........$130, gold Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris..............145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of 5th of January will not carry passengers.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
Via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron Mail Steamships
DEUTSCHLAND..............Thursday, Dec. 23
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. H. A. F. Neynaber.
RHEIN..............Dec. 30
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. C. Meyer, will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton,
at the following rates:—
First Cabin..............$120 gold
Second Cabin..............72 gold
Steerage..............25 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..............Saturday, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..............Saturday, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..............Saturday, Jan. 22
Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From New York only $30, steerage.
COLORADO.......Williams.......Wednesday, December 22
NEBRASKA........Guard........Wednesday, December 29
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP COLORADO, Captain Williams, will sail from pier 46 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 8½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
COLORADO..............Wednesday, Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA..............Saturday, Dec. 25
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—

CAMBRIA..........Dec. 25	COLUMBIA..........Jan. 15
IOWA..........Jan. 1	EUROPA..........Jan. 22
CALEDONIA..........Jan. 8	INDIA..........Jan. 29

—and every Saturday thereafter.
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
PENNSYLVANIA, Webster, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain H. F. Schwensen, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, December 22, 1869, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold.
Payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA to sail January 4, 1870.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
PALMYRA sails..............Thursday, December 23
TRIPOLI sails..............Thursday, December 30
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S EMIGRATION OFFICE 86 South street, issue sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and passage tickets from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 South street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND CABIN TICKET ON A steamer, for England or France, at half price. Address LOUIS ROBERT, New York Post office.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $150. $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JANUARY 5—ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Parker.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, January 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..............Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene, via Nassau..........Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..............Jan. 6
For freight or passage apply to
L. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Friday, Dec. 24
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..............Thursday, Jan. 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain George B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Thursday, Dec. 23, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston Steamers.
Sailing every Saturday, at 3 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer GULF STREAM, Captain McCrerry, at pier 20 East river, will sail Friday, December 24.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
comprising the first class steamships
MISSISSIPPI..............Captain William P. Henry
CRESCENT CITY..............Captain J. B. Hildredth
SHERMAN..............Captain Henry S. Quick
GENERAL MEADE..............Captain A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES..............Captain Geo. R. Smith
The steamship
UNITED STATES,
Captain Geo. R. Smith,
will be despatched on Friday, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
The MISSISSIPPI will succeed Friday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
FREDERIC BAKER,
40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
GEORGE CROMWELL, Clapp........Friday, December 24
CORTES, Nelson..............Friday, December 31
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer WEYBOSSET, Captain Parish, will leave pier 21 East river, Friday, December 24.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch
The first class steamer MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, on Thursday, December 23, from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The ALABAMA will follow, and sail on Saturday, Jan. 1.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

NOTICE.—FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR Savannah, Ga., direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship Ticket Office, 15 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHwest and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
MANHATTAN, Captain M. S. Woodhull,
on Saturday, December 25, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER will follow and sail on Tuesday, 28th.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest.—Regular Line.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, commander,
will sail THURSDAY, December 23, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector street.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15; Jacksonville, $24.
Through Bills of Lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail December 30.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37 North river, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.
MERRY CHRISTMAS.
BARGAINS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Entire lower floor filled with Holiday Goods of every description.
25,000 Dolls, of every kind.
Talking, Crying, Masked and Fancy Dolls.
Wax Crying Dolls, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
Largest Wax Doll in the city for $1.
Wax Crying Dolls, with hair, 10c., 15c., 20c. to 75c.
5,000 fine French Dolls, 50c. to $9.
Work, Glove, Handkerchief, Collar Perfumery; Candy Surprise and Fancy Boxes.
2,000 China Tea Sets, 25c. to $5.
Parian Figures and Boxes, 5c. to $5.
Fancy Vases. Come
Jewel Caskets. and
Watch Cases. look
Writing Desks. through
Cigar Stands. our
Paper Weights. Five Cent,
Box Toys. Ten Cent,
Cups and Saucers. Twenty-five Cent,
Inkstands. Fifty Cent,
Toilet Sets. and
Watch Safes. Seventy-five Cent
Bouquet Holders. Departments.
Fancy Mirrors. You will find
Tobacco Cases. the same goods
Card Receivers. that are sold at
Paint Boxes. the Dollar stores.
Comic Toys, &c., &c.
SCHOOLS AND FAIRS SUPPLIED.
The store will be open this week until 10 P. M., to accommodate those who wish to avoid the rush during the day.
EMBROIDERIES AT LESS THAN COST.
Worked Linen Sets, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
Very fine Sets, in fancy boxes, $1, $1 25.
Worked Chemisettes, 50c., 75c., 95c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
Needlework Collars, 15c., 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c.
Linen Collars, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.
Fine Fluted Collars at 10c.
3,000 rich Lace Collars, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
2,000 real Lace Collars, 35c. to $5.
1,000 Fancy Valenciennes Collars, $25 to $75.
RIBBON VELVETS,
TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &C., &C.
CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
BARGAINS FOR HANDKERCHIEFS.
Fine hemmed Handkerchiefs, 9c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10c. to 75c.
Tape bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c. to 25c.
Needlework lace trimmed, 25c. to 31c.
Needlework and hemstitched, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
Needlework Initials, 25c., 31c., 35c.
3,000 Hemstitched, with worked names,
every one on a
fancy card, 25c. each.
Lace Handkerchiefs, 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs, $2 50 to $40.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 20c. to 75c.
Gents' Linen, hemmed, 25c. to 75c.
Gents' Fancy Handkerchiefs, 12c. to 75c.
FANCY GOODS, OF EVERY STYLE.
Fancy Jet Sets, 25c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.
Fancy Jet Sets, $1 25 to $2.
French sets Pins and Earrings, 25c. to 95c.
Fancy Breast Pins, 5c. to 25c.
Fancy Sleeve Buttons, 10c. to 50c. pair.
Jet Chain Bracelets, &c., &c.
Portemonnaies and Bags, from 10c. up.
Fans in ivory, silk and sandal wood.
Ornaments for the Hair, pearl, gilt, &c., &c.
Come early in the morning
or in the evening to avoid the rush.
WM. KINZEY,
645 Broadway,
second door above Bleecker street.

A HEAVY "MARK DOWN."
40c. and 45c. Dress Goods marked 25c. and 30c.
75c. and $1 Dress Goods marked 50c. and 63c.
Broche Shawls, $12, worth $18; for $20, worth $30.
Pacific, Sprague and Merrimac Prints, 10c. a yard.
75c. Merinos marked 50c.; $1 Merinos marked 75c.
$6 Blankets marked $4; 75c. black Alpaca marked 50c.
Double woollen Shawls, $3 90, worth $7. Only at
FOSTER BROTHERS, Eighth avenue, near Eighteenth street; and FOSTER BROTHERS, 272 Bleecker street.

BENTON, WILLIS & CO., 85 FRANKLIN STREET, would offer the balance of their stock of Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear at prices satisfactory to buyers.

HOLIDAY GOODS
OF
REAL VALUE
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S
Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Cashmere and Cloth Gloves.
Calf and Buck Gloves.
Kid and Dogskin Gloves.
Castor and Wool Gloves.
Kid and Calf Mittens.
Balmoral Stockings.
Patent Merino Hosiery.
Fine Wool Stockings.
Black and Fancy Hose.
Cashmere Stockings.
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs.
Ties, Stocks, Scarfs.
Suspenders, Elastics.
Robes de Chambre.
Umbrellas, Canes.
An extensive and superior variety of serviceable goods at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

JOUVIN KID GLOVES, MAISON VIOLET PERFUmery; a complete assortment of the genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves for ladies and gentlemen, and the best perfumery of the Maison Violet of Paris, constantly on hand at H. GRODEE & CO.'S, late E. Brue, 52 East Twelfth street, second store west of Broadway.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.—THE LARGEST FINE assortment of Toys in the city at very low prices, at STAVELY'S, 870 Broadway, east side, near Eighteenth st.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

RECEPTION BONNETS—VELVET BONNETS, ALL colors, trimmed with real laces, at half price. Elegant French Flowers and Head Dresses made to order at Mme. DE LACY'S, 882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, Pedestals, &c., in close imitation of all foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 695 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBELLIZED MANTELS, MONUments, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or put up at a few hours' notice.
A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

S. KLABER, 52 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, sells Marble Mantels, Headstones, Tiles, &c., of superior workmanship, below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUIT OF APARTMENTS; private table and attendance only. Apply at WORTH HOUSE, 202 Fifth avenue.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—A HANDSOMELY furnished Suit of Rooms on second floor, with or without private table; also large single Room. References. 119 East Twenty-third street.

1 SPLENDID SUIT OF ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR TO rent; also Rooms on second floor, to families or gentlemen, with or without Board; private table. Apply at 235 West Fourteenth street.

2D STORY FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH FIRST class Board for gentleman and wife; references. 216 West Fifteenth street.

2 DOORS FROM STUYVESANT PARK.—A PRIVATE family will let very handsomely furnished front Room; all improvements; first class Board, on very reasonable terms. 322 East Sixteenth street.

3 PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with bathroom and closets, to let, with or without private table. Apply at No. 5 East Ninth street, near Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, FURnished Rooms, with or without Board. Reference exchanged.

4 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, A PARlor and Bedroom, with Board, to a gentleman and wife.

4TH AVENUE, NO. 246, OPPOSITE DR. BELLOWS' church.—A handsomely furnished suit of two or three Rooms, with bath, closets, &c., and private table.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished Suits of Rooms, with Board, private table if desired, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 251, SECOND DOOR BELOW THIRTY-fourth street.—An elegantly furnished Suit of Rooms to rent, with private table; also one single Room. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with Board; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 434.—ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, four rooms deep; private table only; references exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 309.—A FAMILY GOING ABROAD ARE desirous of renting a very desirable suite of Rooms, consisting of an entire second floor, with unexceptionable Board. House and all appointments first class.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY.—LARGE AND small well furnished Rooms to let, with good Board. Apply at 180 Bleecker street. Terms $6 to $12 per week.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD WITH SINGLE ROOM; Lodging by night 50c., or $2 50 per week, at Dupont House, 105 Hudson street. Transient Board $1 50 per day.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, two back Parlors, second floor.

8 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—To let, with Board, Parlor and Bedroom, second floor.

8 AND 10 CLINTON PLACE, COMSTOCK HOUSE, A family hotel.—Rooms, en suite and singly; table first class. Terms moderate.

$8 TO $15 PER WEEK FOR GOOD HOTEL BOARD and Room, at the Rochester Hotel, corner Broadway and Clinton place. Table d'hote at 6 P. M.

13 LAMARTINE PLACE (WEST TWENTY-NINTH street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues).—Nicely furnished Rooms, with good Board and home comforts, at moderate prices; location first class.

14TH STREET, NO. 227, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—A finely furnished large Room, with Board; references exchanged.

16 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ROOMS, EN suite or singly, elegantly furnished; private bathroom and table if desired. References exchanged.

16TH STREET, EAST, 135.—SECOND FLOOR, NICELY furnished, to let; private table if required; also other Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Front Parlor and Bedroom on second floor; private table if desired; other Rooms, for families or single gentlemen, with Board.

18 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A large, pleasant third story back Room and Bedroom, communicating, together or separately; also a fourth story Room for a single gentleman.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED and unfurnished Apartments to let, with or without Board.

21ST STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired; superior accommodations; moderate price. Apply at 72 West Thirty-fourth street, Everett Library.

22 IRVING PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house and table first class.

23 WASHINGTON PLACE.—TO LET, WITH FIRST class Board, a large Parlor and Bedroom, handsomely furnished, on the second floor; also a single Room.

26 THIRD STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADway.—Nicely furnished Room to let, suitable for one or two persons, $5 per week; modern improvements.

28 THIRD STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room to rent to one or two persons, without board; gas, bath, &c.; family private; terms moderate if permanently engaged; references exchanged.

31ST STREET (NO. 109), NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.—A Suit of Rooms for a family; also Rooms for single gentlemen, with first class Board; fire and gas.

33 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR COOPER INSTItute.—An elegantly furnished suit of Rooms on the second floor; also two other Rooms, with or without Board; private table if desired.

34TH STREET, NO. 104 WEST.—ONE DOUBLE AND one single Room to rent, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; family private.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—A desirable Suit and single Rooms to let, with first class Board. Location delightful. References.

38 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, SECOND BROWN stone house from Fourth street.—A handsomely furnished Parlor Floor to let, with first class Board; also one single Room. References required.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms on second floor; also single Rooms, for gentlemen; transient boarders taken; table boarders accommodated; reference exchanged.

41 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Well furnished Rooms on first and second floors, with Board, or would furnish private table.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A neatly furnished Room on second floor to let, with first class Board; also hall Bedrooms; references required.

44 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Suit of Rooms, on second floor; also single Room on third floor. References exchanged.

48 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, from $10 to $25; without board, $6 to $15 per week.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—ROOMS to let, with Board, to family or single gentlemen. Southern exposure. Terms moderate.

57 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Broadway.—Suit of Rooms on second floor; also a single Room, with Board. References exchanged.

57 EAST FOURTH STREET.—JUST OPENED A PRIvate boarding house, with a good selection of furnished Rooms, with or without Board, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Furnished Rooms to let,
With or without Board.

68 IRVING PLACE.—SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, with or without Board; private table if desired.

74 MACDOUGAL STREET (ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE).—Second floor back Room, large closets, well furnished; also second floor Hall Room, $7 per week. References exchanged.

75 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—ONE LARGE AND ONE small Room, nicely furnished, can be had immediately, with or without Breakfast. Apply from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

89 CLINTON PLACE, CLOSE TO FIFTH AVENUE.—To let, with Board, a fine front Room on second floor, and a Suit of Rooms; economy and comfort; fine location.

100 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR MADIson avenue, corner house.—Two handsome Rooms on first floor, with Board; also Board for gentlemen without rooms. House and accommodations first class. References.

104 (NEW NO.) WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with Board. House first class. References.

105 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsome back Parlor and Extension; also two large Rooms on third floor to let, with Board.

106 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, en suite or singly; suitable for single gentlemen or family.

108 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, at moderate terms.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let, to respectable small families.

113 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A VERY FINE Suit of Rooms to let, with Board, on second floor, front; house first class. References required.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Third story front Suit; also square Room, with excellent Board; furniture new; terms moderate.

113 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR FIFTEENTH street.—A widow lady, living alone, has a nicely furnished large front Room to let to a gentleman or lady, where they can enjoy a quiet home, with or without Board; house pleasantly situated.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board in private family; two vacant Rooms; good table and every home comfort can be had.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—LARGE BACK Parlor, with cabinet suit and large wardrobe, suitable for small family or gentlemen; also large back Room, third floor. Reference.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

132 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, in a private family, one large front Room.

134 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; house first class. Mrs. RICE.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—WELL FURNISHED Rooms to let, with first class Board, to families and single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

139 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMily, owners of house, will let a Room on second floor, with Board, at $7, suitable for two gentlemen only; gas, bath, &c.

140 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A widow lady, living alone, would let to a gentleman and wife, with Board for lady only, Parlor Floor, en suite or singly; terms moderate.

140 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND Ninth streets.—To let, on third floor, a pleasant front Room to a gentleman and his wife, and a Hall Room on second floor to a single gentleman, with first class Board; terms moderate; references required.

142 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—COMFORTABLE Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board, in a small quiet family, where French and Spanish are spoken; references.

144 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, at reduced rent, with Board. References.

146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A HANDSOME PARLOR and Bedroom on first floor, with or without Board, in a strictly private family.

151 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, OVER THE tea store.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board. Ring second bell.

156 WAVERLEY PLACE.—BOARDING FOR GENtlemen or gentleman and wife; also two or three respectable young ladies. Terms moderate.

211 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYvesant Park.—Nicely furnished Room, with Board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references exchanged; terms moderate.

225 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—ELEGANTly furnished front Room, second floor, with Board for two persons, $25 per week; front Parlor, $30. References.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—WELL FURnished Rooms to let, with good Board, on second and third floors, front; accommodations for families; location good; house of improvements. Call for three days.

257 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ROOMS, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, at moderate prices; table first class; house in perfect order; location unexceptionable; convenient to cars and stages; references.

259 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A FEW mechanics can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms; also two young ladies. House has all modern improvements.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board; private family; terms moderate.

170 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—A LARGE AND small Room, handsomely furnished, in first class house, to let, separately or together, without board; family strictly private.

305 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A NICELY furnished large hall Bedroom to let, with or without Board; house first class.

309 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Room, second floor, to a lady and gentlemen or two single gentlemen; table first class; references required.

319 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTYeighth and Thirty-ninth streets.—A Room on second floor, with all the modern improvements, bathroom adjoining, to let, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References required.

365 FIFTH AVENUE.—TO RENT, A SECOND FLOOR, with bath and all conveniences for a family; also small Rooms on fourth floor for gentlemen, with private or public table; references exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR A GENTLEman and wife of quiet habits, with Board for wife; location central; terms moderate. Address Mrs. MORTON, Herald office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NOT DEPENDENT ON BOARDers, will let two comfortable Rooms, third story front and rear, with excellent table accommodation, having first rate cook, at moderate prices. 128 East Twenty-second st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET TWO OR THREE pleasant and newly furnished Rooms, with Board, to good parties, for the winter; terms moderate. 439 Fourth avenue, near Thirtieth street.

A WELL FURNISHED SUNNY ROOM AND BOARD, for gentleman and wife, in private family, within ten minutes walk of Fifth Avenue Hotel; open fire, gas and convenience to bath required; terms $20 in advance. Desirable tenants and permanent if suited. Address, with particulars, ADVANCE, station E.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FRONT ROOMS (with alcoves), on second and third floors; all modern conveniences; first class Board; no children taken. Inquire at 261 West Forty-second street.

A WIDOW WILL LET A HANDSOMELY FURnished Room to a gentleman and wife; Board for wife only. Address WIDOW, Herald office.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE OR SINGLE GENtlemen, with Room on first floor above parlors, one door from Fifth avenue, on Murray Hill. Address DOUGLAS, Herald office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors, with good Board, for families or gentlemen; terms moderate; reference exchanged. Apply at 124 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIvate family can be obtained by gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms very moderate; location quiet, pleasant and convenient. Apply at 45 Jane street, between Hudson street and Eighth avenues.

MADISON AVENUE, 123.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD WANT NICELY furnished Room, with Board, in a central location, at $20, including everything. Address P. H., box 105 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, between Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth streets, near Fourth or Sixth avenue; terms not to exceed $50 per month. References exchanged. Address S. E. P., station D, Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, with servant and child, six months old; a Bedroom on second and third floors and small Room for servant, with good Board; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address B. R. D., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, relatives, in a family where there are few or no boarders and where the advertisers can be quiet, retired and free from inquisitive annoyances; a front room, with Plimpton or sofa bedstead, and an adjoining bedroom; location between Fourth and Eighth avenues. Address, stating price and location, STRANGER, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A RESPECTable family, near East Fourteenth street; terms $5. Address box 3,096 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD and nurse, with Parlor and Bedroom; parlor must have sofa or Plympton bedstead; terms not to exceed $35 per week; references given and required. Address IMMEDIATELY, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED Room in a private family, with or without Board; location between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Tenth and Seventeenth streets; references exchanged. Address R. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from about January 1, below Twenty-third street. Address, stating full particulars, C., box 4,008 Post office.

TWO QUIET AMERICAN LADIES WISH BOARD, between Fourth and Twenty-eighth streets, not west of Sixth avenue; genteel employment in their room; best reference; terms moderate. E. MARSTON, 179 Bleecker street.

HOTELS.

AT THE WHITNEY HOUSE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Broadway and Twelfth street, one block from Stewart's store—Single Rooms, front, 75 cents and $1 per day; family Rooms, $2 to $5.

HOTEL DEVOS, 110 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway, on the European plan.—Furnished Rooms, singly and suits, from $2 to $10 weekly; lodging, 50c. to $1. Restaurant attached.

LELAND'S ST. ELMO HOTEL, BROADWAY AND Twenty-ninth street.—Choice family Rooms, newly furnished, at moderate rates. LEWIS LELAND, Proprietor.

MALTBY HOUSE, Great Jones street, fronting Lafayette place. A few elegantly furnished Rooms, in suits, for families, or single Rooms, for gentlemen, at moderate rates. Table d'hote.
GEO. A. McCLOSKEY & CO., Proprietors.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street (new house).—On European plan; rooms by the day, week or month. All rooms heated.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND Twentieth street.—Table d'Hote; elegant Rooms, en suite or singly.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER Broadway and Bleecker.—Good single Rooms for the winter from $4 to $7 per week; family Rooms from $8 to $24 per week. GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietor.

WORDEN HOTEL, NOS. 142, 144 AND 146 EAST Fourteenth street.—A few elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite, for families, or single Rooms for gentlemen, at moderate rates, either permanent or transient. Table d'hote.
G. P. WORDEN, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

A GREAT REDUCTION—TERMS REDUCED TO ONE-half the usual rates until Jan. 1.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, French, Telegraphy.
THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue,
opposite Cooper Institute.

A GENTLEMAN, PARTLY EDUCATED IN FRANCE, wishes to take lessons in French for the purpose of perfecting himself in grammar. Address (in French), stating terms, FRENCH, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC FRENCH LADY TO teach her own language in a seminary in the country; one who can teach other modern languages preferred. Apply at 135 Mercer street, second door west of Barrow, Jersey City, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for four days after this issue.

WANTED—FOR TWO GOOD, WELL BROUGHT UP little boys, about six years old, Board and Education in a good, Christian family, who will care for them in a kind and loving spirit; must be church members; a minister's family preferred. Unexceptionable references required. Address, with full particulars, M. N. L., box 176 Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE STORE OF SUBSCRIBER, A SMALL Gold Watch. Apply to GEORGE SLOANE, Broadway and Tenth street.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 29,067 ON EAST RIVER SAVings Bank. The finder will leave it at the bank, No. 3 Chambers street, New York.

LOST—A WHITE SPITZ DOG, MONDAY, 20TH INST., in the vicinity of Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street. $10 reward will be paid for his return to 318 West Fifteenth street. He answers to the name of Spitz.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF LACE IN GOING FROM Twenty-eighth street to Waverley place. The full value will be paid on its return to 12 Waverley place.

LOST—MELTON OVERCOAT. TEN DOLLARS REward if returned to OSBORN, janitor, 594 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST A RED LEATHER BAG WITH initials M. K. Apply at 54 Howard street.

$15 REWARD—FOR THE COAT TAKEN FROM 304 East Twenty-third street, last Wednesday. If pawned, $5 for the ticket and no questions. Address second story, as above.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY OR FRIDAY evening last, a silver Watch and gold Chain from 65 Sands street, Brooklyn. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked on returning to H. NUTT, 14 Water street, Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE PARTY returning the Watch and Chain taken from the gentleman in a Broadway stage on the night of the 1st inst., and no questions asked. Communicate with SEE & BARKLEY, 125 West street, New York.

$200 REWARD.—STOLEN ON THE EVENING OF the 20th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9, ladies' and children's Wearing Apparel, Furs and Undergarments of various kinds. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked on the return of the above goods to J. LEVI, 665 Third avenue. N. B.—A suitable reward will be given for the return of any part of them.

$250 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE REcovery of the following goods, stolen from our store at Quarryville, N. Y., on the night of the 15th instant:—35 Overcoats, 40 pieces Dress Goods, Alpacas, Merinos, Wool Delaines, Blankets, Shawls, Boots and Shoes, &c.
LESSER & BRO.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 BROADWAY (LATE 68).—WARRIN, WHIPPLE & CO. refer to the mercantile community as to successful cases, facilities, standing and experience. Caution—We have no branches in New York.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Money Liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or the same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 723 BROADWAY—THE highest cash prices paid for Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls. The same sold. LYNCH'S.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON STREET, KNOX'S Building.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Furniture, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, &c., in large or small amounts. Hours, 10 to 4.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought and money loaned on them. GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise, or the same bought. Business strictly private. Room No. 1.

195 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY STREET.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD, having great facilities, advances at low rates, in large or small amounts, on Diamonds, Watches, Merchandise, Life Policies, Pianos or other securities.

913 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty-first streets.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Camel Hair Shawls, Laces, &c. Business confidential. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JOSEPH & HERTS.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A PERSON WISHING TO LET AN UNFURNISHED Floor of four or five rooms, suitable for a Parlor, Bedrooms and kitchen, in a respectable location in the city, may find occupants by addressing J. N. A., Herald office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A WELL furnished House in a good location between Thirty-fourth and Forty-sixth street and west of Fifth avenue. Apply at Broadway Hotel, corner Forty-second street and Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—PREMISES SUITABLE for a machinery warehouse. Address, with full particulars, P., box 5,767 Post office.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR LIGHT housekeeping, between Fourth and Twentieth streets, for a gentleman and wife; terms must be moderate. Address A., box 4,408 New York Post office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN AN OFFICE; MUST BE low. Address, stating price and location, P. G., Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, completely furnished, for housekeeping, between Tenth and Thirtieth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address box 8, 54 East Twelfth street.

WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY LADY, ONE UNFURnished Room, with pantry, not above Eighty-sixth street. Would be permanent. Address Mrs. HAMILTON, box 206 Herald office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE LODGE ROOM, FOR weekly meetings for a Lodge containing about 150 members, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and Third and Sixth avenues. Address M. GLASER, 251 Fourth street, between avs. B and C.

WANTED—APARTMENTS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, with all requisite conveniences, Parlor and Basement Floors; hot and cold water, gas, stationary tubs, &c.; rooms must be fully and nicely furnished, or would take them unfurnished if desired, provided location and house were satisfactory; rent payable weekly or monthly in advance; location Eighteenth to Thirty-sixth street, Madison to Sixth avenue. Address B., box 141 Herald office, for one week.

WANTED—TO RENT, BY AN EXPERIENCED HOTEL keeper, a first class summer House, well furnished in modern style; or rent or purchase a first class House in a Western city. Address G. W., box 3,542 New York Post office.

WANTED—TO RENT, THE WHOLE OR HALF OF A small house in Eighth, Ninth or Fifteenth wards, or near Sixth avenue railroad route. Address RENT, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER, two or three furnished Rooms for light housekeeping; must be in a good location and terms moderate. Address C. B. RICE, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR light housekeeping, first or second floor, for a lady and child, in a respectable and not inquisitive family; terms must be moderate. Address, stating location, H. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR THE FIRST FLOOR and Basement, between Fourth and Twenty-eighth streets and Second and Seventh avenues; rent must be moderate. Address immediately J. D. WILLIAMS, 51 Bond street.

MACHINERY.

AT WILLARD'S MACHINERY DEPOT, 47 DEY street—Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Lathes, Planers, Force and Steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, new and second hand, bought, sold and exchanged.

FOR SALE—AN 18 HORSE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, in very fine order. Call at LOGAN'S foundry, foot of Second street, Hoboken.

HOT SODA WATER APPARATUS, AND APPARATUS for manufacturing and bottling of soda water, at WILLIAM GEE'S, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New York. Send for a catalogue of prices, &c.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, BOILERS, Steam Pumps, Blowers, Planers, Lathes, Drills, Presses, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Belting, &c., at 295 Water street, near Roosevelt. F. McSWEGAN.

WANTED—A CHEAP SECOND HAND PORTABLE Engine and Boiler, about eight horse power. Apply to or address C. F. F., room 54 St. Charles Hotel, 648 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—M. ABRAHAMS, 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, will pay the highest cash prices for cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing by post. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

A1.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street; also a branch store at 33 Sixth avenue, between Amity and Fourth streets. Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their cast-off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is, please to call at my establishment or send us a note to the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 816 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SIXTH STREET, ISAAC FLATTO pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Flatto.

A 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, HERZ, successor to Cashberg, pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ, successor to Cashberg, pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value in cash paid for cast off Clothing, Carpets, by calling or addressing.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WAVERLEY place—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. As we have to fill a large order for the Western market, we will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Please call on or send a note to F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

M. LEON, 297 THIRD AVENUE, PAYS THE HIGHest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF HERRING'S, MARVIN'S, LILLIE'S AND Wilder's second hand Safes; also the new patent "Cut Off" Safe, for sale cheap.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY VERY SELDOM MET WITH.—FOR sale, an old established and well paying Cigar Store, with Room and Basement; good reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 164 Clinton street, two doors from Grand.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE—WITH HORSE, WAGON, Harness and Cans, all new; only used six months. Apply at 146 Waverley place.

A LARGE SIZE LILLIE SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP—Also two medium and one small Safe, of Herring's, Wilder's and Marvin's make.
S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A WELL LOCATED CORNER GROCERY STORE FOR sale cheap, in Brooklyn, doing a good business. If not sold at private sale will be sold at auction on Friday, 24th. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 23 Chambers street.

A FIRST CLASS DOWN TOWN RESTAURANT FOR sale—Splendid business location; corner Liquor Stores on Third avenue; Bakeries, Cordial Manufactory, fine Butter Stand, Market Stands.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS CAN be carried on with $500 invested. Article salable to grocers and druggists. Call and investigate. 63 Fulton street, room No. 1.

A CUSTOMER WANTED FOR A MILK DAIRY; 400 TO 600 quarts per day. Inquire of GEORGE F. BAILEY, 22 Bowery, or of LAURENCE KERR, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, LADIES' AND gentlemen's Oyster House; best location in the city; cheap rent and plenty of room. Apply at 11 Carroll place, Bleecker street.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS FOR $2,000; WELL LOcated and established; very large profits; excellent opportunity for anybody wishing a profitable business. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE—IN BROADWAY, THIRD, Sixth, Seventh avenues, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth; prices $1,500 to $15,000.
RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—PRICE $1,500 CASH, worth $2,000. Address CHEMIST, box 188 Herald office.

DRUG FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE SET OF Drug Fixtures for sale cheap. Inquire of J. W. KETCHAM, Belleville, N. J., or of J. B. LEE, 721 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

DOWN TOWN DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WHOLE OR half interest; a splendid chance for an active man with small means; will bear investigation.
COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE BEST TEA STORE IN SOUTH Brooklyn, cheap for cash; retiring from retail trade; five years' lease. Inquire of REAGAN, Fifth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND FOUR YEARS' LEASE of four story House in Fourteenth street; will take improved farm in Virginia at fair price.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FIXTURES OF A LIQUOR Store, with Lease of whole house for 5 years, down town; price $600. Apply to W. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—A STALL, IN FULTON COUNTRY MARket, well located for meat or poultry. Inquire at 154 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE—ONE CANDY STORE, WITH STOCK AND Fixtures. Inquire at 89 Greenwich avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MILK ROUTE, RETAILing 180 quarts per day, and wholesaling 20 quarts. Inquire of PETER WOOLLEY, 75 East Eighty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FLOUR AND FEED Stores on Third avenue; now doing a safe, good business; rent low; terms easy; established 13 years.
M. BANTA, 204 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED OYSTER SAloon, Fixtures, Lease, &c., situated in the Bowery. This is a bargain for a cash customer. Apply at 215 Canal street or 202 Broadway, room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A NICELY FITTED UP BAR AND LUNCH Room, down town, the party occupying it now going abroad; terms cash. Apply to W. G. PATTERSON, at 313 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—A PACKING HOUSE AND ALL FIXTURES. Apply at 285 Tenth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO BUTCHER AND ONE PORK Stand, well located, in Brooklyn market, Adams street, between Fulton and Myrtle avenues. Apply to E. SACCHI.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store, with or without Stock. Inquire in the store, corner of Hudson and West Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BAR AND OYSTER House, established over 20 years; good location and doing a good business. Apply at 176 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—AT 158 AND 160 THIRD AVENUE, ONE first class Liquor Bar (late Cosmopolitan Hall). Apply after 6 P. M. at 133 Stanton street to D. SCHNIDER.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER GROCERY STORE ON Third avenue at a great bargain, as the owner does not understand the business. Apply to M. H. KIMBALL, 251 East Fifty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF DISPOSED OF BEFORE the 1st—The Lease and Furniture of an up town hotel; long lease; low rent; elegantly furnished. For all particulars, &c., apply to A. HUMPHREY, No. 6 Clinton place.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A JOB PRINTING Office and Paper Bag Manufactory, in a fine location. Address PRINTER, box 198 Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST POULTRY AND FRUIT Stands in an up town market; or would take a partner. Small capital required. Apply to M. N. EDWARDS, 416 Washington Market, corner Vesey and West streets.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; A STATIONERY, SOAP and Perfumery Store; cheap rent; good retail trade. Apply at 467 Canal street.

FOR SALE—NOT ON ACCOUNT OF GOING TO EUrope or ill health, the finest corner Cigar Stand and Sample Room on Broadway. For particulars apply at ASA'S Place, 16 Dutch street.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THE OYSTER AND LIQUOR Store 35 and 37 Chatham street. Inquire on the premises.

PRODUCE COMMISSION.—EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR practical man to take one-half interest in an old established trade; cash required small. Address, stating qualifications, BUSINESS, Herald office, for three days.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE—FOR LAWSON'S IMproved Blower for stoves, which forces the draught, prevents the chimney from smoking, starts a good coal fire in five minutes. Every family can afford one.
LAWSON, 13 William street, third floor.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.—FOR SALE cheap, Stock Tools and Fixtures, in a flourishing town near New York; established 15 years; good run of custom; rent very low; small stock; ill health cause of selling. Address box 28, Jamaica, L. I.

$3,000.—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER LIQUOR Stores on South street, by BAUER & OBERLANDER, 58 Bowery, entrance Canal street.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, WITHOUT MERCURY; manhood restored; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. COBBETT CAN BE CONsulted privately on certain diseases, at his office, 20 Centre street. A practice of 35 years entitles him to confidence.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury. By Dr. Evans' Magic Invigorator lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes; price $5. Consultation free.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES IS DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful medicines safe and certain; $5. Also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored. Circular forwarded free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine. His powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound, $5. Circular forwarded free.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDwife, cures at one interview. Elegant rooms for nursing. 42 St. Mark's place.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES TREATED SCIENTIFICALly, as in European hospitals. Consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, late of Prussia, 159 Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having over 18 years successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview; relief to the most anxious in 24 hours. Board and nursing when required.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES WITHOUT MEDICINE.—Dr. and Madame DE RUSEY, No. 4 Neilson place, between Eighth street and Waverley place, never fail. Their $5 French Pills are sure.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. R. A. KING HAS RETURNED FROM EUROPE, and can be consulted at 16 Waverley place, from 10 to 4.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late of and nearly 40 years at No. 3 Division street), can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine $5.

DR. OLIN'S PRIVATE INSTITUTE, 27 BOND STREET, is fitted up regardless of expense to secure the comfort of patients. All private matters cured. Sealed pamphlet, 10 cents.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years' private practice.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street; Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway,
on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,
at 11 o'clock A. M.,
at their salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.
Positive sale.
BY ORDER OF RECEIVER,
of a large and valuable stock of first class
WINES AND LIQUORS,
among which are fine Sanderman & Osborn Port Wines, old Brown Sherry of 1849, H. Munde ditto, Monsely, Dias, Merrello & Co. Amontillado Sherries, Southside Madeiras, Dry Sillery Champagne, Pinet & Castillion, Martelle, Hennessey, Otard and other fine French Brandies; Plantation, Nabob and Granada Rums; Holland Gin, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, in casks, cases and demijohns. Also, to close an account, will be sold eight lines of fine goods, viz.:—270 bottles of Ne Plus Ultra (Misa) Pale Sherry, 243 bottles Gonzales & Byass "A" Sherry, demijohns Amontillado, Dry do., demijohns true Port Wine (reliable for medicinal use), Village casks 1805 and 1795 Brandies, 88 bottles very choice Malmsey Wine, imported in bottles. The attention of all critical in either taste is invited to the above sale.

AUCTION.—I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN AUCTION prices a large assortment of new and second hand Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Paintings, &c. Priced catalogues free. JOHN K. CURTIS, 1,239 Broadway, New York; Old Curiosity Shop.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCTIONEER.
BY J. T. WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
Salesroom, 23 and 25 Warren street,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.,
EXTRA LARGE PACKAGE SALE OF FINE
QUALITY BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
of city and Eastern manufacture, adapted to the present wants of the trade.

ART NOTICE.—BY P. LEVY, AUCTIONEER; OIL Paintings; will sell at auction this day, Dec. 22, and to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M., at the artist's salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a superb collection of framed Oil Paintings by eminent American and European artists. Paintings and frames sold together.

AUCTION.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, this day.—LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.—Sale this (WEDNESDAY) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, to the highest bidder, all the first class city-made Household Furniture, rich rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, cost $700, in use six months; four elegant rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits; Velvet, Medallion and English Brussels Carpets; Pier and Mantel Mirrors; rosewood elegant French Cabinet, Bookcase, and Writing Desk; 20 rich Bronze Figures; fine Oil Paintings, Ornaments; fine Bedroom Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobe, Hair Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Sofa, Chair, Rocker, Stoves, Curtains, &c.; Dining Room Suits, consisting of Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Crockery and Silverware; Kitchen Furniture, &c. Complete Furniture of above house, in lots, without reserve. Goods must be removed 24 hours after sale.

AUCTION SALE.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 67 Reade streets,
Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway,
will sell on Friday, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
for account of whom it
may concern.
Peremptory sale, to close the business,
of
Elegant Diamond, Pearl, Sapphire,
Emerald, Ruby, Opal and Coral mounted
Jewelry,
Viz.:—Solitaire and Cluster Rings, do. Earrings and Brooch, en suite, in great variety; do. Earrings, Bracelets, Chains, &c., set in pure eighteen carat gold; also Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches, set in jewels.
Also
Several lines of elegant silver plated Cutlery, by Messrs. Crisjolle & Co., Paris.
Every article guaranteed. Seats for ladies.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 OCLOCK.
A Rare Opportunity for Parties Making
Christmas Presents.
Magnificent Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Statuary,
Works of Art, fine Paintings,
Two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes.
Parlor Suits of the richest description, Turkish Chairs, rich Cut Glass, Crystal and Bohemian Ware, China, Tea and Dinner Sets, Silver Ware, Coffee Sets, Ice Pitcher, Casters, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Waiters, &c.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell positively this (Wednesday) afternoon, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock, all the property at the elegant five story private residence, No. 12 East Tenth street, near Fifth avenue. Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets, rich Parlor Suits, Cabinet bois de rose, Reps and Brocatel Curtains, Mirrors, Etageres, Bookcase; over 500 lots Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture, &c. Reliable men in attendance to cart and pack goods for purchasers. All goods must be removed 24 hours after the sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION—A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, hotel or boarding house keepers.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell this (Wednesday) morning, December 22, at 10½ o'clock, all the property of W. Richards, Esq., going South, at his large residence, 118 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 25 Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; six elegant rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, all made to order, covered with satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Curtains, Mirrors, Tables, Lounges, Etageres, Bookcases, Easy Chairs, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, 12 Spring and Hair Mattresses, 12 pairs Blankets, Oilcloth, Linen Sheets, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Clocks, Mirrors, Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, China Tea and Dinner Sets, Cutlery, Silver, Crystal and Glass Ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION SALE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
500 lots by catalogue.
Pianoforte, Bronzes, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Statuary, Velvet Carpets, Mirrors, Silverware, Books,
Valued at $20,000.
This day (Wednesday, Dec. 22), at the elegant mansion 3 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Rooms.—Superb Suits Furniture, covered blue gold, crimson gold brocatel richest description; rosewood Secretaire Bookcase; Velvet Medallion Carpets; Pier, Mantel Mirrors; Brocatel, Lace Curtains; Marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Oil Paintings by eminent artists, Bronze Statuary, Engravings, Chandeliers, Bronze Clock, Sevres China Vases, Ornaments, rosewood Etageres, plate glass doors; marble top Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, Music, Canterbury, Stool, Cover; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Toilet Stands. Dining Room.—Sideboards, elegant set ruby crystal Glassware, Linens, Sheffield Cutlery, silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Pitcher, French China Dinner, Tea Sets; also Furniture of servants' apartments. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY),
At 10 o'clock,
TWENTY-FIRST REGULAR FALL SALE
of
MANUFACTURED FURS,
Consisting of
Sable, Mink, Ermine, Gray Squirrel, Muskrat, Fancy Squirrel, French, German and American Fitch and French Coney Muffs; Collars, Felerines, Capes and Cuffs.
Also Astrakhan Muffs and Collars, with Angora Trimmings.
Also Bear, Wolf and Raccoon Sleigh Robes; Mink, Coney and Beaver Gloves and Gauntlets.
Also
An extra line of FINE FURS, of very fine quality,
SABLE, MINK AND REAL ERMINE,
in Sets, suited for Holiday Presents.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 132 Church street.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Hardware,
Cutlery, Plated Ware, Christmas Trees, &c.
This day at 11 o'clock, at 168 Liberty street, Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spittoons, Mirrors, Smoking Sets, &c.; also China Toy Tea Sets, Dolls and Toys in variety; also 3,460 dozen Hammers, Ice Picks, Handles, &c.; also Ivory Handle and Nickel Silver Cutlery, in cases; also Plated Ware, in variety; 10 English Tea Sets; also 50 Jerusalem Cherry Trees. Catalogues at sale. On Thursday at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carpets, Desks, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BRONZE AND GILT CLOCKS, Silver Plated Ware, Bohemian Ware, Cutlery, Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 381 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOLIDAY GOODS THIS DAY by J. M. BEACH & CO., 48 Barclay street, and 48 Park place, at 10 o'clock, consisting of China and other Toys, Games, Vases, Skates, Sleds, Hobby Horses, &c.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office.
Mechanical Toys, Marble Goods, Fancy Ware, Toys, &c.
The great auction house of
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Mechanical Toys, Bohemian Ware, Fancy and Marble Goods, &c., &c.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.
CAMPBELL & CO.
will sell this day, in lots to close business, at 723 Eighth avenue, corner Fiftieth street, entire large Stock, fine young Horse, good Wagon and Harness, Fixtures, &c., of that large prominent first class corner Grocery and Tea Store, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Stock comprises large and general assortment of choice Goods, viz.:—Quantity of chests assorted Green and Black Teas, assorted Sugars, Java, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee, Cheese, best canned Fruits, Syrups and Molasses, Vinegar, barrels Flour, prepared Flour, boxes Family Soap, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Kingsford and Gilbert's Starch, Farina, Corn Starch, Broma, Mustard, Cocoa, Chocolate, Extracts, imported and American Pickles, Spices, Sauces, Catsups, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, Preserves, Citron, Brooms, Pails, Brushes, in fact everything usually found in a first class grocery and tea store.
Will also sell the entire fine Fixtures, viz.:—Superior Platform and Counter Scales, Weights, Measures, Japan Tea Canisters, Coffee Mill, &c.
Will also sell fine young Horse, a Grocer's Wagon, with Harness. Will also sell the fine Store Fixtures, viz.:—Counters, Shelving, Bins, &c. Dealers, speculators and buyers will do well to attend, as the entire stock, embracing every variety of choice goods will be closed out regardless of cost
IN LOTS AND QUANTITIES TO SUIT EACH AND
EVERY BUYER,
as the owner is retiring from business and removing from the city. No postponement on account of weather.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE AND IMportant sale of Furniture, Pianos, Melodeons, Mirrors, Carpets, Paintings, Parians, Chandeliers, Engravings, Curtains and Cornices, Fancy Goods, Sewing Machines, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell this day, Wednesday, December 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, a very large and varied assortment of Household Furniture and Fancy Goods, 25 or 30 Carpets and Oilcloths, French plate Mirrors, 10 or 12 sets of Damask, Delaine and Lace Curtains; several Parlor Suits, two or three Pianos, Melodeon and Music Box, three or four Plympton Bedsteads, Mantel Clocks, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver-plated Ware, Parians, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. N. B.—The Pianos, Carpets and Curtains will be sold between 12 and 2 o'clock. At private sale, a very superior Cabinet Organ, by Mason & Hamlin; cost $1,500; will be sold at $600.

BENJ. F. THEALL, AUCTIONEER.
Attractive sale of Household Furniture,
Mirrors, Carpets, &c.,
At the store No. 724 Broadway,
opposite the New York Hotel.
PARKER & THEALL will sell by auction Thursday, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel, an elegant assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, having been removed to the above store for convenience of sale and comprising rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, Marble Top Centre and Fancy Tables, Etageres, fine walnut and enamelled Bedroom Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, fine Mattresses, elegant Axminster, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; China and Glass, &c., &c. Catalogues early on morning of sale. Also an elegant rosewood four pocket marble bed Billiard Table.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at 26 Exchange place, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon
70,000 tons
Scranton coal
delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1870.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL in lots on (to-morrow) Thursday, large and varied stock of fashionable Bonnets and other goods of first class millinery and bonnet store on Sixth avenue. Special invitation to ladies and persons wanting Hats and other goods for the holidays. More full particulars to-morrow's Herald.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL in lots, on Monday next, entire large Stock of first class Grocery and Tea Store. Further particulars.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
ELEGANT FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, &C.
At 60 Liberty street,
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF
SUPERB REAL
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, to-morrow, 23d inst., at one o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty street, eight superb real Camels' Hair Shawls, warranted genuine, valued from $300 to $800 each. They will be on exhibition every day until time of sale. Ladies are specially invited to examine them. Sale positive, without any reserve.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
SUPERB CABINET OF CURIOSITIES,
MINERALS AND SHELLS,
one of the most valuable in the city, will be sold at auction to-morrow, at two o'clock, at 60 Liberty street.

EDWARD PETTINGER, AUCTIONEER.—FIFTY-SEVenth sale of unclaimed Property takes place on Wednesday, 22d of December, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Central Office, 300 Mulberry street, consisting of miscellaneous articles, Iron, Wool, Rope, Zinc, Furniture, Men's and Women's Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, Pistols, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, &c.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor place, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, a large and superb collection of Books in fine bindings. Books on exhibition. See catalogues.

E. MATTHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 50 Vesey street, bankrupt stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Neckties, general variety; to-morrow, Gold Watches, Platedware, Safe, &c.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER, 189 BROADWAY.
Receiver's Sale of elegant Diamond Jewelry,
On THURSDAY, DEC. 23, at 11 o'clock,
at the salesrooms, 189 Broadway,
comprising an elegant stock of
Rich Diamond Cluster and Single Stone
Rings, Brooches, Studs, Earrings, Crosses,
Fine Pearl, Emerald, Ruby and other Sets,
Diamond Set and Fine Gold Watches, &c.,
offering a fine opportunity to purchasers.
Valuable Holiday Presents at a great sacrifice,
as every lot will be positively sold by order of the Supreme Court. Catalogues will be ready and goods on exhibition early on morning of sale.
MARSHAL A. LENNOX, Receiver.

HENRY B. HERTZ, AUCTIONEER, 189 BROADWAY.
Elegant Fancy Goods for holiday presents,
On Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock,
At the salesrooms, 189 Broadway.
A large and splendid assortment of rich Paris Fancy Goods, Clocks, Bronzes, Rosewood, Parian, China and other goods in every variety, one Sheffield Plated Ware, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c., will be positively sold without any reserve to close consignment.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.—FRENCH GERman and Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., Thursday, December 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, 13 Bowery. Importer's sale of a large and valuable stock of rich Fancy Goods, China and Glass Ware, Toys of all description, being about the largest stock ever offered at public sale; also Clocks, Vases and a large lot of fine Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
This day, December 22,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William st., Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Engraving, &c., consisting of a large assortment of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture of private family, removed for convenience of sale.
Also mortgage sale. One large silverplated Showcase, one upright Showcase, two Counter Cases, 30 Looking Glasses, 49 Engravings, Beds and Bedding, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Thursday, December 23,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms. Clothing, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Furs, Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.
Friday, 24th,
Household Furniture.

JOSEPH A LEVY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on Thursday, December 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the first class brown stone House and Lot
NO. 102 WEST FORTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR SIXTH AV.
The House, 20 by about 50 feet, contains every modern convenience; independent walls, marble mantels, extra fine plumbing, two bath tubs, two heaters, &c., &c. Lot 20x100.5, in fee simple. Terms easy. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine street.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c., &c.,
By JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, at 80 Sixth avenue,
on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, the entire Stock of this well known establishment, consisting of Brussels Three-ply, Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths, Window Shades, Hollands, &c., &c. To be sold without reserve. The attention of dealers and housekeepers is specially invited. Sale positive. Terms, cash. Also four years' Lease of House and Store.
H. McALEENAN, Proprietor.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, this day, at 3 o'clock, a right, title and interest in Canal Boat now lying between piers Nos. 3 and 4 East river.

P. GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, 225 BOWERY—WILL sell Wednesday, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, the valuable Lease and Stock and Fixtures of the splendidly fitted up Liquor Store 245 Van Brunt street, between Tremont and William streets, Brooklyn; a choice stock of Wines and Liquors, fine Counter, Ale Pumps. Sale positive.

P. GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 225 BOWERY, sell this day, Wednesday, at 10½, the valuable Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store No. 245 Vanbrunt street, near William, South Brooklyn; fine Counters, Glasses, Measures, Bottles, Demijohns; a choice assortment of Brandies, Bourbon, Gin and Wines, in lots to suit; rain or shine.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
By R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 185 Chatham street.
THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock,
consisting of
Gold and Silver Hunting and Open Faced Watches,
Diamond and Gold Jewelry.
Pins, Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, &c.
Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.
Guns and Pistols, Musical and Mathematical Instruments, &c., well worthy the attention of dealers.
By order W. Wilson & Co., 181 Bowery.

PAWNBROKER AND LOAN OFFICE SALE OF Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry. A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway, will sell on Thursday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of fine Diamond Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Brooches, Rings, Earrings, Chains, Guns and Pistols. Sold by order of A. Goodman, Centre street. Goods on exhibition early on morning of sale.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY BY JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway, of 500 Lots very choice goods for men and women, Bedding, fine Furs, Shoes, Boots and other seasonable goods. By order I. Aaron, 197 Grand street.

R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON THURSday, at 10 o'clock, at No. 155 Monroe street, between Clinton and Montgomery, the Furniture of a private family, consisting of Sofas, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Looking Glasses, Engravings, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c.

SMITH & LANE, AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE 184 CANAL street, corner Mott, sell this day, 10½ o'clock, at 948 First avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, entire Stock and Fixtures of the grocery, in lots, comprising splendid Counters, Back Fixtures, Candies, Starch, Soap, Spices, &c., &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on Wednesday, 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, at auction store, 27 East Broadway, a general assortment of Diamond Pins, Rings, sets and Earrings and Brooches, ladies' and gents' Fine Gold and Silver Watches; also a variety of other Jewelry, Clocks, Office Furniture, Iron Safe, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
J. SEEBACHER, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—HOTEL FURNITURE, &C.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at 127 West street, the entire Furniture and Fixtures of a Hotel, consisting of Furniture of 40 rooms, viz.:—Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedding, Crockery Utensils, Bar Furniture, Liquors, &c.
ANTHONY MILLER, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE—LIQUORS, &C.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on Friday, at 12 o'clock at No. 27 East Broadway, 40 barrels of assorted Liquors, viz.: Bourbon, Rye, Scotch and other Whiskeys, Brandy, Champagne and other Liquors.
JAMES RYAN, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE—PROVISIONS, &C.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 East Broadway, a general stock of Hams, Shoulders, Starch, Lard and other Goods, Butter, Flour.
J. J. SCANNELL, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE—TEA.—RICHARE WALTERS, AUCtioneer—Will sell on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 East Broadway, a large quantity of assorted Tea, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER McKNIGHT, Deputy.

TO MARKETMEN.—ADJOURNED SALE OF MARKET Stands in the Eighteenth Ward Market.
On Monday, the 27th December, 1869, will be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, in the city of New York, the several Stalls and Stands contained in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870. The plans of the stands and the terms of sale may be had by applying at the office of the Comptroller of the city of New York.
E. MOORE,
FORBES HOLLAND, Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, JR.,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
NEW YORK, December 20, 1869.

THIS EVENING—THE REMAINDER OF S. P. AVERY'S collection of Water Color Drawings and Objects of Art will be sold at the Somerville Art Gallery, 82 Fifth avenue.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Furniture of the boarding house at 68 Crosby street, consisting of enamelled Cottage Suits, Carpets, Bedding, Bedsteads; also the contents of the bar room; fine walnut Counters, English Ale Pump, Paintings, Lease, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place. By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at 25 Renwick street, in the city of New York, Machinery and stock of Chair Factory; also one bay Mare, Wagon and Harness. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Attorney.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at two o'clock, at 454 Canal street, all the Parlor and Chamber Suits of a large house. Five Parlor Suits, 60 fine second hand Carpets, 2,000 yards Oilcloth, large lot of Bedding, Wardrobes, Bookcase, Lounges, Desks, Stoves, Hatrack, Easy Rocking and other Chairs, Centre and Extension Tables, French Plate Mirrors, Lace Curtains, French Clocks, large Bedsteads, Spreads, China, Glass and Silver Ware, Stoves and everything for housekeeping. Also Marshal's sale of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

McAULIFFE'S
Irish, Scotch, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,
Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.,
"still live"
at
41 and 43 Nassau street, 13 Fulton street, corner Front, and 357 Canal, corner Wooster.

SAMANA.

The Key to the Gulf of Mexico.

Its Acquisition by the United States Government.

First American Territory in the Antilles.

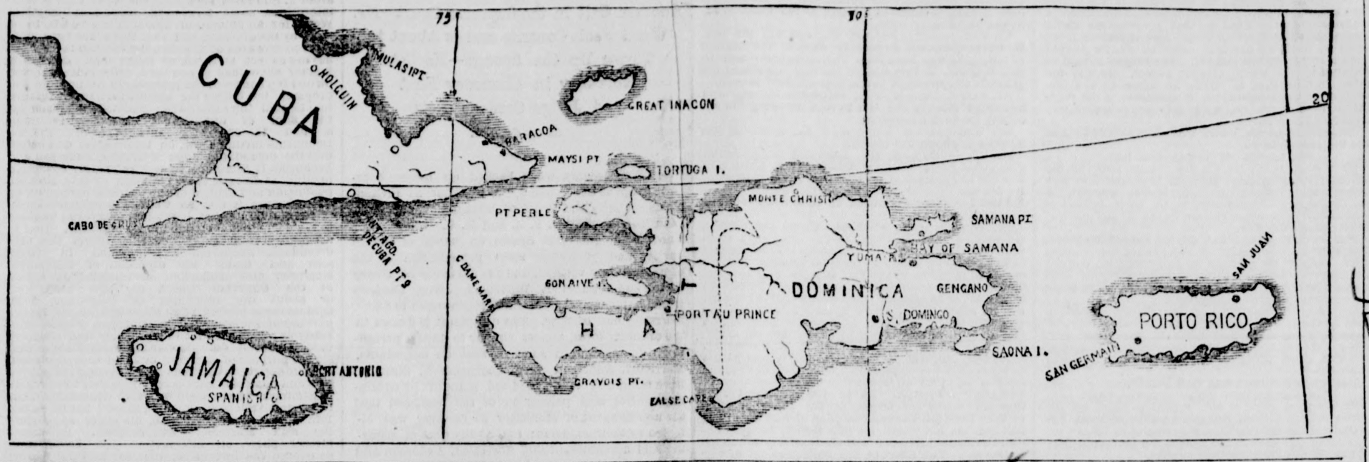
What the English and French Think Of It.

Report of General Babcock, One of Our Commissioners, to President Grant.

The Republic of Dominica—Its History Up to the Present Day—Description of the People—Manners, Customs, Religion, Productions of the Island, Resources, Soil and Climate.

OUR FOOTHOLD IN THE ANTILLES.

Map Showing the Position of the Bay of Samana, St. Domingo.



General Babcock's Arrival in the Capital—His Interview With the President—Our New Naval Station in the West Indies—Admiral Porter Before the Congressional Committee on Commerce—The Admiral's Views and Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

General Babcock, Commissioner to St. Domingo in the business of negotiating a lease or permanent acquisition of the Bay of Samaná by the United States, arrived in this city this morning. Generals Ingalls and Sackett, who accompanied General Babcock, remained in New York. The accounts, as already published in the HERALD, of the details of the doings of the commission are essentially correct and will not need repetition. It has not, however, been mentioned that during General Babcock's presence at the Dominican capital a party steamed up the Victorian branch of the Ozama a distance of fifteen miles, observing the beautiful scenery and forests of mahogany and logwood. At the capital the Commissioner was hospitably received and was treated with every courtesy during the then pending negotiations. General Hongria, Minister of War and Marine, was quite ill and took little part in the business. The precise nature of the deputations entered into were to-day communicated to the President by General Babcock. There are two propositions, it is understood, each of which embrace the magnificent Bay of Samana. Upon these the President is now deliberating. It is considered highly probable that the matter will not be laid before Congress until January. The $150,000 employed was out of the fund of $200,000 appropriated to be used in accomplishing the same object by Mr. Seward. As stated in the HERALD's despatches the American flag was unfurled in the presence of General Babcock, and this first step to the possession of the bay being over the Albany sailed on her return voyage. Before any further steps than the presence of the Nantucket in the bay are taken the President will ask Congress to sanction his act. This being done orders will be despatched immediately to the Gulf squadron to rendezvous at Samana. A large quantity of coal will be sent out for immediate consumption while the coal vein on the peninsula is being opened, in order to be made available. Storehouses will be erected and plans drawn up looking to the proposed fortification and security of the place. Earthworths, mounting heavy guns, are also talked of, and not only the most economical but the most serviceable means of defence considered.

After the contract is fully ratified by Congress it will be but a few months before the United States will be able to boast of a creditable naval station in the West Indies. It is also probable that several battalions of native, acclimated troops will be recruited, provided Congress gives authority for such action.

The despatch from St. Thomas in regard to the distribution of the money paid down is pronounced entirely false, and is supposed to have been written by some one hostile to this step on the part of the United States. It is known that a number of the leading members of both houses of Congress are interested in the speedy consummation of the acquisition of the Bay of Samana, and it is not anticipated that any delay will spring from this quarter.

Admiral Porter was before the House Committee on Commerce to-day in relation to a more liberal legislative policy towards the extension of American commercial enterprise. The committee were much interested in the information communicated by the Admiral. He urged the granting of liberal subsidies, stating that $5,000,000, for instance, expended per annum, though it would be a loss of that amount to the Treasury, would be worth more than $20,000,000 a year to the country. In regard to the mails the Admiral said that he thought they could be carried cheaper as now arranged. The committee were considerably alarmed when informed that the present steam vessels running into New York in event of war would form, if armed, a formidable naval power against us, and he suggested that some timely action should be taken in order to prevent any contingency that might lead to these vessels, now engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, being used against us. The committee seemed to be alive to this new feature in our present commercial status and evinced a determination to adopt a more liberal policy. There is now a better prospect than ever of having our merchant marine put on a better footing.

THE KEY TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.

The Dominican Republic—People—Government—Climate—Soil—Productions—Natural Resources—Samana Bay—Its Advantages as a Naval Station—Magnificent Harbor—Negotiations for Its Lease—Formal Possession Taken by the United States.

After many years of patient expectation the desire of the American people has at length been satisfied, and the Stars and Stripes now wave over American territory among the islands of the West Indies. For a long time the necessity of a foothold in the Antilles was deemed necessary. The growing importance of the United States, commercially and politically, its territorial growth and its increasing population are all arguments in favor of the possession of American territory in that quarter. As early as the year 1846 Lieutenant (now Vice Admiral) David D. Porter was sent on an expedition to Dominica. This was under the administration of President Polk; but it is well known that the subject of territorial acquisition had been for a long time previous a prominent consideration in the minds of many American statesmen. The lieutenant, under the direction of Mr. Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy, made an extended tour of the island and obtained a vast fund of information regarding the political condition, manners of the people and resources of the country. The picture which he drew of the island was most flattering and went to prove that in the hands of an energetic and enterprising nation like the United States the great natural resources of the country could be developed and made to yield vast wealth.

Later, in the year 1854, General (then captain) George B. McClellan made a survey of the island under directions from the administration then in power in Washington. The explorations were conducted with considerable secrecy and consequently attracted little attention at the time. The object of Captain McClellan's visit was for the purpose of selecting a convenient harbor and a suitable naval station for the United States naval vessels cruising in these waters.

Last autumn a commission, consisting of Generals Babcock, Ingals and Sackett, visited the island. Speculation has for some time been rife as to the object of their visit to Dominica. Various views were entertained on the subject. The arrival in this port on Sunday last of the United States steamer Albany, with the three commissioners on board, direct from the island of St. Domingo and President Baez, set the matter at rest, and we were enabled to place before our readers not only the particulars of the visit, but to make the announcement that the Bay of Samana had become American territory and that the American flag waved over our first foothold in the Antilles. From the fact of our having at length planted the United States flag in Dominica and having taken formal possession of the Bay of Samana, a sketch of the Dominican republic will prove of much interest at the present time.

THE REPUBLIC OF ST. DOMINGO.

The Dominican republic, the eastern portion of the island of Hayti, comprises nearly three-fifths of the island. Its name is derived from the ancient Spanish appellation of the island—San Domingo. Its area is estimated at 17,500 square miles. Its population is about 150,000, of whom one-tenth claim to be whites; the rest are of African descent, or of mixed African and European. The Dominican republic was the first American State which made the absolute equality of all races before the law a fundamental portion of its constitutional existence—a noteworthy fact. The boundary between it and the Haytien republic is an irregular line drawn from the mouth of the river Massacre, on the north coast of the island, to the river Anses-à-Pitre, or Pedernales, on the south coast. The interior of the republic consists of mountain ranges, rising to an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and covered with magnificent tropical forests. From the base of these mountains large plains, watered by numerous streams, stretch toward the coast. Of these plains the Vega Real (Royal plain) and those of the Jayua, the Azua and the Neybe, are the most densely populated. Among the rivers, most of which bear the character of mountain torrents, the Great Yaqui, emptying into the Bay of Monte Christo; the Yuma, whose embouchure is in the Bay of Samana; the Higuey, the Gaboon, Soco, Socaris, Brujuelas, Ozoma, Jayna, Nisao, Bani and Neybo deserve to be mentioned. The harbor of St. Domingo city is one of the best; next to it the Bay of Samana offers an excellent roadstead. Of the lesser islands on the coast belonging to the republic Beata and Saona are the most considerable. The climate, though tropical, is less unwholesome than elsewhere in the West Indies. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the industry of the inhabitants is not equal to the immense resources of the country. Gold, silver and iron abound in the mountains, but no mines are worked. Cattle raising in the level country and ebony cutting in the mountainous regions are the principal occupations of the people, agriculture being mainly confined to the raising of the manioc root, which is used as a substitute for grain.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

Lieutenant Porter, writing from Port au Prince in the year 1846, gives the following account of his travels through the country and his intercourse with the people:—

In many of the provinces through which I have passed the country may be said to be almost in the same state as it was when Columbus first discovered the island, and in these places the population cannot be said to be much superior in intellect to the unpolished Indians who were the first possessors of the soil, although they have many of the same traits of character by which those unhappy people were distinguished and that are so much to be admired. The remembrance of some places through which I have travelled appears to me like a beautiful dream, and no one who has not seen can form the slightest idea of what nature can be, arrayed in all her beauty of hills and dales, rocks and waterfalls and mountains piled up one upon another in such beautiful and fantastic shapes that the mind is completely bewildered by the majesty of scenery it could never have dreamed of. With all this Providence has bestowed every blessing (except harmony and peace) that a nation could hope for. The wishes and desires of the lazy and inert Spaniard are gratified in everything without the trouble of working, for the tree supplies him with every article of food, clothing and bedding, and even to the smallest kind of utensil required in housekeeping, and this is one of the unfortunate causes of the little advancement, for the enervating influences of the climate induces them to look to nature alone for support. For those who have the ambition to labor the soil is overflowing with wealth, the hillsides are full of the richest minerals, and they have only to gather in the gifts which nature has placed at their disposal. There is scarcely a spot over which I have passed—excepting about 200 miles along the seashore on the south side—where the most fastidious would not be happy to rest himself forever, with full security that he could never be without the necessaries and could always have at hand the comforts of life. It all seems like a land of poetry and flowers and more fit for the abode of the guileless people first found there than of the avaricious race who worked them to death in pursuit of the wealth which the Indians alone despised.

SPANISH TYRANNY.

I have travelled over most of the ground where these poor wretches were forced to toil and carry loads upon their heads, through roads which the imagination cannot form an idea of, and it is wonderful, with the riches of the soil staring them in the face, that the Spaniard could have been led away by such illusory projects; but as the Hidalgo of ancient times was so is the Spaniard of the present day. He will talk to you of the gold, silver and copper mines, toil with you to the top of the steepest hill, and bring down heavy loads of what may eventually prove to be nothing but common earth; but for a hoe or a plough they have an aversion not to be described, and the natives who do not live in cities pass away their time sleeping under the shady branches of their magnificent trees or at the foot of some of the beautiful waterfalls by which nature is adorned (but which do not add to the comfort of travelling), as the roads frequently rung along their sides.

MORALS OF THE PEOPLE.

With all this want of energy there is, however, little or no vice—crime, there is actually none. The law is scarcely ever put in force, except against some military offender, and the civil authorities have scarcely any chance of testing with the military which of the two have jurisdiction, though it is universally conceded that the civil authorities have not much to say in matters relating to the breach of the peace, criminal cases, &c. It cannot be denied that a military power rules, though by their constitution the government is essentially civil, only one clause gives the President ("during the present or any state of war") power to pass decrees, and makes him responsible to no one. Everything, however, is conducted with tranquillity and the people are perfectly satisfied, and in their love for the chief magistrate lose sight of the power which can curtail their liberties at any time. They obey the edicts with an alacrity I have never witnessed, and with a cheerfulness not to be met with often, though it is frequently with the loss of all their little property.

HISTORY OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The present Dominican republic was a Spanish colony until 1795, when, by the treaty of Basle, the whole island was united under French rule. When, after terrible struggles, the colored population of the island had become independent of France, the tyranny of Dessalines drove the Dominicans back into the arms of Spain, which thus regained possession of its former colony in 1808.

INDEPENDENCE AND FIRST PRESIDENT.

The next year the Dominicans declared their independence, abolished slavery and remained in an unsettled state until 1822, when the whole island was united under a republican form of government, and Boyer, the President of Hayti, was chosen President for life. But in 1844 the negroes of Hayti having succeeded in elevating General Riviere to the Presidency, the Dominicans, encouraged by the friendly assurances of the French Consul General Moges, again formed a separate government (February 27) under the auspices of the "liberator" Pedro Santana, who defeated Riviere near Santiago (April 9), thus securing the independence of his country. Recognized by France, a treaty of friendship and commerce with which Power was concluded October 22, 1848, and by Great Britain (treaty of amity, commerce and navigation concluded in May, 1850), the Dominican republic upheld her independence successfully against repeated efforts of Soulouque, the ruler of Hayti.

SANTANA AND JIMENES.

The Presidential term of Santana having ended in 1849 Jimenes was elected his successor. Though of Caucasian blood the latter secretly conspired with Soulouque, who invaded the territory of the republic at the head of 20,000 men and defeated the Dominicans in some skirmishes near Azua and Las Matas. In this extremity Santana was recalled by the people. He dispersed the Haytien army April 22, near Savana Numero, so completely that the war for the time being was at an end. Jimenes sought a refuge with Soulouque, who made him one of his dukes, while Santana resigned his Dictatorship in favor of the newly elected constitutional President,

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ AND SANTANA'S RE-ELECTION.

In 1850 Soulouque once more invaded the country unsuccessfully. Baez having, during the latter part of his administration, favored the policy of the clerical party, was rejected by the people in 1853 and Santana re-elected President. He compelled the Archbishop to swear allegiance to the constitution, and endeavored to free himself from French influence. His sympathies with the United States induced him to enter into negotiations with a secret diplomatic agent of President Pierce. General Cazneau, the newly appointed Minister to St. Domingo, and to negotiate with him a treaty (October 5, 1854), the secret stipulations of which provided, it is believed, for the cession to the United States of the Bay of Samana. But this treaty was never ratified. It is probable that the failure of Santana to obtain this recognition facilitated the efforts of the French and British agents to render him unpopular and once more elevate Baez, now the recognized leader of the clerical party, to the Presidency (February, 1857). But the triumph of Baez was short lived. Dissatisfaction with his rule spread so rapidly that Santana was enabled to head a revolutionary movement (September, 1857), which eventually led to the expulsion of Baez (1858) and the restoration of the liberal rule. In consequence of the downfall of Soulouque in Hayti (January, 1859), Santana offered his hearty congratulations to President Geffrard, and it was generally expected that a close alliance would again be established between the two republics. This did not, however, result in the consolidation of the two republics, for they have ever remained distinct governments.

SANTANA'S TREASON.

The rule of Santana, beginning in 1858, was neither long nor prosperous. He betrayed the republic soon after getting into power, and endeavored to transfer it back to the dominion of the mother country. Two or three years were employed in the concoction and maturing of this treason, when Spain invaded the island with a formidable force, but found the Dominicans united to oppose the invaders. The war, which begun in 1861, continued with varying success, characterized by several severe engagements and the almost total desolation of the republic, for two years, when it was ended by the defeat and withdrawal of the Spanish troops. The expulsion of the Spaniards was followed by many dissensions among the Dominicans, and the present government has been founded in much tribulation and dissatisfaction. Santana, after his treason, went to Spain and died there in disgrace. The war with Spain left General José Antonio Salcedo President of the republic; but he, appearing too anxious to make a treaty with Spain, the Dominicans got suspicious of him, and on October 10, 1864 a midnight caucus of ministers and a few citizens of Santiago deposed him and appointed the Vice President, Ulysses F. Espaillet, to succeed him. The people so far recognized this action as to demand by a popular manifestation the resignation of Salcedo; but repudiated Espaillet for General Gaspar Polanco, who was made President, and who immediately assumed that dignity. It was not long, however, before Polanco was repudiated.

BAEZ'S ELEVATION TO THE PRESIDENCY A SECOND TIME.

A national convention, called by him, met on the 27th of February, 1865, and elected a legal government, composed of General Pedro A. Pimentel as President; General Benizono F. de Rosas, Vice President; P. G. Martinez, Secretary of War; General José Del C. Reinoso, Secretary of the Interior; General Vicente Moral, Secretary of the Judiciary Department, and Generals Teodore and S. Henekin, Ministers of Finance and Commerce. This government lasted but a few months. On August 4, 1865, a popular manifestation of the citizens of Santiago resulted in the repudiation of Pimentel and his compatriots in favor of General José Maria Cabral, who was named Protector of the republic, and who at once became, but for a short time only, Dictator. He in turn was deposed before the country became fairly settled. General Pedro Guillermo on November 16 entered the Constitutional Assembly, deposed Cabral, proclaimed universal suffrage to be henceforth a part and parcel of the constitution of the republic, and immediately announced himself acting President until a regularly elected President could be chosen. General Baez, who had been living in exile in France, was then on his way to St. Domingo to give in his adherence to the new government of Cabral, and had arrived at the island of Curacoa. The Constitutional Assembly immediately elected him President and a deputation was despatched to Curacoa to invite his acceptance. He did so, and repairing to St. Domingo city, found the whole country, with the exception of Porto Plate, had given in its adherence to his rule. The rebellion in Porto Plate, headed by Salnave, who had been an unsuccessful rebel in the sister republic of Hayti, was soon suppressed. Cabral, Serrano, Pimental and the other principal men of St. Domingo have given in their support to his government, and with the recognition lately vouchsafed him by the United States it may be conceded that his future official course will meet with every encouragement.

GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &C.

Politically the republic is divided into five provinces, viz.:—Azua de Compostello, St. Domingo, Santa Cruz del Seybe, Concepcion de la Vega, Santiago de los Caballeros. These are also the names of the provincial capitals, of which Santiago de los Caballeros is, next to the city of St. Domingo, the most important. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. An archbishop resides at the city of St. Domingo. The seal of State represents a cross supporting an open Bible, surrounded by arms and the motto *Dios, Patria y Libertad*. The language of the people is Spanish. The constitution, like that of most Spanish-American republics, is modelled after that of the United States. It provides for a president, to be elected for the term of four years, a senate of five and a house of representatives of fifteen members. The municipalities into which the provinces are sub-divided are organized on the basis of self-government. The conditions upon which foreigners may be naturalized are very liberal, and no distinction is drawn in favor of colored persons. Free farms, farming utensils and provisions for six months are offered to settlers. The commerce of the country is as yet limited, owing partly to the deranged state of the circulation and exchanges. The exports from this republic into the United States, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to $109,370, and the imports from the United States to $112,427. The coins are gourdes (piastres, dollars), half gourdes, gourdins (quarters), escalins (eighths) and half escalins (sixteenths).

THE MILITARY FORCE.

The military force of the republic is nominally 8,000 men. This includes the militia, which is liable to be called into active service whenever occasion demands. The effective force does not in reality exceed 5,000 men, and not more than half of that number are regularly on the rolls for rations and duty. The marine consists of the coast guard schooners and a few launches.

REVENUES.

It is stated on good authority that the revenues from the two principal custom houses—those of St. Domingo and Puerto Plata—would be more than sufficient to cover the modest expenses of this unpretending government were not the anti-American sympathies of the surrounding islands—all of them European colonies—constantly fomenting difficulties that lead to extra outlays, and these intrigues more than else have forced President Baez to borrow money in England.

SAMANA BAY.

Some months ago General Babcock, of the President's staff, and Senator Cole, of California, were sent by the United States government on a secret mission to St. Domingo, the object and result of which have not yet been officially announced, but will doubtless be laid before Congress at an early date. Sufficient information, however, has leaked out to make it certain that the peninsula and bay of Samana, on the northeast corner of the island of Hayti, and now a portion of the Dominican republic, has been acquired, and, the Senate of the United States approving, will shortly be ceded to the Union. Further than this, we have semi-official evidence that the annexation of the entire republic of St. Domingo was a mooted question between the commissioners sent by our government and the Dominican government; for in a letter to the London *Times* by Mr. Edward H. Hartmount, the Consul General of St. Domingo, in Great Britain, written for the purpose of correcting some blunders of an American correspondent of that journal, he remarks that he has "good reason to believe" that the negotiations which were held in the city of St. Domingo "had the annexation of the whole republic to the United States, and not only the purchase of Samana, in view." This intelligence was of sufficient importance to induce the London *Times* to comment upon it on the day after its appearance in a leading article, in which it remarked that in the event of the cession of the entire Dominican republic to the United States "it requires no gift of prophecy to discern that the old French portion of the island, now known as Hayti, would soon fall to the same lot, so that the successive reports about the Bay of Samana, the republic of St. Domingo and the island of Hayti may all be regarded as more or less true:" and it viewed the prospect of such an annexation as "favorable to all concerned, and full of promise to the world at large;" and it concluded by stating that in the acquisition "the Americans stand to lose but little and to gain a great deal. If half what is told of the resources of the island be true it ought soon to become a new emporium of trade, and in such creations no people can be more deeply interested than we ourselves." The British journalist is, no doubt, wise in his generation. He sees plainly that if Americans once get a foothold on what he justly terms one of the fairest portions of the earth, and which it would be a matter of unqualified satisfaction to have redeemed from desolation and waste, they will soon step firmly in the march of civilization, until American energy and American industry shall effect the redemption so much desired and place this physically favored island once more in the list of producing lands, and make it once more a prominent contributor to the commerce of the world.

FIRST NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CESSION OF SAMANA.

Samana, however, is no new love of the American government, for not less than fifteen years ago, when Franklin Pierce was President and Wm. L. Marcy was Secretary of State, an energetic effort was made to obtain its bay and peninsula. In June, 1854, almost directly after he had returned from surveying the Western section of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad, in Washington Territory, General (then Captain) George B. McClellan was entrusted by our government with a mission that demanded much discretion and a considerable knowledge of naval and military requirements. This important duty was the undertaking of a secret expedition to the West Indies with the object of selecting a convenient harbor and a suitable coaling station for the vessels of the United States navy cruising in the neighborhood of those islands and passing into the Gulf of Mexico. He sailed in the United States frigate Columbia, first to St. Domingo and then to other islands in the vicinity, and returned home in September with a vast amount of information of considerable importance, and with a large number of maps and sketches of the places visited. The result of Captain McClellan's inquiries was the selection for the proposed station and harbor of the bay and peninsula of Samana, the advantages of which were set forth in two reports—one on the harbor and its defences and the other descriptive of the island—but neither of which have been given to the public, doubtless owing to the secret nature of the expedition. Negotiations were at once opened with the government of St. Domingo and every endeavor made to obtain the cession of the bay and peninsula to the United States, but without terminating in the desired acquisition, owing, it was supposed at the time, to the jealousy of the European Powers and their influence upon the Dominican government. If we are to take the remarks of the London *Times* as any guidance to the action of the Powers of Europe at the present day, we may anticipate a more favorable issue to the present negotiations. In fact, the government of St. Domingo have now agreed, while before they refused, to cede the desired territory, which is one step in advance of the previous negotiations; but an attempt may yet be made to prevent the ratification of the treaty by that republic, should it pass the ordeal of the United States Senate.

TERMS OF THE CONTRACT.

The provisions of the contract for the leasing of the Bay of Samana to the United States are, so far as at present known, to be as follows:—The lease is to run for a term of fifty years, and the United States to pay to the Dominican government the annual rental of $150,000 in gold. The first year's rent has been paid down. In addition to the annual rent, President Baez, it is said, is to receive the sum of $50,000 annually. To say the least of it this reads somewhat strange and requires some explanation. Apart from the money supplied by the United States, $80,000 worth of arms and munitions of war have been placed at the disposal of the republic of St. Domingo. This amount, however, is to be deducted from future appropriations. Such, in brief, are the reported terms upon which the United States has acquired this magnificent harbor, which has been pronounced by Admiral Porter as "the finest naval station in the world." It is not a little remarkable that the transfer of the Bay of Samana was made on the anniversary of the first landing of Columbus, which took place on the 6th day of December, 1492. Three hundred and seventy-seven years have passed over since the famous Genoese made the discovery of the fruitful island of Hispaniola, and where for centuries waved the proud flag of Spain the banner of a nation then unknown now floats in triumph.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF SAMANA.

The peninsula (which forms one side of the Bay of Samana) is thirty-two miles long and eleven miles across at its greatest breadth. It comprises an area of about 225 square miles. But what is now a peninsula was formerly an island, there having been at its western end a water communication which is now silted up, but might be easily reopened. The soil is extremely fertile, its surface to a great extent being covered with timber suitable for ship building and for cabinet work. Its mineral productions comprise iron, copper, gold in small quantities, and bituminous coal. The loftiest part of the peninsula is a peak, called Sugar Loaf hill, 1,936 feet high, while another eminence, La Montaña del Diablo, is 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. The population in 1851 was 1,721. The bay, which is bounded on the north by the peninsula and on the south and west by the mainland, is about thirty-three miles long and eight broad. The Yuna, the largest river in the country, flows into it at its western end. The harbor is considered to be one of the finest in the world, and its position, both in a naval and military point of view, is of the highest importance.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S OPINION OF SAMANA.

As the geographical position of Samana Bay is of vast importance to the United States, in case it should be placed at the disposition of such a Power as France, I deem it worthy of a passing notice. Situated close to the highway of all vessels coming from Europe (the Mona passage) and of most of the vessels from the United States bound to the West Indies, the Power that owned it could command the commerce of any nation with whom they were at war. It contains within itself all the requisites for shipbuilding—the finest timber, iron, coal and copper—and, no doubt, a good geological survey would develop resources in minerals yet unthought of. The bay and harbor is the best in the whole West Indies, and is capable, I am told, of containing the combined fleets of Europe and rendering them perfectly secure against the most destructive tempests. Very great numbers of whales find refuge there in the large bay, where they increase and multiply because not pursued, the government having prohibited all vessels from taking whales in those waters. One American alone has been allowed to fish there, and the government, I think, could be induced to extend the permission to other citizens of the United States. If all is true as told me by the natives that promise must be of incalculable value in every respect. When the French party were defeated in their attempts to cede away Samana that government put in a claim against the Dominicans, insisting "that they were bound to pay half the amount guaranteed to France when she recognized the independence of Hayti;" but this was contested in a proper spirit, and since then the French have never urged it; but it is supposed that they still hope to have their assistance called in, when they can make better terms.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH OPINIONS OF SAMANA.

It is somewhat remarkable that shortly before General McClellan selected Samana as a suitable naval station Sir R. Schomburgk, who was then British Consul at St. Domingo, had forwarded to his government a communication descriptive of the same spot, and pointing out its importance as a place for the erection of an arsenal and naval depot. In this paper, which was communicated by the British Foreign Office to the Royal Geographical Society of London, and was published in its Journal for 1853, Sir R. Schomburgk concludes with these remarks:—

I have purposely dwelt long and in detail upon this narrow strip of land, called the Peninsula of Samana, and upon its adjacent magnificent bay. In its geographical position its greatest importance is centred. The fertile soil is fit for the cultivation of all tropical productions, its spacious bays and anchoring places offer shelter to the navies of the world, and its creeks afford facilities for the erection of arsenals and docks, while the adjacent forests yield the requisite woods for naval architecture. Still its cheif advantages does not consist in these advantages alone, but in its geographical position, forming, as it does, one of the principal keys to the Isthmus of Central America and to the adjacent Gulf of Mexico.

M. Lepelletier de Saint Remy says:—"Samana is one of those maritime positions not often met with in a survey of the world. Samana is to the Gulf of Mexico what Mayotte is to the Indian Ocean. It is not only the military, but also the commercial key of the Gulf; but the latter is of infinitely greater importance under the pacific tendencies of European politics." The Bay of Samana being placed to the windward of Jamaica, Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico, and lying, moreover, about due northeast of the great isthmus which now so powerfully attracts the attention of the world, the French author, just quoted, may well call it "*la tete du pont*" to the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

These English and French opinions are important, inasmuch as they define the value which practical and far-seeing men place upon our new acquisition, a value which must be very much enhanced when the Isthmus of Darien is pierced and opens a channel for the commerce of the world from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, which will become the highway from Europe and the Atlantic States to Australia and the Pacific coast of South America.

INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF SAMANA.

Historically speaking, Samana is a place of no little interest. It was visited by Columbus on his first voyage of discovery, toward the close of the fifteenth century, and 200 years later it became, from its defensive position, the rendezvous of a band of buccaneers. We will narrate both these incidents, as the first shows the antiquity of its discovery, while the second proves its great natural advantages as a naval depot, while both may be useful to Mr. Sumner to introduce into his address to the Senate when the ratification of the purchase comes before that body.

When Columbus was returning to Spain, after his first discovery of the New World, he passed, on the 12th of January, 1493, a high and beautiful headland, to which he gave the name of Caco del Enamorado, or the Lover's Cape (at present called Cape Cabron); and further eastward observed another which he named Cabo San Feramo (at present known as Cape Samana), the most eastern point of the peninsula of the same name; and doubling this headland he saw before him a fine gulf of such an extent that he supposed it to be an arm of the sea separating Hispaniola from some other land. Here he anchored, and having sent his boats ashore, they found the natives quite different from the mild and pacific people the Spaniards had hitherto met in the New World. They were of a ferocious aspect and were painted hideously in various colors. Some of them carried war clubs, while others were armed with bows of more than a man's length, and with arrows pointed with hard wood or with bone. One of the natives having ventured to visit the ship, Columbus supposed him to be of the Carib tribe, and resolved to act cautiously. He regaled his visitor, and then sent him ashore, when, upon the boat approaching the land, upwards of fifty armed natives rushed towards it from an ambush, but were, however, appeased by the native in the boat. The boat's crew having then landed, they endeavored to bargain with the savages for some of their weapons, when, from some unexplained cause, mistrust arose, whereupon the natives seized their bows and clubs and provided themselves with cords, as if with the intent to capture the Spaniards. The latter, in self-defence, attacked the natives, wounding two of them and putting the rest to flight. "This," says Washington Irving, in his "Life and Voyages of Columbus," "was the first contest with the Indians and the first time that native blood was shed by white men in the New World." Alas! how many streams might have been filled, ere the century closed, with the blood of the unfortunate natives that fell victims to Spanish cruelty. This "unpleasantness" was a cause of great grief to Columbus, but he eventually succeeded in re-establishing a good understanding, when the Cacique who governed over this people, whom Columbus called Ciguayens, visited the Admiral's ship, where his frank and bold manner won him many admirers. This Caciques' name was Cayacoa and not Mayobonex, as Irving supposed it to be. After his death his widow became a Christian, and was baptized under the name of Donna Inez Cayacoa. The natives called the land Samana, and Columbus christened the bay De les Flechas, in consequence of the skirmish. After remaining four days the Spaniards sailed upon their homeward voyage to Portugal, which they reached in little more than six weeks.

Reefs, islets and rocks form natural defences to the entrance of the bay of Samana, and are so situated that, if properly fortified, any hostile vessel that attempted to enter might be placed under a destructive cross fire. The favorable situation of some of these islets or cays for preventing the approach of an enemy was signally proved at the close of the seventeenth century, by that noted English pirate, Jack Banister, who, with his bold buccaneers, at that time infested the neighborhood. He had just arrived at Samana, accompanied by another vessel commanded by a Frenchman named Lagarde, when the commanders of two English frigates, hearing that Banister was anhored there, prepared to enter the bay. The pirate immediately caused the guns of his vessel to be placed ashore upon one of the cays, and defended the entrance with his own crew and that of the French vessel, consisting of 200 men, so effectively that more than 120 of the assailants were killed and the frigates forced to retire. Banister's own ship was, however, disabled during the engagement, and, the smaller French vessel only remaining for embarkation, a general rush was made towards it and a large number of the pirates were drowned in their endeavors to get on board. It was in consequence of this engagement that the name of Banister's cays was given to the islets.

REGARDING ANNEXATION—THE BAEZ AND SEWARD NEGOTIATIONS.

Since the announcement of the acquisition of Samana by the United States government has been made known a variety of opinions have been expressed regarding the purchase. By some it is contended that it is only the preliminary movement towards the possession of the whole island. It is the belief of many well informed persons that the annexation of the whole island is only a brief distance off. Were the wishes of the people of St. Domingo thoroughly canvassed there is little doubt that the universal desire would be found in favor of annexation to this country. The numerous disturbances, the quarrelsome propensities of rival chieftains, the gradual decay and neglect of commercial and agricultural pursuits, would all pass away by such an arrangement, and peace and the results of peace would supply their place. The people, too, understand this. Our special correspondents, who have traversed the island lately and had ample means of ascertaining their views in this respect, assure us that this is really the case. Before the retirement of Secretary Seward from the State Department he received a proposition from President Baez for the establishment of an American protectorate over the island, or at least that portion of it of which Baez was President. Mr. Seward regarded the proposition favorably, and the assurances of President Baez that the Dominican people were anxious for such an undertaking contributed in no small degree to increase his fervor. The matter was finally brought before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, where a majority of the committee decided on accepting Baez's proposition for the establishment of a protectorate. The resolution, however, was defeated in Congress, not because of any opposition to the measure but on account of the scant information then in the possession of the government in relation to Dominican affairs. There is little doubt but the resolution of the committee is the basis for the present course of the government, and the sending of the commission which has just returned may be traced directly to the overtures made by President Baez to Secretary Seward.

INTEREST FELT IN THE SAMANA PURCHASE BY THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK.

The definite and exclusive intelligence in reference to the purchase of the Bay of Samana obtained by a reporter of the HERALD from a reliable source, is awakening the liveliest interest in financial and commercial circles. Wall street was full of the subject yesterday, and among the business men of Beaver, Water, Pearl, Front, William and other down town streets the new acquisition was variously discussed in reference to its commercial value. It is easy to conclude that much of the interest manifested in this latest investment is owing to the undisguised belief that the whole island will in a few short years become part of these United States and take its place among the richest and most favored in the sisterhood. The slice, however, of which Uncle Sam has already received a fifty years' lease is of no small importance, and those who are best calculated to frame a prophetic opinion in the matter have no hesitation in saying that an active, stirring American town will spring up on the shores of Samana Bay in a year or two. The adaptability of the climate to grow the products of both temperate and tropical zones, and the immense undeveloped field of labor and enterprise awaiting with bounteous guerdon the energy and capital of Americans, will not pass unnoticed and unappreciated by the wide-awake business community of this city. Of all the West India islands none can claim such rare and rich gifts of nature as St. Domingo; but, like Italy, Spain and other favored portions of creation, where Providence is most lavish of her treasures man is least worthy of them. Already a Bank of Samana is started, to go into operation very shortly. Preparations are under way to form lumber companies for cutting down and exporting the famous mahogany and rosewood that fill the forests around the bay of Samana. The coal and copper mines are to be worked with skill and capital, and industries of various kinds introduced. As a resort for invalids in the winter of our climate all opinions agree in pronouncing the air of the Samana peninsula the mildest and most genial in tropical latitudes.

THE ST. DOMINGO LOAN.

Particulars of the Contract—How It is to be Met—Views of Parties Concerning It.

A flysheet containing an exposition and a condemnation of the loan recently entered into by the government of St. Domingo has been extensively circulated in St. Domingo city and other towns of the republic. A liberal translation of this document follows:—

The English papers contain an account of the negotiation of a loan between this republic and British bankers of the nominal value of £757,700 sterling, on the following basis:—

Seventy pounds per cent discount.
Six per cent annual interest for the capital.
Four per cent for the liquidation of the loan.

The whole is to be paid in twenty-five years. The guarantees upon which this loan is raised are these:—The hypothecation of the entries of certain custom houses and the exportation dues of the guano of Alta Vela, the coal mines and mahogany of Samana and the other mines of the republic. The condition is that the loan shall be applied to the construction of railroads and the improvement of the highways (carreteras) generally. It is intended in this document to point out the impracticability of this negotiation.

The nominal capital of £757,700, calculating the maximum at 480 cents to the pound sterling, amounts to		$3,636,960
Of this sum there must be deducted—For discount	$2,545,872	
For interest, first year, six per cent	218,217	
For sinking fund, four per cent	145,478	
For commission, four per cent.	145,478	
For freight, insurance, charges, &c.	—	
		$3,055,046
Difference		$581,913

Out of the sum of $3,636,960 for which the republic negotiates it receives only $581,913, without including charges for freight, printing bonds, &c.

For this sum of $581,913, representing a nominal capital of $3,636,960, the republic pledges itself to pay annually during a period of twenty-five years the sum of $363,696, in this manner:—

Six per cent interest	$218,217
Four per cent sinking fund	145,478
Total	$363,696

This sum accumulates during twenty-five years to the enormous amount of $9,402,400.

It is evident from this that for $3,636,960 loaned to the republic it is required to pay in twenty-five years $9,402,400, representing a difference of $5,765,440, which, with the premium of $2,545,872, makes the sum of $8,311,112, the ultimate result to the borrower.

Or, take another view:—For the sum of $581,913, which the republic will receive (without including the charges already mentioned), we shall become liable for $9,402,400, which will make a difference of $8,820,486. This difference is the dreadful sacrifice imposed on the country.

Now, how shall this sum, costing $9,402,400, be invested so as to yield an interest, at least, equal to the annual exigencies? Can we pay with this the domestic debt of the republic, which amounts to more than a million? No. Even if we employ this fund as proposed in the prospectus of the loan in the construction of railroads and a highway from St. Domingo city to the province of Cibao, it will require more than double the amount indicated. Will this serve to develop an industry which does not exist? Will it tend to increase agricultural pursuits which are as yet purely imaginary? We say the least part of it will be consumed in the improvement of the South; the largest portion in paying the Jesurun debt; and the rest—Oh, the rest! The admission of such a loan is only possible to a government that has treason as its object.

Who will defend the monstrous negotiation we have examined—for some, no doubt, a benediction from heaven; for the country the greatest calamity? This loan will necessitate the excessive increase of the existing import duties and the creation of new ones. It will be the last addition to the burden of the landed proprietors. It will make it difficult to live, for we shall have to pay for the very air we breathe. Even in ordinary times the entries are not sufficient to meet the exigencies of the estimates. How, then, can we raise the important sum of $363,696 every year without scandalously altering the present import rates and creating fresh duties? To raise this sum the poor man will have to pay more for his bread, for his clothing; in short, living will become more costly to all, how much more it is impossible now to say. Does not every thoughtful man see that this loan will become an insupportable burden on the public at large; that it will prove, in fact, a halter to choke us? What advantage are we to reap in exchange? None. We have demonstrated mathematically that it will result in fatal injury, and that not in the most remote distance is any benefit visible.

"AFTER DARK."

Forty Minutes at a Ferry Slip in New York—An Eastman College Student Robbed of $230—The Old Story.

Richard E. Kelley a few days ago left his home in New Concord, Ky., for Eastman College, Poughkeepsie. Previous to his departure it is fair to presume that he received the blessings of the household, and it is known positively that he also received $250 in greenbacks. After paying for his ticket through to New York, via the Pan Handle route, he safely stowed the balance of his money ($230) in his bootleg. Had he left it there till he reached Poughkeepsie all would have been well; but let him tell his story:—

He says that just before his train reached Jersey City Monday night he transferred the money from the boot leg to his pantaloons pocket. When the cars stopped he passed aboard the ferryboat, and while crossing the river inquired about his baggage. A "gentleman" told him his baggage would be there as quick as he was. On arriving on the New York side he inquired how he would get conveyance to the Hudson River Railroad depot. Another "gentleman" stepped up to him and said, "I am going around there and will carry you." This "gentleman" had a coach. "Coachee" added, "Give me your check and get in there; I will bring your baggage in a few moments." Mr. Kelly entered the coach, when soon after "Coachee" returned and said, "Your baggage will be on the next train; it was delayed." Just then some one called "Coachee," when he shut the door, mounted his box and drove off. He did not go far, however, when he dismounted, the door of the hack was opened and another "gentleman" requested the student to get out and mount the driver's box, which he refused to do. Then still another "gentleman" came upon the scene and said to the student "I am going to the Hudson River Railroad depot, go with me." Thereupon the student alighted and entered coach No. 2, and after being in it a few moments was told by the driver 'here's another man going to the same place you are; both of you remain here till I get your baggage," and then the "other man" got in the hack and seated himself by the side of the student. Each congratulated the other upon the prospect of having company through to their destination, when finally the "other man" said, "I am getting cold. Let us go to the fire and stay while the driver is getting our baggage?" The student replied, "No. I want to go on as soon as he comes back." The "other man" made no reply, and silence ensued for a moment or two when the other man said, "Well, I must go to the fire," and got out. Immediately afterwards the Kentuckian missed his wallet. The driver returned shortly after without the baggage, when the student informed him of his loss. The driver, handing him his empty wallet, said, "Here's your pocketbook, you've been robbed; I want your fare." The student inquired how much it was and was told that it was five dollars. Remembering that he had ten or fifteen dollars in his vest pocket he paid the amount asked, the coach door was closed, the driver mounted the box and drove three blocks, when the coach was stopped, the door again opened and the student told to get out and take the street car, which he did, and that's all. He is minus his money and baggage.

REFORMATORY STATE PRISON.

A meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to recommend a location for a Reformatory State Prison in the Sixth Judicial district was held at the Astor House yesterday to take final action in the matter. A great deal of discussion was had, and the meeting finally adjourned until to-day, when a vote is to be had at one o'clock. Binghamton, Owego, Watkins, Elmira, Norwich, Oxford, Richfield Springs and Unadilla have applied for the prison to be located in those cities; and the competition over the choice is quite hot. The commissioners are:—Joseph Warren, of Buffalo; Professor T. W. Dwight, of New York city; Judge Robert Earl, of Herkimer; C. H. Winfield, of Orange, and C. B. Hubbell, of Sing Sing.

CONGRESS.

Senator Sumner's Ocean Telegraph Bill.

Debate in the House on the Georgia Reconstruction Bill.

Passage of the Bill by a Vote of 121 to 51.

Reception of the Remains of George Peabody.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The VICE PRESIDENT called the attention of the Senate to the requirement of the law for the filling of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Fessenden as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The law provided that this vacancy should be filled in the same manner that committees are appointed.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., reported favorably, with an amendment, the bill to provide for the execution of the law against polygamy in the Territory of Utah.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. WILSON, (rep. of Mass.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to examine into the administration of the School Commissioners, and the condition of the public schools of Washington and Georgetown.

COST OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

Mr. SPENCER, (rep. of Ala.) submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate a statement of the original cost of the revenue cutters now employed, and information in regard to the number, compensation, &c., of officers and men in that service.

REDISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. WARNER (rep.), of Ala., introduced a bill for the more equal distribution of national banking capital, providing that the amount of circulating notes to be issued to banking associations shall not exceed $340,000,000, and in issuing said circulating notes preference shall be given to banking associations in sections having the least national bank circulation. That the Secretary of the Treasury is required to retire and cancel United States three per cent certificates to the extent of the issue of the bank notes under this act, and shall cease to pay interest on the three per cent certificates of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to take up the bill relative to telegraphic communications between the United States and foreign countries. He urged that prompt action on the measure was very important.

A discussion ensued concerning the propriety of giving priority to this measure over others deemed by other Senators to be equally important.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to, and at twenty-five minutes to one P. M. the doors were closed for an executive session.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

After the lapse of an hour the doors were reopened, when Mr. SUMNER renewed the motion to take up the bill relative to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries.

RESTORATION OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., urged the necessity of taking into consideration now the bill relative to the restoration of Virginia.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., stated his disposition to favor the admission of Virginia so soon as her fidelity to the enforcement of the reconstruction acts could be shown; but at present he desired further information on the subject.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported favorably, without amendment, the House bill for the taking of the ninth census. In view of the report so soon after the committal of the bill to the committee, he said the reason for what might otherwise seem hasty action was based upon the fact that unless passed before the holidays the census would, under the existing statute, be taken under the present law of 1850. It was for the Senate to determine, in regard to the House bill, whether, first, the bill was to be divorced from its provisions in reference to the apportionment, and, second, whether in taking the next census Congress was to dispense with the Marshals as an instrumentality and create officers to perform this duty. Those were the general questions. The others were matters of detail relating to the schedule, &c. If the judgment of the Senate was that the House bill ought not to be accepted in substance as it stood, then it might be advisable to suspend the operations of the act of 1850 until the Senate committee could bestow further care and examination upon the pending proposition. In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Trumbull, he stated that, according to representations, if this bill was now a law, the 1st of June being the time fixed for beginning the work of taking the census, sufficient time would scarcely be given, even with the utmost diligence, to make the necessary preparations, among which were the printing of formulas, tabular statements, &c. To do this would require all the time between this day and the 1st of June; therefore, the provisions of the bill ought to operate before the 1st of January if the time fixed was to be determined upon.

Mr. WILSON expressed the hope that the bill would be recommitted, and that the committee would report a joint resolution to meet the exigency. An immense number of officers were to be appointed under the bill, and the Senate should act with prudence and care. He moved to recommit the bill to the committee. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on the Revision of Laws, then reported, by direction of the committee, joint resolutions suspending until February 1, 1870, all existing laws relating to the taking of a census.

The joint resolution was at once taken up and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The motion of Mr. SUMNER to take up the Ocean Telegraph bill was then agreed to, when the Senate again went into executive session for a short time.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Upon the conclusion of the executive session the Senate took up the bill relative to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, the question being upon the proposed amendment of Mr. Sumner to make the bill applicable to existing as well as future cables.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the amendment, as having a tendency towards an infraction of vested rights by imposing a code of restrictions upon cables heretofore authorized by Congress upon well defined restrictions.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., said he supposed the object of the Senator from Massachusetts was to provide specially for the case of a French cable which had been landed on the shores of that State. He therefore submitted an amendment, referring to the landing of the French cable and providing for its removal unless compliance was made with the regulations imposed upon others.

Mr. SUMNER advocated a uniform system in legislation relative to ocean cables, and in reference to a suggestion of Mr. Morton contended that the fact that the restrictions of the bill might be applied to our telegraph communications with Canada was an additional feature in its favor. The proper jurisdiction over the subject properly belonged to the national government, and the landing of the French cable in Massachusetts was subject to that jurisdiction.

Mr. HOWARD considered the bill practically inoperative, but if the bill became a law, as proposed to be amended, it would absolutely close all communication between this country and Canada. The regulation giving to the United States government privileges and control over the lines connecting with foreign countries might be right, but it did not conform to the existing state of things.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., said that if the liberties of a people were endangered in any one respect more than another it was by the growth of monopolies and the ease with which charters were passed through the State Legislatures, and no matter how improper the obligations of contracts thus secured, according to judicial decisions they could not be impaired. But the constitution imposed no such restriction upon the power of Congress like that imposed upon the States, that no law impairing obligation of contracts shall pass. As a question of power it was within the Congressional province to repeal every charter heretofore granted by Congress. He deemed it vastly important that in this country Congress should clearly assert that power, and believed it to be the duty of Congress, under its power, to regulate commerce, extend the regulations over the telegraph and railroad system of the several States. He favored the bill and the amendment because of their implied assertion, at a time eminently proper to make the assertion, of the absolute power of Congress to regulate this subject in any case of communication between this and foreign lands.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., believed that to be fully operative the conditions here imposed must be concurred in by Canada.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.), of Ky., understood that lines between the United States and Canada were conducted upon principles of entire reciprocity, and the effect of the bill would be not to suspend, but to make perpetual that principle of reciprocity.

Mr. RAMSEY suggested a modification of the bill, by which the exclusive control of cables would be given to the United States government for one hour in every twelve, instead of for an indefinite period. In the course of further suggestions he said that the French government had given to a company a certain monopoly; and, while we were perfectly justified in meeting them with restrictions, it should not be forgotten the company had been of immense service to our people by reduction of charges.

Mr. CONKLING suggested an amendment protecting rights now enjoyed by the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and authorizing the extension of other cables to the shores of the United States at some point north of Cape Hatteras.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., moved to recommit the whole subject to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, said if the United States government prescribed conditions upon a cable reaching to France, that government could impose additional conditions, and, therefore, if we were to have an Atlantic cable at all, we should have a treaty on the subject. The subject should be referred to the treaty-making power. He was opposed to it because it might be intended as a precedent for the intervention of Congress in the regulation of charges, &c., upon all the railroads and canals of the country.

The motion of Mr. Howe was then agreed to and the bill recommitted.

COMPENSATING LOYAL CITIZENS.

On motion of Mr. HOWE the Senate took up the House joint resolution relating to steamboats and other vessels owned in loyal States, directing a reimbursement of the owners in loyal States of steamboats and other vessels taken by the government during the war.

Mr. HOWE explained that the bill passed the House last session, but failed in the Senate for want of time. The whole amount of compensation applied for under the bill would not exceed $398,000. The vessels here included were only those which came within well matured regulations.

Mr. POMEROY believed that the theory of legislation by which a distinction was made between loyal citizens of the North and those of the South was wrong. He had acquiesced in such legislation during the war, but to bring forward the principle now was injurious.

The joint resolution was then passed.

THE WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., moved to take up the bill to encourage and promote an international exposition, to be held in Washington city in 1871.

Pending this motion the Senate, on motion of Mr. POMEROY, at four o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

DEBATE ON THE GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The calling of the journal was dispensed with in order that the debate on the Georgia Reconstruction bill might be continued. Several members asked and obtained leave to print speeches on the subject.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., argued against the bill. He did not see how any member who had sworn to support the constitution could vote for it. He regarded it as wholly unconstitutional, and he believed it also to be unnecessary and unwise. He believed that the policy of vengeance was only calculated to increase the dissatisfaction, the disgust and the sense of wrong which more than anything else interfered with the prosperity and well-being of Georgia. It seemed to him that this bill threatened the rights and liberties, not only of the people of Georgia, but of every Northern man as well. The offence of Georgia was the same as that of the State of New York, which had just decided by a vast majority that negroes would not be admitted to office nor even admitted to suffrage without special qualifications. If Georgia could be punished for that offence in the manner proposed by this bill, why could not New York also be punished in the same way? This was but one move in the daily strides towards centralized and absolute government and to the destruction of that system of limited and localized government established by the founders of the government, and in which only true liberty could be found.

Mr. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind., took the floor and made an argument in opposition to the bill, the introduction of which he ascribed to the influence of the President. His own position was that Georgia had never ceased to be a State, but even under the doctrine and action of Congress she was a State. Being, therefore, a State he should like to know from some one more eminent in the law than the present Executive by what power the federal government tells a State to organize her Legislature in one way or another.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., inquired whether that clause in the constitution requiring the United States to guarantee a republican form of government in each State did not require the maintaining of a republican form of government.

Mr. VOORHEES replied that the gentleman from Massachusetts was precluded from making that point, because he had voted last April against interfering with Georgia, and nothing had occurred since to affect his judgment in that regard, unless it were the President's Message.

Mr. DAWES inquired whether Mr. Voorhees had any other answer to make to his question except that he (Mr. Dawes) was estopped?

Mr. VOORHEES replied that that generally was held to be a good answer.

Mr. DAWES admitted that it might be a good answer as to him, but was not a sufficient answer as to the people.

Mr. VOORHEES desired to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts held that unconstitutional acts of a State Legislature warranted the federal government marching an army into that State, striking down the habeas corpus and governing the people at the point of the bayonet?

Mr. DAWES understood that it depended altogether on the character of the unconstitutional acts. The United States government was authorized to do so. A Legislature might be guilty of what would call upon the federal government in all its capacities and all its functions to interfere to maintain a republican form of government. It was a question of fact whether that condition of things existed in Georgia or not.

Mr. VOORHEES submitted that it was not for Congress to review the acts of State Legislatures and to decide whether they were unconstitutional or not. It was for the judiciary to pass upon the constitutionality of acts brought into question. It was a heresy of the grossest kind to assume that Congress had power, as in a judicial capacity, to revise the legislation of the States and to determine whether they are in accordance with their State constitutions. It was a standing doctrine and one which the sagacious mind of the gentleman from Massachusetts resorted to only because he saw no other ground on which to base his defence of this bill, after the strong opposition which he made to a similar bill last April.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., next spoke in opposition to the bill. He said that one of the saddest things in connection with discussion in this House was that the House had almost ceased to be a deliberative body, and that its action was dictated to it by leading partizans of the republican party. If the doctrine were to be established that the commission of crime in a State justified the interference of the federal government, why should not the doctrine have been carried out as against Massachusetts, where the most atrocious crimes were committed? In this connection he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the report made to Governor Andrew on the management of the Insane Asylum in Massachusetts. He predicted that unless the States by every constitutional means resisted the encroachments of Congress the liberties of the people would be destroyed and republican government would be a mere sham, a delusion, a deceit. The Supreme Court was already hedged and virtually destroyed. It was stigmatized in the House as the "superannuated old court," and the next assault by the popular branch of the government would be upon the Senate of the United States.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., was the next speaker on the same side. He denounced the bill as the gospel of anarchy and the philosophy of revolution. When he found the Governor of a State hanging around the halls of Congress begging to have his State taken out of the Union it led him to inquire the reason for it, and he found that reason in the letter read yesterday from the State Treasurer, charging Governor Bullock with speculations. For himself he would rather bring that Bullock to the slaughter than to bring the State of Georgia. (Laughter.) The attempt to coerce the State of Georgia to ratify the fifteenth constitutional amendment was the old Turkish system. Under the old Turkish law it was allowed to the Ulemas to interpret the law, but always as the Grand Seignor wished it, and if they did not they were to be pounded to death in a mortar.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, took the floor. He said the bill sent to us by the Senate is in conflict with every letter of the past legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction. It is in conflict with the express order of the President when he was General of the army, acting under the law of reconstruction in 1868, in relation to Georgia. It is in conflict with the utterances of the Attorney General of the United States in reference to Virginia under the operation of all our reconstruction acts, and it is in conflict with all the past legislation of Congress and of the interpretation of the constitution. For these reasons I ask that the bill may be postponed till the third Wednesday in January next. If there be truth in what I have said, the majority in this House should postpone it. Here we are limited to twenty minutes' discussion, shut off from reference to the record, asked to decide a question by passion which ought to be decided in the light of the calm temper, of reason and under the obligations of an oath. The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) said yesterday that for those frequent murders in Georgia, for those denials of right to the people of Georgia there ought to be a remedy in Congress. I agree with him, but this is not the bill before us. It affords no additional protection to any man, white or black. It is simply gratuitous to make an appeal of that sort to the House. And it is equally gratuitous to attempt to bring to the support of this measure the recommendation of the President of the United States. I happen to know, and therefore I say it, that there is a single line in the President's Message which he never intended to be there and which he does not stand by to-day, and that is the line which refers to the imposition of the oath enjoined by the reconstruction acts on members of the Legislature. The whole context of the Message shows that what he meant was the imposition of the oath required by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. I wish to say, further, that the Reconstruction act of the 2d of March, 1867, which underlies this entire legislation, enjoins also the oath of qualification required by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Commenting on the section which allows the army and navy to be placed in the control of the Governor, Mr. Bingham said the law is not worthy of a moment's consideration in the House of Representatives of the people, and for one, no matter what party dictation may say, I stand here to say that I shall record my vote against it. It does not become the representatives of the people to be dragooned in any such manner into legislation touching, not merely the rights of the people of Georgia, but the rights of all the people of the republic. I deny the right of Congress to lay the executive power of a national law at the feet of a State Executive to be exercised at his discretion. Congress is bound to execute its own laws through its own officials. No matter what the pressure of party may be I cannot consent to stultify myself. As to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment Mr. Bingham declared that nothing which human ingenuity could contrive was so likely as this bill to defeat that great and just and righteous measure. In conclusion he moved the further postponement of the bill to the third Wednesday in January next.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the bill. He felt constrained, he said, to support the motion of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) and in case it failed, to vote against the bill. He stated his grounds of opposition in a fifteen minutes' speech.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., supported the bill and had some reports and letters read showing the necessity for such a measure.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, (rep.) of S. C., spoke for ten minutes in support of the bill.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., intimated the difficulty that might present itself if this bill was postponed and the Legislature of Georgia was again in session. He did not see how those members whom this law did not recognize as entitled to their seats could be displaced.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., closed the debate. He deplored the defection of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham), and intimated that he seemed to have caught infection from the neighborhood he occupied (alluding to the fact that Mr. Bingham sits on the democratic side of the House). He replied briefly to the arguments made against the bill to-day, and in reply to Mr. Cox's speech he said that he regarded that gentleman as rather encroaching on that old proverb, that "dog should not eat dog;" so carpet-bagger should not attack carpet-bagger. (Laughter.) He was also surprised that a man with a name so liable to be punned upon should have made such a bad joke on the name of the Governor of Georgia. (Laughter.) As to the statement that this bill found its origin in the commendation of the President, the contradiction of that lay in the fact that the bill which he (Mr. Butler) brought before the House last April was substantially the same as this bill. The effect of the postponement of the bill would be that when the Governor and those who had been recommending this legislation returned to Georgia they would be sent to join the ranks of the murdered legislators. As to Mr. Bingham's argument for postponement he thought it suicidal. If the bill were so bad, so utterly vile as to be unworthy a place in the House of Representatives of the people why keep it alive to the third Wednesday in January? Why not vote it down at once? He expressed himself much pained at hearing the gentleman from Ohio say that there was a line in the Message of the President which the President never intended should be there, and that he (Mr. Bingham) knew it. Now, said Mr. Butler, if he means by knowing it that he knows it by the context, that is one thing; but if he means that he knows it from what the President told him, I think he should make known to the House that he was authorized to make that statement. Is he authorized to state that the President of the United States has made him a special messenger to inform the House that in a solemn message sent by the Executive to both houses, there was a line which he never intended to be there, and that the President had left it there for our guidance, and never let anybody know about it except the gentleman from Ohio? Are we to understand from him that the Executive thus deals with Congress? I think think there can be no more severe criticism on the course which I have over and over again deprecated, of undertaking to control the action of the House by pretended private communications from the President of the United States. I never did give them to the House, and I have no respect, in that regard, for any gentleman who does. When the President of the United States communicates with a member of Congress as to private gentlemen, neither of them ceases to be a gentleman, and neither of them should repeat the conversation. But if the President of the United States undertakes to log roll business——

Mr. BINGHAM—I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to talk of the President's logrolling. I said nothing to justify it. I stand on what I said, and the gentleman from Massachusetts has no power to move me in the assertion which I make, that the President of the United States never meant to recommend to Congress that it should impose on Georgia the test oath in the reconstruction acts.

Mr. BUTLER—There was no occasion to call to order. I do not believe that President Grant undertook to communicate to the House in that way.

Mr. BINGHAM—Nobody said that he communicated to the House.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not desire men to come here, as they did last session, saying that the President wished this or that. I only refer to this that we may not have it any more. I regard these as the most indecent exhibitions of Executive influence that ever disgraced Congress, not from the Executive, but from those who pretend to give his words.

The debate being closed the House proceeded to vote on Mr. Bingham's motion to postpone. The motion was rejected—yeas 54, nays 111. The republicans voting for it were Messrs. Bingham, Farnsworth and Finkelnburg. The amendment offered by Mr. Beck was rejected, and the bill was then passed—yeas 121, nays 51. Among the negatives were Messrs. Bingham and Farnsworth.

THE CENSUS LAW.

The Senate joint resolution suspending the existing provisions of the law for taking the census was taken up and passed.

RECESS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., offered a concurrent resolution extending the recess from the 5th till the 10th of January. He said he understood that arrangements had been made by the principal committees to hold their sessions during the recess to prepare business for the house, so no time would be lost by the proposed extension.

The resolution was sustained by Messrs. BUTLER, of Mass., and SCHENCK, and it was agreed to.

THE REMAINS OF GEORGE PEABODY.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., called up his resolution offered last week requesting the President to detail one or more ships-of-war to meet at sea the English war ship coming to this country with the remains of George Peabody and convoy it into port, and he proceeded in support of the resolution to pronounce a eulogy on the character of Mr. Peabody.

Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md., suggested an amendment providing for a committee of Congress to attend the obsequies of Mr. Peabody.

Mr. JONES allowed that amendment to be offered.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to adjourn, giving notice that one reason for the motion was to give time to gentlemen to consider the propriety of incurring the expense which the resolution would render necessary.

Mr. VOORHEES expressed his regret that that remark should have been made.

Mr. SCHENCK reminded the House that one or more vessels of war had been detailed from the American squadron in European waters to form a convoy. That was sufficient. He also reminded the House that Congress had already given public testimonials of its respects for Mr. Peabody. Ungracious as it might be he would say that he would rather divide a little of that respect and attention by sending ships to meet the body of some humble individual, poor it might be, who in proportion to his means abroad, while the struggle was going on for the life of this nation gave his time, his energy, his hopes and endeavors, along with his sympathies, to the Union. (Clapping of hands by several members.) He would say, although he should stand alone, that up to this point he thought that they had done enough to manifest respect to that individual, and that there were other considerations which weighed on the minds of some which would induce them to permit him to be brought to his country and buried quietly and honorably in the soil that gave him birth.

Mr. VOORHEES said he would go as far as the gentleman from Ohio to do honor to that class whom that gentleman spoke of. He did not think, however, that considerations of that kind ought to be thrown in. If the resolution had not been introduced the House perhaps might, without any injustice to itself, have done nothing; but this resolution was now before the House, and any negative action would be construed by the civilized world as a mark of disrespect to the man whom the civilized world delighted to honor. For that reason, if for no other, he desired action on the resolution, and favorable action.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., expressed his regret that any such discussion had arisen, and said that his sense of propriety forbade him to allow the discussion to proceed further. He therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., moved to adjourn.

Mr. SCHENCK then withdrew his motion, and the vote was taken on the motion to adjourn.

The House refused to adjourn—yeas, 41; nays, 73.

Mr. SCHENCK then said:—"Had I been aware of the fact that unanimous consent was asked to bring this subject before the House I certainly should have objected. I do not propose—the matter being before the House and having assumed its present form—to make any opposition to it. I will not renew my motion to lay on the table, but will let it go for what it is worth, in view of what all the country understands, I presume."

The resolution was then adopted in this form:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to make such preparations for the reception of the body of our distinguished philanthropist as is merited by his glorious deeds, and in a manner commensurate with the justice, magnanimity and dignity of a great people.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. CALKIN, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of citizens of New York, importers and consumers of wrought iron flues and wrought iron tubes, for a reduction of the duties thereon.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., presented the petition of the Governor of Connecticut and others for the relief of General Robert Anderson.

Mr. COX presented the petition of citizens of Buffalo, contrasting the present price of coal with its price before 1859, and praying to be entirely relieved from the monopoly.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ARNELL, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, allowing clerks to the following committees:—Banking and Currency, Commerce, Naval Affairs, Post Office, Railways and Canals, Indian Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Printing Ninth Census, Territories, District of Columbia, Educational and Labor, Mines and Mining, Revision of the Laws, Reconstruction, and Manufactures.

Mr. MUNGEN, (dem.) of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution permitting army and navy officers on the retired list to hold civil offices. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a joint resolution donating cannon for the erection of an equestrian statue in bronze of General Grant, to be placed on the south terrace of the Treasury. Passed.

Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted, and the House at five o'clock adjourned, with the agreement that to-morrow's session should be for general debate only.

THE LOTTERY WAR.

BEN'S FAREWELL SHOT AT MORRISSEY.

Another Suit in the Supreme Court—Mr. Wood Feels Contrite and is About to Throw Up the Sponge—He Gets Morrissey in Chancery First and Judge Cardozo Acts as Second.

Ben Wood seems, when backed up by an energetic judge as his "second," to be about as invincible as his burly and laurelled antagonist, the Hon. John Morrissey, ex-M. P. R. and M. C. On Monday a new complaint was drawn on behalf of certain parties and yesterday upon presentation of the complaint duly verified, and the affidavits of Henry Colton and Samuel T. Dickinson, Judge Cardozo issued another mandate, which is presumed to knock Morrissey out of time. The complaint is drawn in the ordinary form, almost similar to those preceding it, but charges in addition that the defendants, Morrissey, Anderson and Zachariah E. Simmons have conspired to defraud the plaintiffs by obtaining control and possession of the business; that the appointment of Morrissey as receiver was effected by their collusion; that at the time of securing said appointment said Morrissey, Anderson and Simmons well knew that the order appointing Wood receiver was in full force and effect, and that the transfer of the property by Morrissey to William L. Simmons was a pretended sale and conveyance for the sum of $25,000, and that the price was far less than the actual value; that such pretended sale was fraudulent and void, but is held by said W. L. Simmons for the benefit of Anderson, Murray and Z. E. Simmons, &c.

The following are the affidavits and injunction:—

Supreme Court.—City and County of New York.—Henry Colton and Samuel T. Dickinson vs. Zachariah E. Simmons, Charles H. Murray, William C. France, James Stewart, Isaac Bernstein, Benjamin Wood, John McCool, Jacob Bauch, Francis King, Reuben Parsons, Marcus A. Littell, Benjamin S. Halsey, James S. Watson, Charles H. Murray, Zachariah E. Simmons and Lewis Davis, as (alleged) Trustees, &c., G. P. Sweeney and C. S. Howard, John Morrissey, William L. Simmons and John Anderson.—City and County of New York, ss.—Henry Colton and Samuel T. Dickinson, of the city and county of New York, being each severally duly sworn, did depose and say, that the plaintiffs (these deponents) and defendants are associated together in business, in a community of interests and profits, except the defendants, John Morrissey, John Anderson, William L. Simmons, Lewis Davis and Zachariah E. Simmons. That before the commencement of this action, and for a long time prior thereto, the plaintiffs (these deponents) and defendants as aforesaid were and are the owners and proprietors of certain franchises, commonly called and known as "Lottery Grants," authorized and issued by the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Georgia and Louisiana. And deponents further say that they are informed and believe that they and the defendants as aforesaid own in a similar way other similar franchises or lottery grants, issued by the Legislatures of other States, the particulars of which these deponents are unable to state, but which were and are for the use and benefit of these deponents and defendants as aforesaid. Deponents further say that the said lottery grants were and are, as these deponents are informed, and believe and aver, based upon special and specific statutes or legislative enactments of the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Georgia and Louisiana, authorizing certain parties (corporations or individuals) named therein, to raise money (by lottery) for municipal improvements, educational purposes and other lawful or moral objects, and that, as deponents are informed and believe, and aver, the benefit and privileges of those legislative acts have been and were assigned or otherwise transferred (in writing) for a valuable and proper consideration by or from the original grantors to the parties through and from whom these deponents and the said defendants derived title before the commencement of this action. Deponents are unable to set forth the dates of said respective enactments of their names, but refer therefor, as well as for the provisions of those enactments, to the printed volumes of the laws of said several States, in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided. Deponents further say that they are informed and believe and aver, that all of said lottery grants were in existence for a number of and some for many years prior to the commencement of this action; that they are still subsisting and likely to continue for years to come; that the principle upon which said franchises were and are based was and is not contrary to, but consistent with sound policy and public morality; that the business conducted by these deponents and said defendants under said grants was and is fully legalized in and by the said States respectively; that they have been, were and are lawful property within said States respectively, and so treated and respected; that contracts and other transactions growing out of said grants and franchises, in reference thereto or in any way affecting them directly or incidentally, have been, were, and are upheld, protected and sanctioned in and by the laws of said several States respectively; that by the laws of said several States respectively said grants and franchises have been, were, and are capable of sale, mortgage or other transfer like personal property, generally by, or from the original grantors and their transferees, and that as property thus impressed with the character of personal property, they have been, were, and are of great pecuniary value. Deponents further say that before the commencement of this action the said lottery grants were considered to be, and were divided into 120 shares, twenty-two of which shares the deponents were before, and on that day the absolute and undisputed owners, and that the residue of said shares were owned by some of the defendants, as deponents are informed and believe, and in addition to said grants or franchises deponents and said defendants aforesaid are the owners of a large and valuable amount of other personal property and moneys, a large amount of which is within the jurisdiction and control of this court, but the particulars of which deponents are unable to enumerate or describe in detail. Deponents further say that during the period that they have been and were connected with the said lottery grants, the business thereof has been prosecuted by and for the benefit of themselves and co-owners in the name and under the style of C. H. Murray & Co., the profits and losses thereof being apportioned among the said owners according to the number of shares owned by each of them respectively, or according to their respective interests in the said grants. Deponents further say that agencies have been, were and are established throughout the said several States aforesaid, whose acts have been, were and are for the benefit and on the responsibility of the principals, the owners of said grants. That these agents sell tickets and account daily to their principals, who have to make good any prize drawn by the purchaser of said tickets. That the said business involves very heavy daily expenses, the precise amount of which deponents being ignorant, cannot set it forth, and that liability upon prizes drawn is very great and incapable of being stated, and that as deponents have reason to, and do believe and aver, that with the various incidents and appurtenances thereof, the business done by and under said grants, by and in the name of C. H. Murray & Co., amounts in the aggregate to several millions of dollars, with a corresponding liability and responsibility proportioned to the several shares owned by the said several parties. That the management of the business has been carried on under the name of C. H. Murray & Co., and that the defendants, Zachariah E. Simmons and Murray, claim to exercise and have assumed the management and control of said business, under and by virtue of a pretended deed of trust, acting as though they were really the owners and proprietors of said franchises. That the said Zachariah E. Simmons and Murray are seeking and striving to obtain the sole control of the agents and agencies, and will not defer to any exercise of authority on the part of these plaintiffs. That the defendant Zachariah E. Simmons, on the — day of December, 1869, entered the principal office of C. H. Murray & Co., No. 294 Bowery, city of New York, and has taken physical possession of the books and property of deponents (these plaintiffs) and said defendants and carried them away, and removed them beyond the reach of these plaintiffs. That as deponents are informed and believe, the said defendants, Murray and Simmons, have directed the correspondents and agents of C. H. Murray & Co. to direct all letters pertaining to said business to some other place unknown to deponents, other than the said general office. That the said C. H. Murray & Co. have for a long time past deposited the moneys pertaining to said business in the First National Bank of New York, for and on account of the First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J. That within a short time past the moneys so deposited have been withdrawn, or have been withheld from deposit by said defendants Murray and Simmons, and converted to their own use. That the business aforesaid has become embarrassed by the illegal, improper and unauthorized conduct of said defendants Murray and Simmons. Deponents further show and aver that on or about the 24th day of September, 1868, John Morrissey instituted and commenced an action in the Supreme Court of this State against all of the above named defendants, except William L. Simmons, G. P. Sweeney and C. S. Howard, and asked in his complaint for the appointment of a receiver during the pendency of the action of all the property, lottery grants and franchises set forth in the complaint in said action, and which is the same property described in the complaint herein, as well as for other relief. Deponents further show that such proceedings were had in said action that on the 6th day of December, 1869, and while said action was pending and undetermined an order was entered therein appointing Benjamin Wood receiver of all the property, rights, grants and franchises of C. H. Murray & Co. arising under or appertaining to the grants aforesaid. Deponents further show that afterwards—to wit, on the 6th day of December, 1869—the said Benjamin Wood executed and filed his bond as such receiver in the office of the clerk of this court, duly approved by a justice thereof, and thereupon assumed and entered upon the duties of his said trust. Deponents further show and aver on information and belief that the defendant Morrissey at one time was the owner of a number of shares of the said lottery grants, but subsequently and before the 1st day of December, 1869, sold and disposed of his interest to Zachariah E. Simmons for a large sum of money, to be paid by the said Simmons by instalments, but said Simmons failing to meet said payments, the defendants Morrissey and Zachariah E. Simmons sold and conveyed their several interests in some form to the defendant Benjamin Wood, for an amount of upwards of $200,000, to be paid by instalments, and that there has been paid thereon upwards of $100,000, the balance thereof not having as yet matured or fallen due. Deponents further show that at one time defendant Anderson owned ten shares of the interests in said grants and property; but before the commencement of this action he sold the same to the plaintiff Dickinson for the sum of upwards of $60,000, retaining a lien thereon for upwards of $50,000. Deponents further show, on information and belief, that the defendants John Morrissey, Anderson and Zachariah E. Simmons, have fraudulently conspired together to defraud these plaintiffs by obtaining the possession and control of the business carried on by C. H. Murray & Co., as well as to repossess themselves of the interests heretofore conveyed by them to the defendant Wood and these plaintiffs. That to accomplish and carry out this object the said defendant, Zachariah E. Simmons, in collusion and under the direction of defendants Morrissey and Anderson, commenced an action in the Supreme Court of this State, on or about the 16th day of December, 1869, against these plaintiffs and other defendants, for the purpose of securing the appointment of said Morrissey as receiver of all the property and effects of C. H. Murray & Co. Deponents further show that for the purpose of carrying out said conspiracy and defrauding these plaintiffs and securing the possession and control of said property the said Zachariah E. Simmons, in collusion with said defendants Morrissey and Anderson, procured in said action on the 16th day of December, 1869, an order appointing the said Morrissey as receiver. Deponents further show, on information and belief, and so charge the fact to be, that the said defendants Morrissey, Anderson and Zachariah E. Simmons, at the time of the granting of said orders well knew that the order appointing Benjamin Wood receiver of said property was in full force, virtue and effect, and knew that the legal title to the same was vested in the said Wood. Deponents further say that they are informed and believe that the said Morrissey, pretending to act under and by virtue of the authority of said appointment as receiver, and while the title to the property was vested in and in the possession of the receiver theretofore appointed, for the purpose of defrauding these plaintiffs, has pretended to sell and convey the grants and property in question to the defendant, William L. Simmons, for the sum of $25,000. Deponents further show that the said defendant, William L. Simmons, well knew that at the time of said pretended purchase of said property by him from Morrissey that the title and possession of said property was vested in Benjamin Wood, as receiver, by virtue of an order of this court. Deponents further show that said William L. Simmons is a brother of the defendant Zachariah E. Simmons, and was well acquainted with the value of the property so pretended to have been purchased by him from the said Morrissey, and that the price pretended to have been paid was far less than the actual value of the same. Deponents further show, on information and belief, and so charge the fact to be, that said pretended sale was fraudulent and collusive, and made for the purpose of defrauding these deponents and others, and that said William L. Simmons holds the pretended title to the same thereunder for the benefit of the defendants Anderson, Murray and Zachariah E. Simmons. And said deponents further say that said pretended sale by defendant Morrissey to William L. Simmons is fraudulent and void. Said deponents further show, on information and belief, that by the fraudulent acts and representations of the defendants Morrissey and Zachariah E. Simmons, C. H. Murray & Co. have been induced to accept several drafts in favor of said defendant John Morrissey for upwards of fifteen thousand dollars, and now held by the defendant Morrissey, for which the said C. H. Murray & Co. have received no consideration, and the payment thereof would seriously prejudice the rights of these plaintiffs and the other parties in interest. That under the present condition of affairs, the said defendants Morrissey and Simmons arrogating to themselves the right to manage and control said business, and having by their illegal, improper and unauthorized removal of the books and property aforesaid, deponents (these plaintiffs) are compelled to continue in and be exposed to all the prejudice and liability of the business in question, against their will, without any emolument therefrom, and without being suffered to represent or act in behalf of their own interests; that deponents (these plaintiffs) from this cause must and will sustain and suffer irreparable and irretrievable injury; that the business heretofore conducted under said lottery grants has been prosperous and lucrative, but through the misconduct and mismanagement of the said Murray and Simmons, and such of the defendants as are acting in conjunction with them, the same has become impaired and greatly depreciated in value and losing heavily, and under its present management must and will continue to do so. Deponents are informed and believe that the books, papers and muniments of title to the lottery grants in question and other papers appertaining to the business thereof are in the possession or under the control of the defendants Murray and Simmons. Deponents further say that the said association doing business under the name of C. H. Murray & Co. are indebted to them in a large sum of money, arising out of the profits of said business, which they refuse to pay.

HENRY COLTON.
S. T. DICKINSON.

Sworn, &c.—HENRY N. WAITE, Notary Public.

The following is Judge Cardozo's order:—

Ordered, That Benjamin Wood, of the city of New York, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the property, assets, credits and effects of the business mentioned in the complaint, and of the grants, franchises, corporate privileges or property of any nature held in trust or claimed to be held in trust by Charles H. Murray, Zachariah E. Simmons and Lewis Davis, for the use and benefit of themselves and the other defendants, in this action, or any of them, and of all property or rights of property held, owned or controlled by the firm known as C. H. Murray & Co. And it is further ordered, that said receiver execute a bond in the sum of $10,000, with sufficient sureties to be approved by a justice of this court, conditioned for the faithful performance of his trust. And it is further ordered, that upon the execution and filing of said bond, said receiver shall be vested with the usual rights and powers of receivers. And it is further ordered that the parties to this action, their agents or attorneys, or any person or persons having the custody, control or possession of any money, books, papers, choses in action, estate, grants, franchises, corporate privileges or property of any kind belonging to or appertaining to the business mentioned in the complaint herein, assign, convey, transfer and deliver the same to the said receiver, together with all vouchers, papers or correspondence relating thereto forthwith; and that said defendant Morrissey be, and he is hereby enjoined from disposing of, or collecting the acceptances referred to in the complaint herein; and that he pay over to said receiver herein all moneys in his hands belonging to C. H. Murray & Co. forthwith. And that said defendant William L. Simmons is hereby ordered and directed to deliver to the said receiver herein all property, money and effects received by him under the pretended sale from John Morrissey, as receiver, immediately upon the service of a copy of this order. And it is further ordered that the said receiver have liberty to sell and dispose of the lottery grants and franchises mentioned in the complaint in this action, together with all property of whatever kind belonging or appertaining to said business, either at public or private sale, as may best protect the interest of all parties. And it is further ordered that these defendants and each of them be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from selling, assigning, transferring, mortgaging or encumbering, or in any way or manner whatever parting with or disposing of the lottery grants in question, or any one of them, or the business or good will of the business appertaining to all or any of them, or to any right, title or interest to or in all or any one of them, or the real or personal property belonging or appertaining to said business, wherever situated, or from in any way issuing or operating the lottery grants in question, or from causing or participating in the drawings under said lottery grants, or generally from pursuing, prosecuting, conducting or carrying on any lottery business whatsoever for, in behalf of or in the name of said lottery grants, or any of them, under any pretence whatever. And it is further ordered that these defendants, and each and every of them, be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from receiving any money, checks or property of any kind, from or making use of or employing in any manner the agencies or agents, or any of them, belonging to or connected with or forming part of the business conducted or pursued under the said grants or any or either of them. And it is further ordered that the defendant show cause why the injunction and receivership hereby granted should not be continued in force until the final determination of the cause at a Special Term at Chambers of this court, on the first Monday of January, 1870, at twelve o'clock at noon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

From this it will be seen that Benjamin Wood has finally obtained control of the lottery franchises, and that he remains at present in undisputed possession of the same. The order upsets the plans of Hon. John Morrissey, Simmons & Co., and reinstates Mr. Wood in all the benefits to be derived from the receivership.

Mr. Wood intends to advertise and sell the whole of the lottery property at public auction, including that in the pretended sale by Hon. John Morrissey on Friday last. After this sale he says he "will wash his hands of the entire lottery business."

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION.—The workmen in the shops of the Boston and Albany Railroad at Springfield, Mass., have successfully combined to save money in the purchase of the necessaries of life. From one man's buying, at a "jobbing figure," a box of soap for himself and fellows to use in the shop, the business has grown till it compasses the supplies of flour, sugars and most of the groceries required by fifty families. The accounts show a monthly disposal of 100 barrels of crackers, 200 barrels of flour and 28 barrels of kerosene, with 300 boxes of raisins and 30 chests of tea per year, and potatoes, beans and apples to match. Something is done also in meats, butter and cheese. The prices are claimed to be about twenty per cent "off" from the rates at the retail stores.

THE DICKEY MURDER TRIAL.

Rum Drinking Over the Murderer's Victims.

Night Session and Fifth Day's Proceedings in the Dickey Trial at Hackensack, N. J.—How "Tired" the Prisoner Was a Few Hours After the Shooting and What He Did to Recuperate—All the Testimony Submitted.

The trial of John Dickey for the murder of his wife, Mary Ann Dickey, was continued Monday evening in the Bergen county Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Hackensack, N. J., Judge Bedle presiding. The testimony adduced during the night session and that of yesterday closed the case in the matter of evidence, when counsel began their argument, occupying the entire afternoon. The court room was again crowded and the same interest was evinced as when the prisoner was arraigned. The following is the testimony:—

NIGHT SESSION.

Sheriff John L. Van Blarcom testified that he received Dickey's pistol, with four barrels still loaded and two discharged, from officer Westervelt; caps were in place on it; could see the balls by looking down the muzzles; did not wish to carry the weapon loaded, and so fired off the remaining charges; had a slungshot in his possession which he also obtained from the above officer (produced in court and identified); obtained clothes belonging to Colquhun, the murdered man, at same time the weapons were given him. (Two shirts, of heavy material, marked with dark, bloody patches, cut from Colquhun's body at the time of the Coroner's inquest at Bombay Hook, were also produced and identified.)

In the Sheriff's cross-examination he testified to having seen a slungshot before, though not made as the one shown; he did not think it was a fish-net sinker, if it was it was a very peculiar one.

CONSTABLE JOHN P. B. WESTERVELT RECALLED.

Constable Westervelt testified that he got the slungshot from a chest in prisoner's bedroom ten days or thereabouts after the inquest; in the chest were papers and a demijohn of liquor, but no clothing; could state positively that the shirts shown in court were the same cut from Colquhun's body, by the stains of blood and the peculiar cutting they received when taken off.

CONSTABLE JOHN P. JOHNSON'S EVIDENCE.

Constable John P. Johnson testified that he was an officer, living in Closter, Bergen county; that he summoned the Coroner's jury at Bombay Hook to hold inquests on the bodies of Colin Colquhun and Mrs. Mary Ann Dickey; saw Colquhun's body lying on the floor in the south room; was on his right side, with his legs drawn up; noticed his clothes in every particular; his dress was not at all disarranged; Mooney and Quigley (previous witnesses) came to him the morning after the murders and apprised him of the state of affairs at Dickey's home; Mrs. Dickey was not dead when witness got there.

MARGARET JANE DICKEY RECALLED.

The prisoner's daughter was again recalled by the prosecution and testified that she had seen the slungshot then in court before, as long back as a year; had seen it in her father's trunk in his bedroom; did not know where it came from; had also seen it in his coat pocket along with the pistol previously shown and identified by her; that was two weeks previous to the shooting affray on the morning of November 2.

In her cross-examination she said—Father went a fishing sometimes with a net at the factory dock (net described by witness as being square, with two half hoops at either end); did not know whether he ever used a sinker on it like the slungshot in question; he used to have something on it to sink it; father's trunk in his bedroom was generally locked; saw the slungshot in it one day when mother and self were house cleaning; saw it when it was taken out by Justice Purdon.

Here the prosecution rested, after recalling roundsman Austin, who testified to unlocking the trunk and procuring the pistol after the murders; with presenting the following exhibits:—The clothing of Mrs. Mary Ann Dickey and Colin Colquhun, the pistol and slungshot, the diagrams selected by Dr. Crary, of Closter, by which he endeavored to show the nature of the wounds inflicted upon the deceased persons, and two diagrams of the arrangement of the rooms in Dickey's house.

The defence then without any opening argument proceeded to call their witnesses as follows:—

WILLIAM KELLY'S EVIDENCE.

William Kelly, "a man of all jobs," testified that he had known Mr. and Mrs. Dickey about four years; that his (Kelly's) house was above theirs, a distance "worse than two miles when the tide was down, and about twenty-five miles when it was up;" Dickey came to his house about six o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, November 2, and wanted witness to go for a doctor; went back with him in a boat as far as his house; got out and went into the room where the shooting had taken place; saw the dead man Colquhun lying on the floor; Dickey's wife was also there with her "three children and a big Newfoundland dog under the table;" Mrs. Dickey was lying on some bed clothes; she did not speak to witness, but he did to her; took her by the hand, she moaning heavily all the time; put his hand on the dead man's cheek and said to prisoner, who was present, "He is dead;" "Oh yes, he is," responded Dickey; the prisoner told his wife that "he was going to Yonkers to give himself up," when she said, "Johnny it's my fault;" Dickey had his handkerchief in his hand, and he began to cry; he then at once said "You witness that, it's the first time I ever got anything out of her;" did not really know what they were talking about; Dickey did not have hold of her hand; his daughter Margaret had then gone up stairs in the north house for money for him; when she returned he asked "Had she no more than forty?" saw her go and come back with something, but cannot say whether it was money she handed him or not, but supposed it was; Dickey and witness then went to Yonkers, but could not obtain a doctor at the time, as two whom he (Kelly) called upon were unable to go with him because of anticipated professional duties; Dr. Pooley afterwards went over and sent him back with a bottle to get filled; when he returned Mrs. Dickey was dead.

In the

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF KELLY

he said, after a deal of hard questioning, that when he first saw Mrs. Dickey she must have been very weak; she was in a good deal of pain; there were pillows beside her; her hand, which he took hold of, was very cold; Dickey first stood on the stoop; he came in afterwards, stepping over the dead man, Colquhun; Dickey showed him a demijohn of liquor as soon as he came in, and each of them had a drink, the dead man and dying woman within a few feet of them; at the time of drinking Dickey said, "We were at this (liquor) all night;" he also said he was very tired walking so far after him that morning; Mrs. Dickey did not say anything then; when Dickey did speak to her she was very weak, moaning all the time, but she did not say "It's all your fault;" he thought he understood her too well for that.

This was the substance of the scene in the dismal kennel a few hours after the commission of the crimes, so far as understood by this witness, who mumbled and muttered much that was irrelevant and contradictory.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

Judge Bedle, who was compelled to proceed to Paterson in the morning, returned at two o'clock, when the trial was proceeded with, the defence calling upon Constable Westervelt to measure in different portions of the court spaces of twelve feet six inches, fourteen feet six inches and three feet, which was done with an ordinary two-foot rule, when the defence announced that they rested on their side.

The prosecution then called the following witness:—

JAMES KAIN'S EVIDENCE.

James Kain testified that he lived about 100 feet from the house where the shooting occurred: went there with the prisoner; Mr. Dickey asked me to question his wife how the thing happened; she took me by the hand, and shaking her hand, said, "Dickey was a bad man; that she wished to be killed outright, as she was sure of heaven, and that she was in great suffering;" Dickey said he would give himself up, and not run away, but notify Boss McNeill; that there would be bail required, and the next thing he would have to do would be to get a divorce; left him there the first time that I went out; she was then lying out in the room.

In the cross-examination of this witness he testified that when he went in with Dickey the latter told him to "ask her how the thing happened." Mrs Dickey did not reply to this.

The prosecution also rested here and the case was closed on both sides at twenty minutes to three o'clock.

District Attorney Ackerson then arose and said that inasmuch as the case had occupied so much time the prosecution would waive the right to open in the matter of summing up; but the defence held that they expected the prosecution to proceed as usual, which was done.

Up to five o'clock District Attorney Ackerson had addressed the jury on the part of the State, and A. D. Campbell and P. A. Youngblood for the prisoner. The theory of the defence, so far as then developed, seems to tend towards the insinuations of an adulterous nature on the part of the murdered woman with Colin Colquhun, and that the prisoner took her life because of it. The greatest latitude is given the counsel on either side by the Court, as it is a case that required thorough sifting, which it has received.

WEALTH OF OHIO.—The valuation of real estate in Ohio for the present year amounts to $697,418,203, which is an increase of $13,963,716 since last year. Chattel property reaches an aggregate of $459,762,252. The total property in the State, $1,157,180,455. The increase on real and personal property over 1863 is about one and one-fifth per cent, and on real estate two per cent.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

Novel Case in Bankruptcy—Interesting Revenue Fraud Cases—McFarland Arraigned and Pleads Not Guilty—The Astor House Deathbed Marriage—The Washington Marine Insurance Company—The Stock Exchange Litigation—The Stock Dabbling Lawyers—Miscellaneous Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Bininger Case—Important Question of Jurisdiction.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of the Petition of Hardy, Blake & Co. vs. Bininger & Co.—This case came up yesterday for trial, the question before the jury being as to whether Bininger & Clarke should be adjudicated bankrupts. The matter has been some time in dispute and the facts have already appeared. Bininger & Co. were proprietors of the large wholesale concern at the corner of Liberty and Temple streets. It appeared that some difference arose between Bininger & Clarke at a time when, as alleged, they were unable to meet their engagements, and that a receiver was appointed over the property, which was represented as far exceeding the liabilities of the firm. Some of the creditors took steps to have Bininger & Clarke declared bankrupts; but as the property was placed in the hands of a receiver for its proper disposal they were restrained from taking action. The case was brought before the United States Court, and it was set down for trial.

Mr. Compton, with whom was Mr. J. F. Morgan, moved for an adjournment on behalf of Mr. Clarke, on the ground that one of his relatives was dangerously ill, and that a postponement of the case was necessary. He desired, moreover, to argue the question of jurisdiction; but at present he moved that the matter be adjourned.

Mr. Bangs for the petitioners opposed the motion and insisted that the trial should be proceeded with.

Judge Blatchford decided that the case should be tried.

Evidence was then taken on behalf of the petitioners, showing that Bininger & Co. had contracted debts with them, that when the notes become due they were not paid, and that the reason they desired to put the firm into bankruptcy was to get their money.

The cashier of the establishment was next examined, and testified as to the condition of the firm to the effect that their liabilities amounted to $215,000 or $220,000, while their assets were from $390,000 to $500,000. The average amount of their assets was about $400,000.

Abraham B. Clark was then examined, and in reply to Mr. Compton stated that he had been connected with the firm since 1821 and had been a working partner since 1836; the firm was much embarrassed since the beginning of November last; Bininger issued paper without consulting him or telling him what it was for; at that time there was a stringency in the money market and the issue of a large quantity was accordingly attended with depressing results, although the firm was largely solvent at that time, but there was nothing they could immediatly convert into money without loss or without jeopardizing the interests of the creditors; on the 4th of November Bininger served him with a notice of dissolution of partnership and in a few days afterwards he discovered that he had an animus against him; subsequently Bininger told him that he (Clarke) had no rights in the premises, that he had not a "red cent" in the concern and that he would kick him out. The witness further stated that he had rights equal to those of Bininger and that he merely applied for the appointment of a receiver in order to protect the property for the creditors.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bangs the witness referred to the property owned by the firm, including real estate in Virginia and the premises in this city, and proceeded to give a statement of the receipts in case the property had been auctioned. Had the wines been sold without advertisement they would not have brought half their value.

After some further evidence had been adduced Mr. Compton addressed the jury, contending at some length that no act of bankruptcy had been committed.

A lengthened discussion then ensued as to whether Bininger & Co. were solvent at the time the receiver was appointed. Finally Mr. Bangs moved to amend the petition, and the Court having granted the motion the case was adjourned till this morning.

Condemned Property.

The following property was yesterday condemned, no claimants having appeared after the return of the usual process had been made:—Five barrels of whiskey, found in Front street; one still, found on the southeast corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-sixth street.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Revenue Frauds.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Thomas R. Blake.—The defendant was charged with carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer at the corner of Hester and Ludlow streets without having paid the special tax required by law. The same charge was preferred against William Rappenhagen, who carried on business at No. 52 Hester street. Both defendants were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Illicit Removal of Spirits.

The United States vs. Patrick Campbell.—The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday. The defendant was charged with aiding and abetting in the illicit removal of five barrels of whiskey upon which the tax had not been paid. It appearing, however, by evidence adduced, that the defendant was entirely unaware of the transaction and was absent at the time of the removal of the spirits to his premises, Commissioner Shields ordered the defendant to be discharged.

The Kurtzman Counterfeiting Case.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. Otto Kurtzman.—As previously mentioned, the defendant, an old man, is charged with selling counterfeit money to two boys, named William Bagg and Robert Parker. At the adjourned examination held yesterday nothing important was elicited, and the further hearing was set down for Monday next.

Larceny in a Foreign Port.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. George McDowell, John Egan, George Hall, John Franks, Peter Lowdon and Elias Lowdon.—The defendants were seamen attached to the American ship Tatti. They were arrested on a charge of having stolen a large quantity of nutria skins, part of the cargo, while she was anchored at Buenos Ayres.

John McCarthy, a seaman on board the vessel, testified that there were 3,000 or 4,000 skins in each bale; that he saw a number of the skins in the prisoners' bunks and appropriating them to their own use.

In cross-examination the witness testified that a difference had arisen between the mate and the crew, and that although he had known of the alleged robbery since the 15th of October he did not mention the matter until after the arrest.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

An Insurance Squabble—Motion to Punish Assignees for Contempt.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of the Washington Marine Insurance Company.—It appears this company were declared insolvent under the laws of the State of New York, and it was consequently determined to have its affairs wound up. With this view a receiver was appointed to distribute the property equitably among the creditors. Subsequently the Ocean Insurance Company, of Maine, instituted proceedings against the Washington Marine insurance Company to compel an account. Assignees were appointed, who took possession of some of the property, and the case now comes up on motion to punish these assignees for contempt of court, and to have them arrested. It is claimed that the company's affairs were exclusively in the hands of the State courts and that, consequently, the assignees were not justified in their action. A further motion was also made to restrain them from joining in any suit against the receiver.

Judge Barnard granted both motions. For motions, Clarence A. Seward; against, Isaiah T. Williams.

Injunction Against the Stock Exchange Dissolved.

Before Judge Barnard.

Gillespie vs. Neilson, President of the New York Stock Exchange.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction restraining the defendants from enforcing the rules of the Stock Exchange against the plaintiff and others. After argument by ex-Judge Barrett for the motion, and Mr. Marbury opposed, the Court granted an order dissolving the injunction.

Decisions Rendered.

By Judge Barnard.

Morford vs. Simons.—Motion granted.

Stevens vs. Post, and Purdon vs. Dimmick.—Motions granted, and reference in each case ordered to T. C. Fields to hear and determine.

Wales vs. Benoist.—Motion granted.

United States Insurance Company of Baltimore vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.—Motion denied.

Thorp vs. Thorp; Maloney vs. Loutrel.—Motions granted.

Bull vs. Bull.—Motion denied.

Haines vs. McKinley Oil Creek Petroleum Oil Company.—Motion granted; Wm. Bartlett appointed receiver.

In re John O. Robinson, an Attorney and Counsellor at Law.—Referred to Wm. H. Tracy to report what, if anything, is due to Robinson as an attorney.

Pittsburg and McKeesport Car Company vs. Harmon.—Order granted.

Goodkind vs. Stafford.—Motion denied and reference ordered.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Motion denied without costs.

Carey vs. Yuant.—Plaintiff stayed from any proceedings on the judgment until the amount due him from the defendant is ascertained.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The Stock Dabbling Lawyers—Hawkins vs. Bliss—Verdict for the Defendant, with a Censure.

Before Judge Monell and a jury.

Colonel Rush C. Hawkins vs. George Bliss, Jr.—This interesting case, the particulars of which were duly chronicled in these columns last week, has culminated in a verdict for the defendant. The jury went out at two o'clock on Monday afternoon and brought in a sealed verdict yesterday morning, as follows:—

We, the jury, find a verdict for the defendent. We censure the manner in which the business has been transacted, especially on the part of the defendant.

After an allowance of $500 had been granted to defendant one of the jurors arose and said that if he had known that an allowance could be given he would never have agreed to the verdict in the world.

Thus far, then, the Wyoming Valley Coal and Railroad Company's stock has been triumphant, Bliss having "crammed" "Bangs" and "blis"-tered Hawkins.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Powers of Courts of Co-ordinate Jurisdiction—Opinion by Judge McCunn.

Leipsiger vs. Castelle.—Judge McCunn has rendered the following opinion in this case:—

In this case we are called upon to say whether a court of co ordinate jurisdiction (the Common Pleas) has properly committed the defendant. We are of the opinion they have. *En passant*, if the party is held in custody for contempt (as this defendant is), plainly charged in the commitment, he cannot be discharged for informality in the drawing up of the precept. In a matter of this kind a court is not bound to strictly lay down the entire form of a commitment in the very words; if the substantial form of the writ is there this is sufficient. If the commitment is one which the court would have been authorized to make under any circumstance, all judicial matters of regularity are to be presumed. This is the doctrine entertained in The People vs. Nevens (1 Hill, 154); and also in the case in Second Johnson, Ch. R., 198. These cases are leading cases to-day. The only inquiry that can be raised under a habeas corpus in cases of contempt is, first, the jurisdiction of the tribunal by which the party is committed; second, the form of the commitment (The People vs. The Sheriff, 29 Barbour, 622.) So far as the first question is concerned it is not doubted but that the Common Pleas has jurisdiction; and, in regard to the last, as we have said before, if a commitment contains the substance, although some of the forms are uncomplied with, yet the commitment is good. The prisoner is in custody upon civil process, which process is regular upon its face, issued out of a competent court; he must, therefore, be remanded. With the question of defendant having the right to give bail to the jail limits we have nothing to do; this is purely a matter for the discretion of the Sheriff. We believe, however, that officer has the power, in such a case, to take bail.

The "Issue of an Eclipse"—Sporting, Racing and Betting in Europe.

Before Judge Freedman.

Ten Broeck vs. Morris.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, so extensively known in sporting circles, to recover $40,000, alleged to be due him as a portion of the profits of racing American horses in Europe. Among other facts on which the plaintiff bases his claim is the right to recover a share in the profits arising out of the issue of the celebrated race horse Eclipse. It was claimed that the suit involves the examination of wrong accounts, betting books, expenses of training, transportion, &c., and on this ground a motion was made to send the case before a referee. Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

DANIEL M'FARLAND ARRAIGNED FOR THE ALLEGED MURDER OF ALBERT C. RICHARDSON—THE DEFENDANT PLEADED NOT GUILTY—INTERESTING FACTS RELATIVE TO THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY ON THE DEATHBED UNION OF RICHARDSON AND MRS. M'FARLAND BY BEECHER AND FROTHINGHAM.

Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning District Attorney Garvin entered and said:—I move that Daniel McFarland be brought to the bar for the purpose of pleading to the indictment.

Mr. McFarland approached, and, after shaking hands with his counsel, Messrs. Spencer and E. T. Gerry, took a seat in their midst, and rose upon the summons of the Clerk.

The Clerk (Mr. Sparks)—Put Daniel McFarland to the bar. Addressing the prisoner—You are indicted for murder in the first degree in killing one Albert D. Richardson, by shooting him with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and ball, on the 25th of November, 1869. You demand a trial. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Charles S. Spencer (one of the counsel)—The defendant pleads not guilty.

The Recorder—Let him be remanded for the present.

After conferring for a few moments with his counsel Mr. McFarland was removed by one of the officers and taken back to prison.

The following is a copy of the indictment:—

City and County of New York, ss.—The jurors of the people of the State of New York, in and for the body of the city and county of New York, upon their oath, present that Daniel McFarland, late of the Fourth ward of the city of New York, in the county of New York aforesaid, laborer, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the city and county aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Albert D. Richardson, in the peace of the people of the State then and there being, wilfully, feloniously and of his "malice aforethought," did make an assault, and that the said Daniel McFarland a certain pistol, of the value of one dollar, then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol the said Daniel McFarland in his right hand then and there had and held to, at, against and upon the said Albert D. Richardson, then and there feloneously, wilfully and of his "malice aforethought," did shoot off and discharge, and that the said Daniel McFarland with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, shot of, sent forth, and discharged, as aforesaid, the said Albert D. Richardson in and upon the abdomen of him, the said Albert D. Richardson, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his "malice aforethought," did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to him, the said Albert D. Richardson, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid discharged, sent forth and shot out of the pistol aforesaid, by the said Daniel McFarland in and upon the abdomen of him, the said Albert D. Richardson, one mortal wound of the breadth of two inches and of the depth of eight inches, of which said mortal wound he the said Albert D. Richardson at the ward, city and county aforesaid, "from" the day first aforesaid, and in the year aforesaid, "until the 2d day of December, in the same year aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live, and on which said 2d day of December in the year aforesaid, the said Albert D. Richardson at the ward, city and county aforesaid, of the said mortal wound" did die. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that he the said Daniel McFarland him, the said Albert D. Richardson, in the manner and form, and by the means aforesaid, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, and in the year aforesaid, wilfully, feloniously and of his "malice aforethought," did kill and murder against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity. SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

It will be remembered that on the opening of the term Recorder Hackett, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called their attention to the Richardson-McFarland case, and after giving one or two practical hints as to how they should conduct the investigation necessary to be made before an indictment could be found, also suggested the propriety of investigating the conduct of the clergymen who solemnized the deathbed marriage of Richardson to Mrs. McFarland. The Grand Jury did direct their attention to this matter, but a formidable difficulty presented itself in the progress of their investigations—viz., that the celebrated Theodore Parker, of Boston, who united Mr. and Mrs. McFarland in the holy bonds of wedlock, is deceased, so that no indictment for a violation of the statue against bigamy could be found against any parties by the present Grand Jury. It is highly probable that the necessary evidence to warrant the finding of such a bill will be forthcoming, and that the Grand Jury to be sworn next month will renew the investigation.

SENTENCE OF OFFICERS HANNIGAN AND REMSEN POSTPONED.

Officers Hannigan and Remsen, who were convicted of grand larceny on Monday, were arraigned for sentence. At the request of Mr. McKeon and ex-Judge Stuart the Recorder remanded them till Thursday, in order to afford counsel time to make a motion for a new trial. The Assistant District Attorney stated that an anonymous letter containing $300 was sent to a Catholic priest and by him sent to Justice Connolly. The communication stated that the above sum was part of the money taken from Mr. Wells, the complainant against the officers. As Mr. Wells was desirous of returning to Kentucky, the District Attorney suggested that the money should be handed to the complainant.

The Recorder said he would give no order in the matter until after the motion for a new trial was decided.

James Donaldson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, he having, on the 8th of October stole $246 worth of jewelry, the property of John W Baker.

James Muir pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the 20th of October he burglariously entered the premises of Williamson & Kitch, No. 28 Broadway, and stole a coat valued at six dollars.

Donaldson and Muir were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

GRAND LARCENIES.

John Calman was charged with stealing a watch worth eighty dollars from Thomas Conolly on the 15th of November. The complainant identified another man as being the thief, but a police officer found the prisoner next day in a candy shop with the watch in his possession. Mr. Howe subjected the officer to a searching examination and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

The Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments, and in the afternoon the prisoners were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Charles Robinson was tried and acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred against him by Joseph Isaac, who was a passenger on board the Daniel Drew from Albany, on the 2d instant. In the night time he lost his watch, which he charged the prisoner with taking.

Joseph Roberts charged Samuel Halsey with stabbing him in the back with a small table knife, at Mrs. Lambert's boarding house, in University place, on the 6th inst. The complainant and the defendant were colored waiters, and had a quarrel about a kettle of water. Joe swore that, without any provocation, Sam stabbed him several times. When Sam's turn to swear came it appeared that he was a member of the Baptist Church, in good and regular standing: that he sought to avoid a quarrel, and, to use his own language, "was praying to God to keep my mouth shut when he used bad language to me;" that Joe struck him first, flattened his nose and blackened his eyes. The jury believed his story and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Robert O'Connell, bigamy; Same vs. Walter Hamilton, forgery; Same vs. Andrew McAlear, James McGuire and James McGuiness, robbery; Same vs. Michael Harney, robbery; Same vs. George Sipp, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas Williams, burglary; Same v. Herman Ladendorf, grand larceny; Same vs. John Jackson, grand larceny; Same vs. William Watson, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Canfield, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary Hawkins, grand larceny; Same vs. Frederick Pfeifer, forgery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judges Dowling and Kelly.

A GERMAN "SAW GRINDER" AND HIS WIFE.

John Reinhardt, a tall, bony, large-eyed German, by trade a pedestrian scissors, knife and saw grinder, was charged by his wife Anna with assault and battery.

Mrs. Reinhardt said she was under the impression that "her husband was not right in his head," for he was very jealous of her, and any man who would be jealous of her must be a fool. His jealousy went to such great lengths that he would lock her up in a room if he went away and would keep her in the store and not allow her to leave, so that she had scarcely five minutes of time at her own disposal during the last year of her married life. In addition to this he had cruelly assaulted and beaten her, knocking her down on the floor and then kicking her, marks of which were visible upon her person.

Judge—Well, John, what do you say to this?

Defendant—Well, Judge, she is one ——; she does that which is not right, and has a good many friends, and they are not women.

Complainant—That is not true, Judge. I am a prudent woman, and have had three children; one is now living—a little girl.

Judge—Well, if I let him go will you take him home with you?

Complainant—No, I don't want him; he is not a good man. I can do better without him than with him. I want to have nothing to do with him any more.

Judge—Well, I'll remand you, John, for a few days. You come up here again on Thursday and then your wife may have altered her mind.

"A BEAT" DEFEATED.

A middle aged man named Nathan Pulvermuher charged Mary Meyers, a woman of a similar age, with robbing him of fifteen dollars.

Nathan said he met this woman in the middle of the day in October last, and that they went to a house together, and she there robbed him of the above amount. A few days ago he met the defendant in Broadway and caused her arrest, because he identified her as the woman who had robbed him in October.

The woman, with great protestations and evident earnestness, asserted her innocence and gave her address, and said she was a respectable married woman and never saw the man before he caused her arrest.

Mr. Hummel, who heard her statement in the police court, voluntarily undertook her defence. From the description the complainant gave of the mode in which the robbery took place the court declined to believe him and discharged the defendant.

ANOTHER CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Ludwig Keryle and Louis Kiegler were charged, on the complaint of Simon Oberdorfer, with attacking him and violently beating him, in Essex street, on the night of the 12th inst.

The complainant said that the two men were of a party of eight who, without any provocation and quite strangers to him, knocked him down and struck him on the head, inflicting injuries that he was now compelled to be under medical treatment for.

A number of witnesses for the defence were called by Mr. Hummel, and the result was that it was clearly a case of mistaken identity, and the prisoners were discharged.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges Clerke, Ingraham and Sutherland. Argument in the Real case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned until Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 157, 241, 33, 56, 57, 91, 137, 151, 189, 203, 219, 232, 233, 242, 12, 13, 62, 86, 27, 129, 139, 155, 164, 186, 188, 194, 211, 216, 220, 4, 5, 6, 10, 58, 100, 102, 117, 132, 138, 140, 153, 156, 165, 171, 177, 179, 192, 212, 214, 215, 222, 224.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barnard. Call of calendar at twelve M.—Nos. 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112, 212, 217, 213, 114, 115, 116, 118, 123, 127, 128, 129, 93, 138, 130.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Monell.—Nos. 246, 803, 1151, 733, 3520, 1295, 1297, 1307, 721, 1077, 1227, 1195, 1213, 1221.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Curtis. Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 4215, 4544, 4176, 4279, 4292, 4380, 4408, 4409, 4443, 4534, 4546, 4547, 4552, 4553, 4668, 4697, 470. Part 2.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 4583, 4052, 4363, 4350, 4411, 4421, 4522, 4601, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4607, 4608, 4609, 4610.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	44	30	3 P. M.	45	40
6 A. M.	44	31	6 P. M.	41	34
9 A. M.	44	35	9 P. M.	40	36
12 M.	48	36	12 P. M.	38	35

Average temperature yesterday.............. 34¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.............. 43

A CARELESS POSTMASTER.—An officer of the Thirty-second Police precinct yesterday morning found the door of the Yonkers Post Office open. Nothing had been abstracted, luckily.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Jean Jourde, an employé of the Western Union Telegraph Company, fell from a sixth story window in the telegraph building yesterday morning and was instantly killed. He fell a distance of eighty feet.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION announces a series of holiday concerts to be given in their new hall, the first of which takes place this afternoon. Miss Kellogg and other eminent artists will appear.

A NEW WAY OF SECURING DEPOSITORS.—Yesterday morning an officer of the Sixth precinct found the door of the Citizens' Bank, No. 58 Bowery, open and the key in the lock. Fortunately the burglars were all asleep and nothing was carried away.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner Rollins was yesterday notified to hold an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Mary Monelate, of No. 133 Cannon street, who died from the effects of burns received on Sunday last by her clothes taking fire from a hot stove beside which she was at work.

DIED IN A CELL.—On Monday last William Williams, a man thirty-three years of age, was arraigned before Justice Dowling on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct and committed to the Tombs. During the following night Williams became worse and died in his cell. Coroner Flynn was notified.

MASONIC.—The following officers of Normal Lodge, No. 523, were elected on Monday:—W. M., Charles F. Beesly; S. W., Horace A. Bliss; J. W., Theodore A. Peters; Treasurer, Samuel Cohen; Secretary, Robert Stephenson; S. D., Dudley A. Beekman; J. D., Joseph Strauss; S. M. C., J. H. Simberland; J. M. C., James Potts; Trustees, W. H. Down, George H. Mitchell, William Meis.

THE CENTRAL OFFICE BROKERAGE BUSINESS.—The announcement in yesterday morning's HERALD of the fact that during the rush to the Central office yesterday certain attachés profited by the necessities of inspectors of election who desired to receive their pay, and bought up their claims, fell like a bombshell into that establishment. Yesterday the same rush occurred but the sharpers were unsuccessful in negotiating the purchase of claims.

THE SHORT AFTERNOONS.—This is the period of the winter solstice and the shortest days of the year. In this latitude the day is nine hours and fourteen minutes in length. In London still shorter. At St. Petersburg, Russia, the day is but five hours long, much further north but one hour, while north of north latitude sixty-six and a half degrees, there is no day. The period of sunrise will take place at the North Pole and sunset at the South Pole on March 22, 1871.

A PROTEST.—Yesterday morning, on reading in the papers the transfers of police captains, the good people of the Tenth precinct were grieved and astonished. At ten o'clock a delegation of citizens, headed by Police Justice Scott and Alderman Walsh, called upon President Bosworth and asked that Captain John Ward, transferred to the Thirtieth precinct, be retained in command of the ward. It is not known whether the protest, which was without Captain Ward's knowledge, will be successful, but that officer will obey orders in the premises.

LARGE GERMAN FUNERAL.—Mr. Saladin Klein, father of Captain Charles Klein, of the New York Cavalry, died at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, and his funeral took place yesterday from the residence of Captain Klein, on the Bowery, opposite Spring street. Rev. Dr. Gaisenheimer, of the Lutheran Church, assisted at the funeral rites. A very large concourse of people had assembled; among them General Burger and his staff. About 1,000 people, friends of the deceased, were in front of the building as the coffin was brought out, and all uncovered their heads. As the procession passed off over fifty carriages followed the hearse to Greenwood Cemetery.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Eastern branch of this association held their second public meeting last evening in their spacious room 473 Grand street. A large number of members were present, also a number of ladies, who seemed to enjoy the entertainment very much, which consisted of singing, essays and readings by the members. A subject of debate, "Should Religious Societies receive any Support from the Public Treasury?" was argued by Messrs. Best and Craig in the affirmative, and Messrs. Abbott and Giblett in the negative, each being allowed fifteen minutes' time. The President decided in the affirmative, which seemed to give general satisfaction.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.—There was a fashionable and highly intellectual gathering at Weber's piano warerooms, corner of Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, last night, to listen to an address, the fourth of a series on "The History of Music," by Monsieur Frederick Louis Ritter, the distinguished composer. The large room was brilliantly lighted, the toilets in gay tints and lovely fabrics shone out with particular lustre, and the audience were delighted with the intellectual feast served by Mr. Ritter. The speaker, after referring to the origin of music in its different branches, went on in that peculiar foreign accent of the English tongue so delightful to the American ear, to investigate melody and harmony as sciences and arts. The speaker alluded to the chronology and progress of the art, and elucidated many valuable and interesting points relating thereto.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A RETICULOUS ROBBERY.—James McEvoy, who was arraigned on Monday before Justice Connolly, on a charge of stealing a reticule belonging to Ellen J. Walker, of 162d street and Tenth avenue, was yesterday brought up on remand at the Yorkville Police Court. Officer Rose and detective Mee, of the Twenty-first precinct, who arrested him, presented before the court sufficient evidence as to his guilt, and he was committed to stand his trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Isaac Stevens, colored, was arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, by detective McConnell, of the Twentieth precinct, upon complaint of Mary L. Robinson, of No. 205 West Thirty-fourth street, charged with stealing one silk skirt from her on the 10th inst., valued at forty dollars. He admitted the charge, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer. John Ferguson, of the same number, also charges that on the same date he stole forty dollars in money from him and clothing valued at $100. He denied the latter charge, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Justice Connolly, Daniel Becker, Jr., of No. 896 Second avenue, charged Michael Larkin, aged twelve years, Thomas McDermot, aged eleven years, and Thomas Donovan, aged eight years, with stealing a quantity of lead pipe, valued at $100. They confessed to having stolen the goods, and were committed for examination. The same three boys were charged by Herman Greffelt, of No. 411 West Thirty-sixth street, with having, on the 19th of December last, stolen a hempen rope valued at ten dollars. In this case they also admitted the charge and were committed for trial.

HOW THIEVES ARE MADE POLICEMEN.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN BENNETT.

Gross Neglect of Duty—The President of the Board of Aldermen, a Police Justice and an Assemblyman Mixed Up in the Case.

The readers of the HERALD will remember that a few weeks ago a patrolman named Edward Branigan, of the Seventh precinct, was tried before the Police Commissioners on the charge of perjury and dismissed the force. The offence consisted in swearing in his application for appointment that he had never been arrested. The evidence showed that he had been arrested five times, three of which were for grand larceny. On that trial it appeared that Captain Bennett, of the Thirteenth precinct, to whom the papers had been sent to investigate Branigan's antecedents, reported that he was "a man of good character and reputation."

Immediately after the trial, which resulted in the dismissal of Branigan, the Commissioners felt scandalized, and put Captain Bennett on trial, for the purpose of relieving themselves of the responsibility of the appointment. The strangest part of the case is that Branigan was one of Commissioner Henry Smith's appointees, and that his endorsers were Alderman Coman, Police Justice Shandley, Deputy Tax Commissioner Shields and other democrats.

Yesterday the hearing of evidence in the case of Captain Bennett took place before Police Commissioners Bosworth, Brennan and Manierre. Chief Clerk Howley gave testimony as to the records of the case and the report of Captain Bennett, when witnesses for the prosecution were called. Officer Buchanan, of the Eighth precinct testified that on the 19th of April, 1868, he arrested Branigan in the act of stealing cotton; at that time Branigan was well known to the police, and had a bad reputation for months before the arrest; Mr. Vought, late of the Seventh precinct, stated that he arrested Branigan in the summer of 1867, for assaulting an officer; this reputation was bad.

Ex-officer Bapp, late of the Seventh, swore that in 1865 he arrested Branigan for assault and battery, but at that time knew nothing of his previous reputation.

Officer Robert Connor swore that he arrested Branigan in 1865 for stealing cotton; but he was not identified by the complainant.

Officer Drucken, Twenty-sixth precinct, testified that in 1865 he arrested Branigan on suspicion of larceny. This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Captain Bennett was sworn in his own behalf, testified that on receiving the order to investigate the character and antecedents of Branigan and two others he gave the papers relating to Branigan to car detective Johnson, who reported that the applicant bore an excellent reputation; witness stated that, like other captains he was not in the habit of making personal investigatrons, notwithstanding that his returns represented that he had made the inquiries.

Detective Johnson stated under oath that a few hours after Branigan's papers were put in his hands officer Brady, of his (Thirteenth) precinct, asked him if he knew who had Branigan's papers, and on being informed that witness had them Brady volunteered the information that he had known Branigan for fifteen years and he was "an excellent young man;" witness could find nothing against the character of the applicant; Assemblyman Galvin and a Mr. Archibald Irwin, of Gold street, bore testimony to Branigan's excellent character and both of them guaranteed to be responsible for the good standing of the alleged thief if he reported favorably.

Officer Brady was here called and admitted that he had given Branigan a good character; was intimately acquainted with him in 1867 and 1868; never heard of his arrest in those years, but had heard of his arrest for assaulting an officer; at the time he recommended Branigan to officer Johnson he supposed Branigan had put in his report the fact that he had been arrested for assault. The last witness was submitted to a scathing cross-examination, and will likely be placed on trial for his connection with the case.

The evidence was referred to a full board for its judgment.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

Adjournment of the Hearing on the Writ of Habeas Corpus Before the Supreme Court.

Dr. Lewis and his daughter Corinna, appeared at the Supreme Court, before Judge Cardozo, yesterday morning. Miss Corinna was very gayly attired in scarlet, her long flaxen hair flowing gracefully around her neck. Her father, as she took her seat near the table, removed her hat, and a very pretty, childish, but bright, intelligent face was at once revealed. She glanced around the court with the perfect self-possession of a little lady. Her father introduced her to one or two gentlemen in court and she entered into a very engaging, animated chat, smiling very innocently and gracefully. She was not by any means awed by the judicial solemnity that was all about her.

On the application of Mr. W. F. Howe, who appeared for Mrs. Lewis, any further proceedings in the case were staid until Thursday.

Mr. Crosby, who is retained for Dr. Lewis, asked the Judge if he would make a disposition as to the custody of the child which would be other than that of Captain Jourdan. He had nothing whatever to complain of, but there were obvious reasons why the little girl would be more comfortable at a hotel.

Judge Cardozo said that he had the greatest confidence in Captain Jourdan, and he should not make any order that would interfere in any way with the exercise of that judgment and kindness he was sure the Captain would show to Miss Lewis. The father might be permitted to see the daughter at reasonable times of the day. He was, however, not to sleep at the house where the daughter slept, unless it suited the convenience of those who had the care of her. He would make the writ returnable on Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

THE MINING HORROR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MINE.

Details of the Caving In—Destruction of the Houses and Burial of Their Inmates—Recovery of Some of the Bodies—The Inquest—The Cause of the Horror.

STOCKTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Alleghanies are in mourning. The hearts of the people are filled with gloom and apprehension, and, as if in sympathy with the sorrows of the agonized relatives and friends of the unfortunate beings swept from time into eternity by the terrible catastrophe of Saturday, nature has covered the verdure of the hills with a snowy pall, and the trees droop beneath the weight of their mournful attire. Houses built on the mountain top are proverbially secure, but here, on this elevated spot, 1,700 feet above the level of the sea, the highest point in Pennsylvania, human beings are trembling with apprehension, not knowing the moment when the earth shall quiver beneath their feet and hurl them into the depths below; and here sixty, perhaps a hundred, feet above the place where these habitations once stood seven persons, full of life and health a moment before their call, still lie buried amid wreck and ruin, beyond hope and lost forever. The mountain is their tomb, and the cold wintry wind that whistles along its brow is their only requiem. The people come and go to and from the scene of the calamity in great numbers and intense excitement prevails. The yawning chasm still spreading, still craving for victims, is the object of most attraction, for the bodies of the three unfortunates, recovered on Sunday, are hid from view in boxes awaiting burial; but those who venture near the dangerous gulph are ignorant of the risk they run. Crackling noises are heard from time to time, and the earth slips down from the yawning sides with a thundering roar. The grief of the friends of the victims is mixed with personal apprehension; for, owing to the want of proper surveys of the mines that tap the mountains here on every hand, no one knows when or where the next creak may be heard, and the next plot of ground sink and disappear with all above it. The neighborhood of the disaster is fairly panic stricken; for those best qualified to judge unhesitatingly declare that sooner or later the whole town of Hazelton must go down. For the causes of this alarming condition of things I am not now able to indicate who will be charged with the responsibility, but before the close of my letter I hope to be able to present such facts as will enable the public to form a correct view of the state of affairs which rendered this terrible disaster possible. The acknowledged fact that the entire neighborhood of Stockton, as well as the town itself, is undermined, and in many places very near the surface, and that a greater calamity may occur at any moment, call for a more elaborate account of the origin, extent and characteristics of the accident of Saturday morning than has yet appeared. I therefore propose—having just completed a careful examination of the mine as far as I could go—to furnish you with the result of my investigations. With this purpose in view, however, I must commence at the beginning, even at the risk of being considered tedious.

HISTORY OF THE MINE.

The mine in which the accident occurred had a working capacity of two thousand tons per day, and was owned by Misses Linderman & Skeer. Previous to the organization of this firm E. A. Packer, the same who failed for a million and a half in New York about two years ago, was proprietor of it; and the first shaft was opened and the first operations commenced in it by W. T. Carter, an English miner of great experience, who was also principal proprietor of the mine. The name by which the place was known in the mining districts was the "East Sugar Loaf." When Carter retired from business some fifteen years ago, his workmen had ceased to work that part of the mine immediately below the town in consequence of a "fault" being found, that is, a layer of rock presented itself and cut off the vein of coal. It appears that they did not know how many feet near the surface they had got, as no survey of the mine was ever made by Carter, but there is abundant evidence to prove that they considered the ground above perfectly secure. It is usual for miners when the vein has been followed up to a "fault" to abandon that particular portion of it, and in retreating to "rob the mine," or in other words, to remove the pillar of coal which during the working propped the subterranean edifice. If Carter's men did this it would not have been considered unusual or improper, even though the surface should fall in immediately after they had secured their retreat from the mine; but it seems to me, although attachés of the present owners of the place loudly assert the contrary, that Carter never ordered the removal of the pillars, or if he did, that his order was not obeyed. Packer may or may not have "robbed" the mines in some places; that he did not disturb the pillars in the place where the accident of Saturday occurred is evident, for two of them are still standing. But that the present proprietors had commenced the "robbery" and were actually at work in the gallery nearest the surface a few hours before the falling in of the topping there is now no doubt. At the official investigation—if ever there is one—there will be many opposing elements and possibly much hard swearing; but I am inclined to think that there will be very little difference between this report of the accident and its causes, in the recital of material facts, and that of official inquiry.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

Miners generally retire to sleep early and rise between five and six in winter. The little community of 1,200 workmen and their families were wrapt in sleep on Saturday morning last at half-past four o'clock. The scattering town of Hazelton, of small cabins for the inferior working men—Irish, Welsh, English and Germans—and frame houses occupied by the miners proper, was as silent as the grave. The sky was clear and the aspect of the scene peaceful. A light glimmered here and there on the mountain side where working men were preparing early for the labors of the day, but more brilliantly shone the calm Christmas moon gleaming over the mountain top and illuminating the deep valleys and bringing out into bold relief the huge boulders of rock over which stood sentinel like the tall pines, firs and hemlocks, streaked the narrow road that runs through the town a hundred yards from the depot of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and brought into clear view the parallel lines of the railroad running east and west from Wetherby to Hazelton. One-half hour more of silence, and the doors of the wooden houses facing the street would be alive with men, women and children; lamps would gleam in place of the then descended moon, and the hardy miners would have descended to their daily labor in the bowels of the earth.

THE CATASTROPHE.

But while nature's night light still lingered on the mountain's brow and dashed streaks of silver on the tree tops and overhanging rocks the quiet village was disturbed by the loud wailing of a dog. The brute did not cry with an ordinary yelp. No human foe was near; no apparent danger stimulated him to bark, but he made the echoes ring with his persistent barking. Mr. Wetteran was awakened by the barking of the animal, and finding that there was no prospect of his quieting down put on his clothes and went out to the building where the animal was. He then saw the cause of the alarm. A house near by stood leaning forward, and by the uncertain light it seemed to be falling. A loud crashing was heard, and the earth beneath him appeared to be moving. At this moment the moon sunk behind the opposite hill, and the scene was shrouded in impenetrable gloom. Wetterau instantly comprehended the situation and rushed to his house. He was nearly too late. His daughter, a young girl of seventeen years of age, being also aroused by the creaking of the timbers of the frame building and the persistent howling of the faithful dog, rushed out in alarm, clad only in her night clothes, and as she did so the earth opened before her and she was precipitated into the abyss. Happily, however, at this moment the inhabitants of several other houses were aroused by the shaking of the earth and the low rumbling noises from the earth and were rushing about in terror. One, more cool than the others, John Hoskings, saw her fall, and desperately attempted a rescue at the peril of his own life. Others speedily joined, and the unconscious girl was finally dragged out from the jaws of death by the stalwart arms of the assembled miners, almost dead with cold and crushed by the falling timbers. In the meantime the houses immediately over slope No. 1 sunk with the earth, and two families, who had not heard the alarm, went with them into the yawning chasm. It was dark now, but much blacker was the space 120 feet square or thereabouts which marked the entrance to the depths into which the four houses and ten human creatures had sunk from view. The names of the lost ones are Mr. Swank, stable boss for the company, his wife and two children; Mr. Rough, wife, mother and three children. Swank went out to see what the matter was and had a lamp in his hand when the alarm was given, and when he discovered that the ground was yielding ran back to save his family. He was too late. The house turned over him as he entered the door and all perished together. Mrs. Rough could could have saved herself, but while there was yet time she broke from the arms of her husband, who was urging her out, and ran back to save her aged mother. Rough waited for her, and in another minute the earth opened its jaws and received them. In the same row of houses, or rather in houses on the same line with those destroyed, were several persons who very narrowly escaped destruction. The Stockton Hotel, close to the crop of the mine and about thirty yards from the railroad, escaped, as did also several lesser buildings on the edge of the chasm, but that they will stand very long is, at least, questionable.

OUTBREAK OF THE FIRE.

A fire broke out amid the debris at the bottom of the hole immediately, and at one time it seemed as if the mine was doomed to destruction. Happily, however, it was only the timber of the houses that had caught fire, and this terrible danger was on added to the calamity that smote the hearts of the crowds now gathering around the mouth of the crater. Word was sent to Stockton at once and the bells of that hilly town began to sound over the Lehigh Valley, arousing the entire community with their quick-repeating peals of impending danger. The volunteer fire company of Hazleton, with Colonel Fitzpatrick, chief engineer, and Mr. J. C. Tomlinson, chief engineer of engine No. 1, at once turned out and proceeded to the scene of the disaster with all speed. The distance was two and a half miles by the road, and a keen, cold wind blew in the faces of the men; nevertheless the engine was on the ground very quickly after the first alarm. Two streams of water were poured on the burning mass from that hour (half-past seven) until eight o'clock in the evening, when all danger of a general conflagration was over. It is melancholy to have to remark on acts of inhumanity, but the truth must be told. The indifference of the crowd who surrounded the pit during the day was disagreeably manifested, and unbecoming levity was indulged in by many men and women. Men were heard to speak carelessly about the matter, and it was evident that the fell spirit of faction or nationality is active here among the miners. Irish, English, Germans, Welsh and Americans, they have all a common interest in the well being of their little society; but it would seem that each gang holds itself independent of and above the other, and that there is no community of feeling.

THE FIRST BODIES RECOVERED.

Six hours after the first crash another piece of ground east of and near the large pit gave way with a loud crash, but happily without carrying with it any of the people who were standing by. The firemen immediately picketed the ground with ropes and guarded the approaches to the hole as best they could from the encroachments of the crowd. There could not have been less than 4,000 people there on Saturday at any time. The day broke clear and fine, but about ten o'clock rain fell in torrents, then sleet, and finally snow covered the ground and whitened the forest trees, mournfully sighing and waving their white tops above the fatal chasm. Dark clouds careened aloft, from whose misty lids the tears of heaven falling on the vacant places of once happy homes had frozen into snow. The scene was desolate and mournful in the extreme, and gloom filled the hearts of all but the most callous of the people. The miners went to work heartily under the direction of Dr. Lindermann (a member of the firm), but up to Sunday at four o'clock they had not succeeded in reaching the place where the bodies were supposed to lie. Shortly after that hour, however, a pickaxe driven far into the loose earth brought up a piece of an arm, and soon after three bodies were disclosed to view. They were horribly disfigured. The first brought out was Mrs. Swank, who was partially dressed. Her neck and legs were broken; her head was crushed in on the sides and the skin on her body was peeled off. This latter evidence of the nature of the disaster was doubtless caused by the water which trickled through the earth on her while she was in the midst of the burning timber of the house. Mrs. Swank's daughter was the next body discovered. She was also frightfully disfigured. The little child, apparently two years old, which, covered with a blanket and in the arms of the poor girl, was scorched and bruised beyond recognition. These remains were carefully removed to the surface and laid in boxes preparatory to their being deposited in coffins for the inquest and burial.

As far as I can learn the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company afforded every facility to those who engaged in the labor of exhuming the bodies, placing special trains and men at their disposal. Mr. Clarke, master mechanic of the Railroad works here, was exceedingly active. No fault can be found with the action of the mining company after the accident. They appear to have been energetic and sincerely desirous to circumscribe the danger.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday on the bodies recovered by Justice W. P. Cartwright, Deputy Coroner; but, as it was merely to afford the friends an opportunity of identifying the remains, no evidence as to the causes of the disaster was taken. That will come off when all the bodies are recovered, if they ever are recovered.

The miners, to the number of fifty or sixty, are working day and night searching for the remaining seven bodies, but they have difficult and dangerous labor before them. The ground gives unmistakable evidence that another falling in may be expected; in fact, as I write, one side of the pit to the extent of several feet has fallen in. Should it extend in the same direction for fifty yards this letter will never see the HERALD office.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Now, as to the cause of the accident (so called), I have to say a few words before I close. When the present company commenced to work this mine, some twelve months ago, it was thought that No. 1 slope was fully worked out, and was not, therefore, touched. Carter, they say, worked it within twenty feet of the surface. It seems, however, that recently orders were given, or understood by the miners, that the supporting pillars in this particular part of the mine should be removed, or, in other words, that the mines should be robbed previous to being abandoned. The workmen commenced at them last week, it seems, and were nearly finished on Friday. At twelve o'clock that night a boy working in the mines heard somebody or something stamping on the rails on the flooring, as if giving a warning, and at the same time a creaking noise was heard and pieces of coal were seen to shoot up from the walls of the mine. The boy gave the alarm and the men away for the night beyond the risk of danger. It does not seem, however, that they notified the people above of the fact. The catastrophe then was caused by cutting away the coal pillars or supports to the roofing of the mine, at a place where it had been worked within twenty feet of the surface, and the destruction of life was caused by the neglect of the company to survey and map the mine and notify the drillers above of the impending danger. This, I think, is the truth of the matter, although an attempt is being made to lay the blame in another direction. It is to be hoped, however, that the truth will be allowed to come to light. We now live "not knowing what an hour may bring forth," and there is an exodus from this place of horror.

THE STATE GAME LAWS.

Proposed Repeal of the Section Regulating the Shooting of Aquatic Wild Fowl on Long Island—Memorial on Behalf of the People of Suffolk County.

Within the last month there has been much agitation on Long Island, and especially in Suffolk county, in favor of a repeal of the Game law or a modification of the law exempting a part of the island from its provisions. The following petition is being extensively circulated:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—

The undersigned inhabitants of the town of ——, in the county of Suffolk, beg leave most respectfully to represent, that in their opinion the restrictions relative to the time and manner of killing geese, brant and other species of wild duck, contained in section 12, chapter 909 of the laws of 1869, are unjust, uncalled for, and in conflict with the interests and wishes of the people of our county.

That such restrictions, while they benefit no one, most injuriously affect a large, deserving and industrious portion of our fellow citizens, who depend for a livelihood almost entirely upon the products of our beautiful and prolific bays and harbors, depriving them as it does of an important privilege that has ever heretofore been legitimately enjoyed by all.

We therefore pray your honorable body that the law may be so modified that Suffolk county and the waters adjacent thereto shall be exempted from the provision of the said section.

The following is the section of the law referred to in the petition, and that which we have italicized is the part which the good people of Suffolk county, or that small portion of them who are agitating this question, and who are desirous of gaining a livelihood for a few short years by exterminating this specie of game or driving them from "our beautiful and prolific bays and harbors" are opposed to:—

In the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk or on the waters adjacent to the same, no person shall kill, or have in his or her possession after the same is killed, any wild goose, brant, wood duck, dusky duck (commonly called black duck), mallard, widgeon, teal, sheldrake, broadbill, coot or old squaw, between the 10th day of June and the 20th day of October in each year; *and no person shall kill or shoot at any wild goose, brant or duck after sunset and before daylight on any day of the year; and no person shall sail for wild fowl or shoot at any wild goose, brant or duck from any vessel propelled by sail or steam, or from any boat attached to the same; and no person shall use any floating battery or machine for the purpose of killing wild fowl, or shoot out of such floating machine at any wild goose, brant or duck.* But nothing herein contained shall prohibit the use of floats or batteries in Long Island Sound. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

The provisions of this act have been in force since the first day of June of this year, and not in the last twenty years have wild fowl been so plentiful as this fall and winter in our bays and harbors. The great enemy of this species of game has been the market hunter (for we cannot call him sportsman). In the twelve hours between sunset and sunrise, he will kill wild fowl by propelling his battery into the midst of their roosting ground, and in the remaining hours of the twenty-four follow a flock from eating ground to eating ground, until, demoralized, they seek less dangerous waters and leave our bays not to return. Of course, it requires skill and perseverance to shoot from a battery, but it is the skill of the midnight assassin. In the waters of Long Island Sound the bays are not so well adapted for this kind of hunting, and consequently the market huntsmen have located themselves on the southern side of the island.

As our inventors have improved sporting implements from year to year, the wild fowl have been gradually disappearing, until our Legislature took the matter up and enacted this law, which went into effect as stated above.

One other section seems to be obnoxious to many of the inhabitants of the island. It is the following:—

No person shall kill or pursue with the intent to kill, in the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, or any Virginia partridge, commonly called quail, at any time within two years after the passage of this act, except such person has stocked with game birds any of the lands lying therein, and they only under such restrictions as are contained in the various sections of this act.

The ground of opposition seems to be that the scarcity of quail, according to the ideas of its opponents, is not on account of too many huntsmen, but rather on account of our hard winters, which are more deadly than the sportsmen. It is also charged that the act was passed in the interest of the Sportmen's Club. We think Long Island instead of opposing this club should give them all honor for the interest which they have taken in the subject, for to their exertions we owe the entire law. The club have already expended large sums of money in stocking the island with quail; among the items they have contracted for are 10,000 live ones, which are to be delivered on the island from Florida the coming season.

But even if these reasons do not have weight with the opponents, they should bear in mind that only one season more remains in which this section will be enforced; and in all probability, even if this section was repealed, it would be in operation until a greater part of the season had passed by.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 356

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—LINGARD'S BURLESQUE COMBINATION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—WILLIAM TELL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE COMEDY OF LITTLE EYOLF.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SATAN—FORTY WINKS—ELLA ROSENBERG.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ERNESTINE—TRYING IT ON.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD DICKEY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—A MIDSUMMER'S NIGHT'S DREAM.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &C. Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—A TRIP TO THE MOON, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE CARDIFF GIANT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618½ Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, December 22, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated December 21.

The Peabody funeral ship Monarch sailed for America. The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs promises that the Gladstone Cabinet will legislate a measure to enable British subjects in America to divest themselves of their nationality when they please. The Prefect of the Seine announces that "order" will be preserved in Paris. M. Rochefort's new journal has attained a very large circulation in Paris. The French war steamer Gorgone was wrecked on a voyage from the coast of Spain for Cherbourg. A citizen of Germany has been expelled from France for political utterances. The French government, it is now said, has made no proposition for a continental disarmament. Marshal de Saint d'Angely and M. Delangle, of France, are dead. The republican agitation continues in Spain. The throne party are active in Madrid, but still in quest of a candidate.

The different committees of the Ecumenical Council are in process of organization. A Papal bull has been issued with respect to ecclesiastical discipline and clerical censure.

United States bonds were depressed in the Frankfort market.

Egypt.

Our special correspondence from Cairo, dated the 20th of November, furnishes a brilliant and most entertaining narrative of the fêtes and festive scenes which were enjoyed and witnessed, at the expense of the Viceroy, after the successful passage of the inauguration fleet through the Suez Canal. In style and piquancy of language and point the communications have not been equalled, and will command the earnest attention of our readers.

Paraguay.

Telegraphic advices to the 29th ult. state that vomito has broken out among the allies. Lopez is reported to have fled to Bolevia.

Cuba.

Despatches from Havana mention a number of skirmishes in which the insurgents were defeated. Rebel troops are reported to be moving on Camaguey. The report from the United States that five cents additional duty would be imposed on centrifugal grades of sugar creates some excitement among the Havana merchants. The New York steamship Eagle was detained at Havana by the police on Saturday for an hour, while they searched her for a passenger who had spoken against the government.

Congress.

But little business was transacted in the Senate yesterday. A bill was reported providing for the execution of the laws against polygamy in Utah, and a bill was introduced for the more equal distribution of national banking capital. A large number of nominations by the President were confirmed in executive session. Mr. Hoar's was not considered. Mr. Sumner's bill relative to telegraphic communication with foreign countries was taken up and discussed and finally recommitted, and at four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

In the House the debate on the bill to perfect reconstruction in Georgia was resumed. Messrs. Potter, Voorhees, Eldridge and Cox, democrats, and Bingham and Farnsworth, republicans, speaking in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. Paine, Whittemore, Logan and Butler supporting it. In the course of his remarks Mr. Bingham said that sentence in the President's message referring to the imposition of the oath required of members of the Legislature by the Reconstruction acts was not intended by the President to be there, and the President did not stand by it. At the close of Mr. Butler's remarks the bill was voted upon and passed; yeas 121, nays 51—Messrs. Bingham and Farnsworth voting with the democrats against the bill. A concurrent resolution was passed extending the recess of Congress to the 10th of January. A resolution was adopted authorizing the President to make suitable preparations for the reception of the remains of George Peabody; also a resolution donating cannon for an equestrian statue of President Grant, to be placed on the south terrace of the Treasury, and the House adjourned.

Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate were the names of Mr. Low for the mission to China, Mr. Blow to Brazil and General P. H. Jones Postmaster of New York.

Miscellaneous.

The news from the Red River region states that the fort of the Hudson Bay Company near Pembina had been seized, with a number of Governor McDougall's agents, by a company of mounted insurgents. Colonel Dennis escapeo and is trying to reach American territory. Governor McDougall's force is said to have dwindled down to fifty Swamp Indians. No blood has been shed, and the insurgents are said to be united and in undisputed possession of the whole country.

All the evidence in the Dickey murder trial at Bombay Hook, N. J., was submitted yesterday and the summing up was commenced.

Albert J. Gould, one of the alleged defaulters from the New York Custom House, was committed for extradition in Toronto yesterday.

The report of gold diggings in the Big Horn mountains has called together a crowd of miners at Cheyenne, who propose to visit the diggings in the spring.

The Montana Legislature has rejected the appointments made by Governor Ashley for Territorial Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The City.

Daniel McFarland was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder Hackett for the killing of Albert Richardson. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to prison. The Grand Jury have as yet found no indictment for bigamy in connection with Richardson's deathbed marriage owing to the want of evidence on the part of the minister who officiated at Mrs. McFarland's marriage with McFarland.

Elsewhere will be found the particulars of recent heavy robberies of passengers on the railways running out of this city. The Baroness Olga de Maluta Fraloff has suffered to the extent of over $50,000 by the robbery of laces from her trunks.

In the case of Mrs. Allen, who is charged by her son, an Episcopalian minister, with being demented on High Church doctrines, her counsel asked an order at the Court yesterday to prevent the extravagant waste of her property, as, he said, the lady's very underclothes were being sold. Judge Cardozo offered to issue an injunction if counsel would show evidence to that effect, and the case was adjourned until to-day.

Colonel Robert Clarke, formerly of the Thirteenth Brooklyn regiment, who is confined in Ludlow street jail for the alleged manufacture of counterfeit tobacco stamps, attempted to escape at about daybreak yesterday morning, but was detected. His cell door was unlocked and opened, and how it was done is a mystery.

The Cunard steamship Siberia, Captain Harrison will sail to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Colorado, Captain Williams, will leave pier No. 46 North river, at half-past eight o'clock this morning, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The stock market yesterday was strong and dull. Gold declined to 119¾, closing finally at 120⅛ a 120¼.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General O. S. Shephard, of the United States Army, is at the Astor House.

Colonel Charles Spencer, of Philadelphia; General John E. Mulford, of Richmond, Va., and Colonel M. C. Wilcox, of Knoxville, Tenn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General J. D. Imboden, of Virginia, and Colonel McVicker, of the United States Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Professor S. B. Ingraham, of England, and Colonel Wm. Lewis, of the United States Army, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

George W. Arnentrout, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

General J. G. Foster, of the United States Army, and J. W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

General George J. Magee, of Watkins, N. Y.; Professor J. M. Brown, of Cambridge; General S. D. Hungerford, of Massachusetts, and General A. H. Sanders, of Wasaington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Colonel Selwyn, for Boston; General H. J. Hunt, for Washington, and Captain Oliver Eldridge, for San Francisco.

St. Domingo.

For many months the American mind has watched with interest the progress of events in Cuba. From this, the largest and most populous of the West India islands, its attention is now diverted to St. Domingo—the richest, the most beautiful and the oldest. The island was named for St. Domanic, who founded the rival order to the Franciscans. We have already grasped San Francisco, and are now preparing to stretch our protecting arm over St. Domingo. This is the only one of the Antilles not possessed by a foreign Power, and is occupied by two independent nations. The island possesses greater historical interest than any other of this vast group. Spain made it the key to the whole of her possessions in the New World, as she entered upon that wonderful career of conquest and successful commercial enterprise which distinguished her in the seventeenth century. It was here Columbus founded the first city in the Western World, and here Cortes filled the humble position of notary long before he dreamed of Mexico. The growth and rapid development of the island ceased when the greater conquests on the main land were achieved. The Spanish adventurer then abandoned the island and rushed to the richer mines and broader fields of Mexico and Peru. The French, in their absence, attempted to establish a colony on the island. Spain opposed them. The French turned buccaneers and hunted the Spanish on sea and land, and the island became little but a hyena's nest of pirates. Morgan, afterwards knighted by Charles II., here joined his bloodthirsty band and sailed to sack Panama and Puerto Bello. The French imported the African slave, and St. Domingo became the cradle of slavery for the Western World.

Some writer has said, "if Dominica is the Rome of the Antilles Hayti is the France." Before the French Revolution slave labor had brought wealth, attended by a degree of luxuriousness and licentiousness only equalled by their countrymen in the reign of Louis XV. That revolution contemporaneously repeated itself here by even a bloodier reign of terror than in France. The planting of the Jacobin standard sowed the seed of insurrection, and a hideous massacre ensued, which the French army tried in vain to suppress. The hero and martyr to this terrible episode was Toussaint L'Ouverture, whose praises and virtues have been sung and extolled by poets and philosophers. At last a negro, a native of Guiana, subdued the French, and was crowned Emperor of Hayti with Napoleonic ceremony. Another imperial negro graced the throne, with the title of Henri I. He it was who built the palace said to rival in splendor the Tuileries, and then won the gratitude of his country by committing suicide within its walls. Then followed the republic, attended by more than twenty years of comparative peace, or till 1849, when the President, "by the will of the Haytien people," in imitation of Louis Napoleon, became Emperor. The present republic of Hayti was established in 1855. Sullivan Salnave, "the superb negro," is President. He reached his office by deposing Geffrard, his predecessor. The partisans of Geffrard made war against him, and that war is still raging. Late advices show the insurgents to be rapidly gaining in strength, while Salnave's officers and men are deserting to the ranks of the enemy. Another revolution in the republic seems not only probable but imminent.

The Dominican republic dates from 1844, and occupies the eastern or Spanish portion of the island. Buenaventure Baez is President. Like his contemporary, Salnave, he reached his office by making war upon and deposing Cabral, his predecessor. Cabral and his Cabinet, at the head of the insurgents, are now fighting Baez with varied and doubtful success. Several times has our government been besieged to annex the eastern part of the island and two or three times to extend our protectorate over Hayti. Negotiations were entered into for the cession of the island so long ago as Pierce's administration; but English and French agents interfered, and it was abandoned. The terms of this last proposal, made by the government of Baez, are that the United States assume the possession of the Dominican republic, granting it a Territorial government identical with other Territorial governments within the jurisdiction of the United States, the conditions being that the Dominican people shall first decide by vote to allow such possession, and that the United States shall assume the public debt and other obligations of the Dominican government, amounting to one million dollars, and pay for their State property, amounting to one million dollars more. Our government sent out commissioners in July last, who returned in October, expressing their belief that the Dominicans are desirous of annexation and that the island is worth possessing. Dominica once a Territory of the United States, Hayti will soon seek our protection. Salnave already looks with favor upon annexation. He has several times sought the protection of the American flag, and that protection has caused a degree of enmity to this country in those who are hostile to his administration. The newly accredited Minister from Hayti, General Alexander Tate, is said to favor annexation. He is a quadroon and the man who, in 1861, offered his services to Mr. Lincoln to aid in the organization of colored troops, and was then spoken of as a man of high culture and fine presence.

Such is something of the history and political condition of the island with which our government is now negotiating for its cession to the United States. Its possession will put us in a position to command the Gulf and will bring peace to a people long distracted by internal wars. The rich natural resources of the island will rapidly develop under American skill and industry, and foreign and inland commerce, aided by American enterprise, will create for themselves new and greater emporiums. The map which we publish to-day shows accurately the position of St. Domingo and its most prominent surroundings.

GOLD AT 119¾.—Yesterday gold touched the lowest point it has reached since September, 1862, when our defeat at the first Bull Run had started it on its upward flight. The opening price in the morning was 120¼, but it gradually sunk to 119¾, recovering finally to the opening figure. The Treasury is about opening a sluice gate of the precious metal in payment of the January coin interest on the public debt, while the banks have an amount in their vaults which approximates the status of old times. However, gold has become a commercial commodity. Just now the supply is in excess of the demand. With all this decline Wall street is less expectant of an immediate return to specie payments than when gold took its downward turn from 130 a few weeks ago.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTED.—The Senate Georgia Reconstruction bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 121 yeas to 51 nays. By this bill Governor Bullock is authorized and empowered to summon together the State Legislature elected in 1868. The Governor will announce the day for the assembling of this body, upon which, after the usual formula of taking the oath presented for reconstructed States, it shall proceed with the business of legislation. One of its first acts will, no doubt, be the adoption of the fifteenth amendment and the enrolment of Georgia in the phalanx of States marching to the music of the Union and the one and indivisible republic with its motto *E Pluribus Unum*.

THE RED RIVER INSURRECTION.—Despatches from St. Paul, Minnesota, announce that the insurrection in Winnipeg Territory, so far from having died out or been suppressed, as previous accounts intimated, has culminated in actual hostilities. The initiative has been taken by the capture of Fort Garry and its occupation by six hundred of the insurgents. The counter revolution which McDougall and the government agents endeavored to create fell flat, the population being a unit in the movement against the British authorities. The greater part of McDougall's agents and emissaries have been captured, and now, according to the despatch referred to, the settlers, under their leader, Rielle, are in undisputed possession of the whole Territory.

SHE WANTS A FIGHT.—At the woman suffrage meeting in Brooklyn the other evening Miss Susan B. Anthony opened a discourse on the proposition that "it is a false theory that all women are born to be supported;" but she had not made much progress when she gave it up as a bad job, in this fashion:—"Mr. Beecher, I can't speak. The spirit doesn't move me. I can face a lion's den—walk through it—but I can't speak here to-night. Do get up a fight. Then, perhaps, I can speak." Here, then, we have Miss Susan's grand idea of woman suffrage. She wants it that she may head a gang of roughs on election day, and go in, knock down and drag out the "dead rabbits." "Do get up a fight," she says. "Then, perhaps, I can speak." Is not the woman who occupies this platform on woman's rights clearly entitled to stand guard at the polls or to head a gang of repeaters?

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Cardinal Matthieu has left Rome and returned to France. The Cardinal is the Archbishop of Besancon, a churchman who is not without power in France. Why has he gone home so soon? We were told by the Pope, a few days ago, that leave of absence from the Council was not to be easily obtained. We have since been told by the Atlantic cable that the Cardinal had gone home to do some confirmation and ordination work. We are now told that the Cardinal has gone on a special mission to the Emperor, the eldest son of the Church. What does it mean? Is the Council already a failure? Is the postponement a confession of weakness? We ought not to forget that Napoleon is not yet formally crowned. Has some expected coronation to do with this mission? What does the whole thing mean? The 6th of January, on which day the Council reassembles, may make matters more intelligible. We wait with some anxiety.

The Darien Canal.

A canal across the narrow neck of land which connects the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean is one of the grandest possibilities of the present, and it is certain to be one of the grandest facts of the future. Since the Suez Canal was formally opened the Darien Canal or some canal across our isthmus has been pronounced a necessity. The necessity has been confessed, not by Great Britain alone, but by several other nations of the European Continent. In a recent editorial, expressive evidently of the commercial sentiment of British traders, the London *Times* says that growing interest is felt "in commercial circles in the possibility of another ship canal, deeper, wider and less subject to fogs and sand drifts, through some of the Central American States, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans." President Grant, in his first annual message, has connected his name and his administration with this necessity and with this forthcoming triumph. It is well known that the President is favorable to the enterprise. It is just as well known that with his sanction initial steps have been taken. It is our opinion that if President Grant does not permanently associate his name with the Darien, or some such canal, although it may be named by another name, he and his friends will have good reason to sorrow over a lost opportunity.

It is well known to us that the Suez Canal, while full of promise, is not yet encouraging to the great mercantile firms of Europe, particularly to the great mercantile firms of Great Britain. After long and laborious calculation the moneyed and business classes of Europe generally have arrived at the conclusion that for sailing vessels the Suez route will never pay. Their reason for so concluding is not merely that the canal is not yet deep and broad enough to receive vessels of the largest tonnage, but that when the canal is made all that the canal ought to be the Red Sea presents difficulties which are insuperable. This, of course, applies chiefly to sailing vessels. It is not denied that when the canal is deepened and widened steamships, and such steamships as have hitherto navigated the Red Sea, will be able to make the entire passage from Bombay or Calcutta to any point in the Mediterranean, or to any port in Great Britain or beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, in a space of time shortened by some weeks. The Suez Canal brings the British ports nearer to Bombay by over four thousand miles, brings New York nearer to Bombay by over three thousand miles, brings St. Petersburg nearer to Bombay by over four thousand miles, brings Marseilles nearer to Bombay by over five thousand miles. So far as Great Britain and our Atlantic seaports are concerned the saving is very nearly one-half. But the advantages gained by a shortened route are more than counterbalanced by tonnage dues, by the expense for coal and by general insurance. On the whole it has been concluded that the Cape route cannot be ruined by the Suez Canal.

Aside, however, from the imperfections of the canal the Red Sea difficulties stand seriously in the way. The channel of that sea is narrow. Coral reefs abound. The winds are always, or almost always, parallel with the sea. Losses, serious losses are inevitable. Probable perils fully counterbalance the apparent gain. It is this reason which has compelled the merchants of Great Britain to speak out through the columns of the London *Times*. They see that our Darien Canal, once made, will be a success, and a success for ever. We have no Red Sea. The isthmus once cut, the Atlantic and the Pacific will be one. The ports of China and Japan, and all the ports on the Pacific coast of this Continent will be brought nearer to our Atlantic ports by some thousands of miles, and nearer proportionally to the ports of Western Europe. We have obtained from the greatest commercial nation of modern times the confession that the Darien Canal is needed. It is not for us to despise the demands of the world beyond us, especially when those demands coincide with our own interests. Much depends on General Grant. As a warrior his name is great. As a ruler in times of peace he has given, and he still gives, promise. But if he would take his place with the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Napoleons of the past, he will not lose the opportunity of linking his name with the Darien Canal. Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war, and the olive is not less desirable than the laurel. Words are not lost upon the wise.

DOM PEDRO ON LOPEZ.—Everybody in South America would, it seems, be quite content to declare the war against Lopez at an end save only the Emperor of Brazil, who pursues his foe as if with personal malignity. The allies of Brazil are quite content with what has been done—the Emperor's own ministers are divided against him on the point of relinquishing hostilities—but the Emperor, with stolid, persisting, butchering obstinacy, will not hear of peace while Lopez is free in Paraguay. Thus, for the supposed offences of one man, war is resolutely made against a people. The country is kept in all the disorganized and horrible condition incident to war. Every human life is kept upon the hazard solely that his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, may keep up the hunt against his enemies. We have heard a great deal of the inhumanity and barbarous temper of Lopez, and we now find that Dom Pedro is rather more than his peer in these qualities.

THE NEW YORK CITY POST OFFICE.—Some inveterate and inevitable jobber has his eye on our new Post Office. He feels disgusted to see such a magnificent structure going on so handsomely without putting a cent in his private pocket, and he is determined to stop it or harness on his plan. Such we take to be the meaning of the resolution offered in the House by a man from Nevada, instructing the Post Office Committee to inspect the Post Office operations, and report if they are corrupt. The work is, if possible, to be delayed till the jobber manœuvres his committee.

A GOOD POINT WELL MADE.—The Recorder, in deciding a case involving the routine of administration in the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, has decided that commissioners do not perform their duties as the law requires when they sign papers in blank, but that they must give every case a personal supervision. To act upon this decision will make the duties very onerous, but it will doubtless be necessary wherever the action is expected to be binding legally.

The Pontifical Succession.

It appears by a telegram from Rome that the Pope has changed his views with regard to the Pontifical succession. When the Ecumenical Council was about being inaugurated Pius the Ninth expressed a desire that if he should die during the session of the Council his successor should be declared by acclamation, in the presence of the assembled prelates, by the Cardinals, instead of following the usual, though not obligatory, custom of electing the Pope by ballot in secret conclave. He has now issued a decree that in case of his death the Council shall be dissolved, and the Cardinals shall elect a successor to the chair of St. Peter in the usual way. The idea that the Pope intended the council of bishops assembled in Rome to have any voice in the election of his successor is erroneous. None but the dignitaries composing the College of Cardinals have any right to vote for the election of a Pope, but they might have carried out the Holy Father's wishes by declaring his successor openly and by acclamation in the presence of that mighty assembly of a thousand prelates, gathered from all quarters of the earth. The election of a Pope has always been a political game, after all, in which Austria, France and Italy played their parts against each other. America may be in the next time.

The Pope, however, for some reason has altered his mind upon the question. It may be that he intends to create a few more cardinals, and as the American bishops are said to be very friendly to his Holiness, a few red caps may be dispensed among the archiepiscopal sees of the United States, Canada or South America. But it is not likely that Pope Pius will depart this life during the session of the Council—for he is hale and hearty still—unless, indeed, it be prolonged for ten or a dozen and a half years, like the Council of Trent, in 1545. The question of succession is therefore not likely to trouble the cardinals just yet.

Paving Fifth Avenue.

The question of the pavement of this great thoroughfare was up in the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Monday in the shape of the remonstrance of a citizen against paving it with wood. We do not believe that concrete pavement for that street has had anything like a fair or satisfactory trial. It has failed in circumstances that would have insured the failure of almost any pavement known. It was ignorantly and badly put down. It was put down apparently in ignorance of the principles upon which such a pavement must depend for its success. Elasticity, for instance, is one of the necessary elements of such a pavement. Yet here we find it laid upon a solid stone pavement, and thus placed upon a firm, unyielding base, as if in order that the wheels passing above might cut it up the more effectually. It was badly put down, because the materials were not of the best quality, and in its preparation the exact point of consistence was not nicely hit. At the same time we are not sure that any comparisons between Paris and this city as to the use of this pavement are at all proper; for in Paris its success is in great part due to the more perfect arrangements of the city government and the consequent greater attention given, not only to choosing good pavements but to keeping them in constant repair when down. Pavements that would fail anywhere else would succeed in Paris, from the simple fact that the city has a pavement organization always on duty, such as should have been established here when the supervision of the pavements was given to the Croton Aqueduct Board. Taking, therefore, the general view of the merits of pavements as those merits can be realized here, we incline to the opinion that a wooden pavement on Fifth avenue would be better than the present one at its best, and as between the Stafford pavement, which seems highly successful where we have it, and the Nicolson, which has many failures in the city, we should judge the former to be decidedly the best.

THE SHELL TOO THIN.—The latest mine disaster, the caving in of several houses, proves to have originated in the most culpable negligence. A gallery of the mine had been worked so near the surface that props were necessary to keep the ceiling of the gallery from caving in at any time, and from want of attention the props in time became inadequate to the purpose. Miners should be forbidden by statute from working their mines so near the surface, unless they can be compelled to make the surface in such cases permanently and unchangeably secure.

LET THEM BE SENT UP.—The two men dismissed from the police for highway robbery have just been tried for the offence in the Court of General Sessions and found guilty. In charging the jury the Recorder made some remarks, with which the whole public will sympathize, as to the difficulty of getting so large a police force as ours without some rogues in it, and the success of the Commission in their efforts to keep the force pure.

TITTLEBAT TITMOUSE IN THE COMMON COUNCIL.—Tittlebat's great platform was "everything for everybody." By the magnificent way in which the fathers spread around their donations, giving hundreds and thousands to everything and everybody, from St. Vincent's Hospital to Mr. Larry Lanergan, we fancy they are all of Tittlebat's party.

EMINENTLY PROPER—The bronze statue of General Scott which the trustees propose to set up in the beautiful grounds of the old Soldiers' Home, founded by the General, near Washington. Congress, too, should by special appropriation provide for an appropriate monument to Scott at West Point—a monument embracing the names of all the West Point officers distinguished in the public service. Such a monument would be a powerful incentive to the cadets to strive to emulate the examples of their honored predecessors in the Academy, and, moreover, it would be useful to the boys as a standard book of history. Having repaid, ten thousand times over, all its costs to the Treasury, West Point should no longer go begging for such becoming historical ornaments as the suggested monument to Scott.

KEEPING AN EYE ON THOSE ALABAMA CLAIMS—Senator Sumner, in asking for the latest correspondence on the subject. He evidently does not intend that those claims shall be allowed to sleep till forgotten.

Report of the Commissioner of Revenue.

The annual report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, which was recently submitted to Congress, and which has been heretofore noticed in our columns, is now laid before us in the form of a neat pamphlet. Mr. Wells treats not only the subject of revenue fully, but gives us a comprehensive treatise on the industry, trade, commerce and progress of the republic. His figures will prove both interesting and suggestive, though in some instances they need explanation and qualification.

He starts out with the fact that the revenue receipts of the Treasury have been largely in excess of the expenditures every year since the termination of the war, and that the wealth of the country has been greatly increased. "In short," he says, "the experience of another year reaffirms the principle before announced, that the progress and growth of the country, through its elements of vitality—viz., great national resources and an inherent spirit of energy and enterprise in the people—is, in a great degree, independent of legislation and of the impoverishment and disorder which the occurrence of a long war has necessarily occasioned." Adverting to the happy condition of the people at large he says:—"There are few who, exempt from physical ailment, need hunger from scarcity of food or be idle for the lack of some opportunity for remunerative employment." These are facts which are attested by the experience of all. Still, Mr. Wells re-echoes the old resumption and contraction dogma, and, in face of the facts he presents showing the wonderful progress and prosperity of the country under a paper currency, makes the contradictory assertion that this state of things is a "false appearance of wealth and vigor; that it has been succeeded by a condition of depression; that contraction of the currency, direct and undisguised, is the one necessity of the situation, the only remedy for existing evils, so far as the currency has relation to them, and that the nation cannot emerge from its embarrassments and difficulties until the makers and administrators of the law have the honesty and courage to take it (contraction) up and carry it forward to the end." Here is a curious muddle of ideas about prosperity and suffering, about progress and depression, which shows that Mr. Wells' abstract theories are stronger than facts or his judgment.

The Commissioner has some scintillations of light on the true cause of the difficulty in the way of resumption or of maintaining a specie basis, could resumption be forced. He admits that "there is no such thing possible as the resumption and continuance of specie payments with a continuance of the abnormal system of foreign trade and exchanges against us." He says, truly, "we settle the adverse balances by the purchase in the first instance of bills of exchange on England, paying a banker's profit, and probably effecting such a purchase to a greater or less extent by selling at a discount the nation's obligations of indebtedness." In another place he estimates our foreign indebtedness at $1,465,500,000. A thousand millions of this, he states, are in United States securities. At an average of six per cent we have to pay to Europe an annual interest of near eighty-eight millions of dollars. Estimating the total balance against us, and taking the account of the United States with foreign countries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as the basis of his calculation, he makes out that we have to pay, probably, at the present time an average of two hundred and ten millions per annum to balance the account with foreign countries. Among the items enumerated are twenty-five millions a year spent by Americans abroad and twenty-four millions as excess of freights carried in foreign bottoms. Of course there is not specie production enough to settle this adverse balance, and therefore our bonds and other securities continue to go abroad to make up the large annual deficiency.

Mr. Wells' remedy for this state of things is contraction of the currency, to force specie payments, and cheap production, in order that we may be put on a footing in the markets of the world with the cheap labor products of other nations. But what will our farmers and laborers generally say to this extraordinary proposed remedy? Can they be put on a footing of competition with the pauper and ill-paid laborer of the Old World? Is that the price we are to pay to reach specie payments? We do not imagine the products of the country would be increased, and, as a consequence, the exports, by such low prices as Mr. Wells wants to bring us to. On the contrary, we think a large portion of the crops, particularly in the West, would rot on the ground. It would not pay to gather and transport them. Any sudden or great change in the present condition of the currency or of the price of gold could not fail to be terribly disastrous. We see indications of this in the present decline of gold. The governmeat itself, with all its desire to reach specie payments, has become alarmed. The only true and safe policy is to let things alone, and to leave the laws of nature and trade to solve the problem of a currency circulation or a specie basis. We have, as Mr. Wells admits, been wonderfully prosperous under our system of currency, and, as to the excess of importations and the balance of trade, they will adjust themselves in due time.

Mr. Wells makes an astounding statement of the cost and destruction of the war. He says the amount will reach near nine thousand millions of dollars in all, including the actual expenditures on both sides and the destruction of property. But he seems to forget that a large portion of this amount entered into the various industries and improvements of the country and has become permanent wealth. He speaks properly in glowing terms of the surprising recuperation of the South, and he might have given our fellow citizens of that section full credit for their industry, intelligence, energy and good disposition under the extraordinary circumstances in which they were placed. The Commissioner makes the gross annual product of the country at present almost seven thousand millions of dollars, of which nearly half is from agriculture. The total valuation of property he estimates at over twenty-four thousand millions of dollars, which, notwithstanding the cost and destruction of the war, would be an increase of about sixty-five per cent for the last decade. There are many other valuable statements and some good suggestions in

the report, which cannot be noticed now, and, apart from certain impracticable theories and a few inconsistencies, the report is well and carefully made up.

The Public Morals of the Day.

Our columns for the past few days have reflected, in the history of the hour, as represented chiefly in our law courts, a very lamentable condition of the public morals of the day. We know not where we live if it be not in the midst of crime. We know not what air we breathe if it be not outside the atmosphere of Christianity. Murders, homicides, government frauds, bond robberies, divorces and political corruption fill up the measure of the day's news. In our issue of yesterday, for instance, we had to chronicle, first, that atrocious case of wife murder at Bombay Hook, in New Jersey—a murder heralded a long time ago by the threat of the accused husband, "I'll get rid of ye yet." Then follows the case of Eckerson, at Hackensack, for the murder of Peter Stokum. The case of the condemned convict Real, for the murder of officer Smedick, still keeps that bloody story alive in our courts. It was supposed that the question was settled by the decision of the Supreme Court; but it appears that there is still some technical flaw by which the case is to be prolonged, and possibly justice is to be cheated. In another court the lottery business, which is not only unlawful, but infamous, involving, as it does, the ruin of thousands, presents some curious phases of our social life. Men notoriously engaged in illegal transactions come before the courts to demand an adjustment of their quarrels, and they find judges willing to come into conflict with each other, one judicial official appointing a certain receiver in the affairs of a gambling concern, and another official appointing a different one, thus turning our courts into ridicule and contempt, recognizing gambling as within the pale of the law, like any other legitimate business. One of the parties in action in this lottery business dares to threaten a judge of the Supreme Court with public charges of perjury, drunkenness, corruption and general malfeasance in office. Some people might ask, can the judge so threatened dare to hold his seat on the bench while such serious charges are pending? Should the threat be carried out the judge will doubtless exercise his best judgment in the matter, not uninfluenced, of course, by public opinion.

Passing this slimy piece of business concerning the lotteries, we find a perfect mountain of government frauds growing up around us. The Custom House furnishes its share, and it is a very ugly contribution—for instance, frauds in drawbacks, frauds in sugar, frauds in the storage and warehouse system. The Internal Revenue Department also presents its claim to public attention in the shape of whiskey and tobacco frauds, by means of illicit distillation and the use of false stamps. These dishonest transactions are brought before us every day. The meanest, yet most ingenious, of all these devices to cheat the government was the counterfeiting of two-cent Treasury stamps on bank checks by Kautzer the other day. Bond robberies have become so familiar that it requires a case like that developed in the Tombs Court on Monday to revive a little interest in them. Altogether, public morals at the present time are in a most degraded condition. It may be very well to attribute the fact to the consequences of our late war and the demoralization which followed it in many classes of the community. To a certain extent this may be true, but it happens that this demoralization exists among classes who might be deemed superior to such influences. It is not in low places altogether that we have to look for the prevalent vices of the day. We can find them among the so-called intellectual classes, and even in the churchmen and church devotees. Witness the weekly effusions from some of our pulpits; the eagerness with which the congregations seek for everything that can minister to a morbid appetite, and swallow it in the name of religion, and how disappointed they are if the preacher only touches the margin, without going into the centre and heart of an indelicate subject, which even a sensational preacher sometimes has not the effrontery to penetrate. Witness the Woman's Equal Rights and Woman's Suffrage meetings, at which some of these clergymen are more bold than in the pulpit, and proclaim opinions that strike at the root of society, scoff at marriage ties and all domestic relations, flattered and petted as these orators are by a few foolish women, who, like crowing hens, know not whereof they speak. For twenty years we have been accustomed to laugh at the woman's rights movements, but the mischief is being developed now.

In our columns of one day's news yesterday we gave, side by side, one great cause of the present condition of the public morals of the day, in the vices expressed at a woman's equal rights meeting—which is only one example in a hundred—and we gave the result in the low morality evinced in the cases of wife murder, divorce, seduction, abduction and public and private frauds which are developed in the courts and police reports. The prevalence of loose New England opinions upon questions of morality, marriage, free love and family relations—the sweetest bond which holds society together—is dragging us down into a gulf deeper, perhaps, than we think of.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1869.

The United States steamer Powhatan arrived at this port last evening from Key West. She encountered a severe gale off Hatteras, but rode it out with only one engine piston head, the other having been blown out a short time before. She will go out of commission to receive repairs.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The United States steamer Benecia, under the command of Captain Nicholson, arrived from Portsmouth, N. H., at the Navy Yard yesterday forenoon for the purpose of taking in here the rest of her crew and her stores and supplies, after which she will sail for China.

An order has been issued to fix up the Guard and the Saratoga as quick as possible, to be used henceforward as United States storeships.

THE RAMSAY-ERIE LITIGATION.

Ramsay's Proceedings Stayed.

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

To day the case of Joseph H. Ramsay against the Erie Railway Company and others came up for argument on the motion to set aside order of suspension injunction and order appointing a receiver. The court reserved its decision, and stayed Ramsey's proceedings meantime.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

United States Bonds Depressed in the German Market.

THE PEABODY FUNERAL SHIP AT SEA.

Premier Gladstone's Policy on the American Naturalization Question.

Progress of the Ecumenical Council.

Vomito Among the Allies in Paraguay.

Detention of the Steamer Eagle by the Police in Havana.

The First Blow of the War in Winnipeg.

Seizure of a Fort Near Pembina by the Insurgents.

ENGLAND.

The American Naturalization Question.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

John Arthur Otway, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department and member of the House of Commons for Chatham, made a speech to his constituents in that city last evening.

He expressed his hearty satisfaction on the settlement of the American naturalization question. He stated that an act had been drafted, which would be brought before Parliament at its next session, enabling British subjects in that country to divest themselves of their nationality whenever they see fit to do so.

The British Government Report on Emigrant Naturalization Abroad.

The intelligence which is conveyed in the above cable telegram, to the effect that a British Minister has officially announced that England is about to abandon by legislative act her long contested claim to the absolute allegiance of those born under her rule, even when in voluntary exile, and also to forego her cherished theory of hereditary duty, and thus obliterate the stale maxim of "once a subject always a subject," is of such direct interest to the many thousands of emigrants from Great Britain who have sought shelter and homes in the United States, and to their descendants, that we to-day recapitulate the facts and arguments on which Premier Gladstone will base his new bill:—

The Royal Commission on the Laws of Naturalization and Allegiance, which was appointed in May, 1868, and completed its inquiry within nine months, reporting in 1869, was constituted of the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Cardwell, M. P.; Sir R. J. Phillimore, Judge of the Admiralty Court; Mr. Baron Bramwell; the then Attorney General, Sir J. Karslake; the Queen's Advocate, Sir Travers Twist; Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P.; Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt, Q. C., and Mr. Montague Bernard. Although the Commission did not escape a misfortune which has befallen many recent British commissions—a disagreement among its members upon some points—all ten agreed in the essential recommendation of the report and affixed their signatures to it. The Commissioners begin with a definition of natural born British subjects—viz., those who are such because born within the Queen's dominions, and those who are declared to be such by various general acts of Parliament, though born out of the dominion of the British Crown. By the common law of England the allegiance of natural born British subjects is indelible. The Commissioners state at once that they are of opinion that this doctrine is neither reasonable nor convenient. It is at variance with those principles on which the rights and duties of a subject should be deemed to rest; it conflicts with that freedom of action which is now recognized as most conducive to the general good as well as to individual happiness and prosperity, and it is especially inconsistent with the practice of a State which allows to its subjects absolute freedom of emigration. It it inexpedient that British law should maintain in theory, or should by foreign nations be supposed to maintain in practice, any obligations which it cannot enforce, and ought not to enforce if it could; and it is unfit that a country should remain subject to claims for protection on the part of persons who, so far as in them lies, have severed their connection with it. The Commissioners accordingly submitted the following recommendations for an amendment of the law:—

1. Any British subject who, being resident in a foreign country, shall be naturalized therein and shall undertake, according to its laws, the duty of allegiance to the foreign State as a subject or citizen thereof, should, upon such naturalization, cease to be a British subject.

2. The principle of this rule should be applied to a woman who, being a British subject, shall become by marriage with an alien the subject or citizen of a foreign State.

3. The wife of a British subject who shall become naturalized abroad, and his children, if under the age of twenty-one years at the date of his naturalization, should likewise cease to be British subjects from that date; but this rule should not include a wife or child who has not emigrated to the country of naturalization, nor should it operate unless, according to the local law, the naturalization of the husband or father has naturalized also the wife or child.

4. Naturalization in a foreign country, though operating from the time of its completion as an extinguishment of the original citizenship, should not carry with it discharge from responsibility for acts done before the new allegiance was acquired.

Provision should be made for applying the same principles to the case of British subjects who have become so by naturalization.

The Commissioners observe that the removal of the difficulties arising from a double allegiance cannot be entirely accomplished without the co-operation of other countries, and they say:—

If Great Britain renounces the doctrine of indelible allegiance and acknowledges that British subjects can divest themselves of their nationality by foreign naturalization, it may be hoped that the same principles will be recognized by other countries with respect to aliens naturalized within the British dominions; and we accordingly recommend that efforts should be made to procure that reciprocity, as well as to secure to the children of British subjects born abroad the same power of choosing their nationality which it is proposed to confer on the children born of alien parents within British territory. This might be effected by agreements or conventions concluded with different States separately, or better, perhaps, by means of a general understanding arrived at, in conference or otherwise, by the Powers most interested in the subject.

The report concludes by recommending the abolition of the mixed jury system. It was instituted by Edward III. as an encouragement to foreign woollen merchants to resort to the English market. The foreigners on a mixed jury are not required to be of the same nationality as the alien; they may all speak different languages. The system "is inconvenient and presents no advantages."

The Peabody Funeral Ship.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The British war ship Monarch, with the remains of Mr. Peabody on board, sailed from England for America to-day.

The Overend-Gurney Trial—The Stage.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The trial of Overend, Gurney and others, on charges of fraud, has closed. Judgment will be rendered to morrow.

Charles Fechter sailed to-day in the steamship Main from Southampton for New York. He was attended to the steamer by Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Manager Webster and others.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet—"Order" to be Preserved—Radicalism—Political Offences.

PARIS, Dec. 21, 1869.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon will soon resume the Presidency of the Privy Council.

At a *fête* given at the Hotel de Ville last night Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, made a speech, in which he pointedly referred to recent events in Paris, and declared that in spite of the fact that excesses had been committed by some persons in the name of liberty, his hearers might rest assured that order would be preserved.

M. Kaufman, a native of Germany, has been expelled from France for making violent radical speeches at political meetings.

La Marseillaise, the new journal published by Henri Rochefort, has already attained a circulation of 100,000 copies.

The *Journal Officiel* announces the wreck and total loss of the French war steamer Gorgone while on her way from Spain to Cherbourg.]

The Disarmament Report Denied—Cabinet Reconstruction Rumors—Health of Eminent Personages.

PARIS, Dec. 21—Evening.

It is not true that the French government has made overtures for a general disarmament to the Cabinets of Prussia, Austria and Russia. The French government has taken no steps whatever in that direction.

Senator Henri Chevreau, Prefect of the Department of Rhone, formerly a Councillor of State and at one time connected with the Ministry of the Interior, has been summoned to Paris. It is rumored that he will enter the Ministry.

A rumor which has gained some currency that General Fleury had given in his resignation as Minister to St. Petersburg is pronounced to be false.

General Reynaud de St. Jean d'Angelly, Marshal of France, died to-day, aged seventy-three.

M. Delangle, Procureur Général of the Court of Cassation, is dead.

SPAIN.

Republican Manifestations.

MADRID, Dec. 21, 1869.

A crowd gathered yesterday in the streets of Paradas, a town in the province of Seville, and gave cheers for the republic. One man was arrested and the disorder was suppressed.

An immense republican meeting was held in Cadiz to-day. Perfect order prevailed, and there was no interference on the part of the authorities.

French Reports from Madrid—The Throne Question and Crown Prospects.

PARIS, Dec. 21—Evening.

The following despatch has been received from a well informed source in Madrid:—

It is asserted that the provisional government at the next sitting of the Cortes will fix a period of delay beyond which it will not persist in advocating the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, if before the expiration of that time the King of Italy does not officially accept the crown for the Prince.

A rumor is abroad that a reconciliation has taken place between the Montpensiers and Queen Isabella. The son of the Duke of Montpensier was ill, which gave occasion for an exchange of despatches between Isabella and the Duchess, and a reconciliation followed. This rumor gives rise to much speculation, and should it prove true new political combinations may be looked for. A plan is already talked of for placing the Prince of Asturias on the throne under the regency of the Duke of Montpensier.

It is generally believed that the unionists will coalesce again with the progressists should this news be confirmed.

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council Committees—Faith and Ecclesiastical Discipline—A Papal Bull.

ROME, Dec. 21, 1869.

The third congregation of the Council was held to-day. The formation of the committees was the only business transacted.

Notification was given of the result of the voting for fourteen out of twenty-four members who are to compose the Committee on Questions of Faith. Among the fathers elected to this committee are the Bishop of Poictiers, the Archbishops of Posen, Malines, Baltimore and Westminster, and the Bishops of Caen, Sion and Panderborn, the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Primate of Hungary, the Archbishop of Utrecht and the Armenian Patriarch.

The Council then proceeded to the election of twenty-four members of the Committee on Questions of Ecclesiastical Discipline, and at the conclusion of which the congregation was adjourned.

A Bull of the Apostolical See, dated the 10th day of December, has just been published, which restricts, on account of the spirits of the epoch, the number of cases reserved from ecclesiastical censure.

GERMANY.

American Securities in Frankfort.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

Despatches from Frankfort state that fears of a reduction of interest tend to depress the market there for American bonds.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shocks of Earthquake in California—Railroad Consolidation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21, 1869.

The weather is clear, cool and pleasant, with slight frosts. There are no indications of rain.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Downieville and other mountain towns last evening, which was perceptible in the valleys. A shock was felt at Obispo on the 15th of December.

The California and Oregon and the Yuba Railroad companies have consolidated, under the name of the California and Oregon Railroad Company, with a capital of $15,000,000. Work on the road is being vigorously prosecuted. Three hundred and fifty additional Chinese laborers were placed at work last week. Fifty one miles are now completed and in running order from the junction with the Central Pacific Railroad to Roseville.

Flour unchanged. Wheat—Sales of choice at $1 60. Legal tenders, 83½.

THE PLAINS.

Snow Along the Pacific Railroad—The Gold Mines at Cheyenne—Governor Ashley's Appointments Rejected by the Montana Legislature.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1869.

Considerable snow is reported along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The gold reports from Big Horn mountain are still encouraging. Cheyenne is crowded with miners, who are determined to start for Big Horn in the spring, notwithstanding the threatening Indian troubles.

The Montana Territorial Council yesterday rejected Governor Ashley's appointees for Territorial Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. They are all republicans.

ILLINOIS.

Violent Snow Storm—Railroad Travel Interrupted—Wife Murder.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1869.

It commenced snowing at noon to-day, accompanied by violent wind, which has increased in fierceness up to this hour, eight P. M. Snow is now falling very fast, and forms into almost impassable banks. There is no doubt but railroad trains will be seriously interrupted in every direction. The storm will, doubtless, prove one of the most serious for many years.

John Hickman, living near Chandlerville, Ill., murdered his wife on Sunday last by cutting her throat. This is the second wife Hickman has killed. He was acquitted of the first murder on a plea of insanity.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Defalcation in the Howard National Bank of Boston—Changes in Railroad Directories—Buried Alive and Rescued—War Claims—Burning of a Church.

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

A careful examination by the government into the affairs of the Howard National Bank shows a discrepancy between the books and the amount of cash of $66,067. There is no doubt that the bank has lost this sum, but how and when remain a mystery.

At a meeting of the directors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to-day S. W. Hall, treasurer, resigned, and George M. Barnard was chosen in his place. Mr. Farwell, one of the directors, also resigned, and Percival Leverett was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Jeremiah Woods, a prominent citizen of Hollis, N. H., was instantly killed to-day by being struck by a locomotive on the Boston, Lowell and Nashua Railroad. Mr. Woods was sixty-seven years of age.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Winn, while engaged in shoring up a deep well in Winchester, was buried by the caving in of the sand. After working all night his neighbors at noon to-day rescued him alive.

The Baptist church of Gloucester, while undergoing repairs, was burned this afternoon. The organ was saved. The insurance is $22,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The claim of Charles Burrill to be compensated for furnishing men to the Boston quota during the war has been partially considered in the Board of Aldermen on a proposition to pay him $25,000 in full of all demands. The subject is postponed till the next meeting of the Board.

The case of Hugh Coffin, indicted for the murder of Malachi McMannus, in Dedham, last June, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, when the prisoner pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

CUBA.

Spanish Reports of Insurgent Defeats—Cavadas Reported Approaching Camaguey—Fresh Troops Arrived—Arbitrary Act of the Police—More Plantations Burned.

HAVANA, Dec. 21, 1869.

Telegrams received from the Cinco Villas district announce the dispersion of Villamil's band of insurgents. During the fight forty-two rebels were killed and many wounded.

The Civil Guard attacked the insurgents at Jequiguira, in the Amador Mountains, and killed thirty-three. Other Spanish columns have had slight skirmishes with the insurgents.

An incendiary was executed at Niguaz.

Many rebels are presenting themselves to the Spanish authorities for pardon.

It is reported from another source that the forces of Cavadas and Villamil are moving towards Camaguey, but the Spanish authorities do not credit it.

The loss of the Spaniards during the recent engagement has not been reported.

A frigate arrived to-day from Spain, bringing 1,300 soldiers. These troops, as well as all those lately landed, were immediately sent to the seat of war.

Great excitement prevails among the merchants of Havana on account of a report received from the United States that a duty of five cents would be imposed on all centrifugal grades of sugar. As sugars are classed differently at the various ports of the United States this measure causes much confusion.

On Saturday the steamship Eagle when about to sail was visited by the police, who detained her one hour beyond her usual sailing time for the purpose of arresting a passenger named Donaldson. Donaldson had been accused of talking against the Spanish government, but Captain General de Rodas issued an order directing the police to allow Donaldson to proceed unmolested.

Several plantations in the vicinity of Villa Clara have been burned, and skirmishes are reported to have taken place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents in the same locality.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

An Unexpected Enemy Among the Allies—Lopez Said to Have Fled to Bolivia.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

Mail advices from Rio Janeiro to the 29th ult. have been received to-day.

The vomito had broken out among the troops of the allied army.

It was reported that Lopez had fled to Bolivia.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Cauldwell Extradition Case—Testimony of Consul General Dart.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21, 1869.

Consul General Dart was the only witness in the extradition case examined to-day, and he was examined as to the interpretation of United States statutes relating to forgery. In cross-examination it was shown that unless the Grand Jury bring in a true bill against the offender within two years from commission of forgery, he could not be prosecuted. In redirect examination it was shown that if an offender fled while an action against him was pending he should be liable to penalty at any time. In re-cross examination it was sought to be shown that even though an offender escaped, if he returned within the two years, he could not be prosecuted.

Proposed Removal of the Capital of Quebec Province to Montreal.

QUEBEC, Dec. 21, 1869.

An attempt will be made to remove the seat of the local Legislature to Montreal, in the event of the Ministry pressing the vote of $50,000 for public buildings.

Albert J. Gould Committed for Extradition.

TORONTO, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Court of Common Pleas yesterday gave judgment against Albert J. Gould, brought up under a writ of habeas corpus. The judges sustained the decision of the County Court, and committed Gould to prison for extradition.

THE WINNIPEG REVOLUTION.

First Blow Struck by the Rebels—Seizure of the Company's Fort near Pembina—Capture of McDougall Men—The Revolutionists United—McDougall Almost Deserted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1869.

A special despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says:—News has just been received that a company of mounted insurgents appeared at the Hudson Bay Company's fort, near Pembina, on the night of the 9th inst., and took possession. The greater part of Governor McDougall's agents and emissaries, including Schultz, Cowan and Hatch, have been captured. Colonel Dennis is skulking about until he can reach the American territory. Governor McDougall is absolutely without even a faction, save some fifty Swamp Indians. The balance have deserted him.

Another correspondent says the efforts of Colonel Dennis to organize a counter revolution have failed. The whole population are a unit. Schultz, Cowan, Major Wallace and fifty others are prisoners. No blood was shed. The French, under Rielle, are in undisputed possession of the whole country. There are sixty Swamp Indians yet in the lower port, who are not interfered with because considered harmless. It is said Governor McDougall is preparing to come back.

Another correspondent says:—James McKay and family have fled to St. Joseph. On the 7th inst., when the prisoners were taken, more than 600 insurgents were occupying Fort Garry. The prisoners were all taken at Dr. Schultz's, and were armed for a fight.

THE INDIANS.

Trouble Anticipated in New Mexico—The Indians Opposed to Occupying Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico reports, under date of Cimarron, New Mexico, December 7, that the Indians are almost all out on the hunt, and that they are said to be unanimously opposed to going on the reservation. Their agent thinks they will not, unless forced to. It is thought that the Apaches, who are also on the hunt, will make trouble when they return by stealing stock, clothing, &c. The citizens of Cimarron feel insecure in consequence of this impression, and have asked for a company of troops. There are several reports of depredations by the Apaches last month.

Lieutenant Hanson, from the Abiquin agency of New Mexico, reports that on the 2d and 3d of November he distributed annuity goods to the Utes, about 700 of whom were present at the distribution. All were well pleased. This officer also reports that the Utes are decidedly opposed to going on the reservations.

Agent Palding, of the Hoopa valley reservation, California, reports that the Indians are engaged in ploughing and sowing. Their condition is one of perfect content.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 21.—The following are the closing prices made at the Stock Exchange to-day:—Consols for money, 92¼; consols for account, 92¾; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, coupon, 85⅞; do., 1865, old, 84⅞; do., 1867, 83⅞; United States ten-forties, coupon, 82¾; Erie Railway shares, 17¼; Illinois Central shares, 100.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Bourse opened quiet; rentes 72f. 60c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Dec. 21.—United States five-twenty bonds closed flat at 91⅝.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The cotton market closed dull and unchanged. The sales to-day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Dec. 21.—Cotton closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat. Tres ordinaire, on the spot, 137f. per cwt.; low middling, afloat, 136f. per cwt.

STATE OF TRADE.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Wheat, 9s. 6d. per cental for California white, and 8s. 3d. for No. 2 red Western. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, of which 20,000 are American. Corn to-day, 28s. 9d. per quarter for European. Oats 2s. 9d. per bushel. Flour, 22s. per bbl. for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Lard, 76s. 6d. per cwt. Bacon, 65s. per cwt. for new Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—M.—Rosin is a shade firmer at 5s. 3d. for common North Carolina. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 21—P. M.—The London markets are generally unchanged. Tallow, however, has advanced to 45s. 6d. for P. Y. C. Linseed cakes quiet at £10 10s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding. Petroleum, 1s. 8d. for refined. Sugar quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—Petroleum closed firm at 60 ½f.

OBITUARY.

Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Marshal of France.

In the death of this distinguished man another of the old officers of the great Napoleon has passed away. A cable telegram from Paris informs us that yesterday Auguste Michel Marie Etienne, Comte de Regnault de St. Jean d'Angély, Marshal of France, died in that city in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was the son of the celebrated general of the same name, was born on the 29th of July, 1794, and in March, 1811, entered the Military school of St. Germain. During the year following he was commissioned a sub-lieutenant, took the field for active service and participated in the disastrous campaign in Russia. From that time until the abdication of the Emperor he was constantly in the field and frequently distinguished himself for gallantry and capacity. At the battle of Leipsic, where his regiment was frightfully cut up, he fought with great courage. On the return of the Bourbons he accepted service under them, but immediately upon Napoleon landing in France he attached himself to the fortunes of the great Corsican, and on the field of Waterloo was promoted to the rank of *chef d'escadron* for fidelity, gallantry and military ability. In 1825 he participated in the campaign in Greece, which resulted in the independence of that country, and some time after was made a general and placed in command of the department of Meurthe. Upon the expulsion of the "Napoleon of Peace," General Etienne was made a general of division and placed in command of the army of the Alps. In the following year he was elected a member of the French Legislature and proved himself from the start a strong partisan of Napoleon. For a few days in January, 1851, he acted as Minister of War. On the restoration of the empire he was appointed Senator of France and Colonel of the Imperial Guard. In 1859 he was created a marshal of France, and in 1862 Vice President of the Senate. In addition to these honors the deceased Marshal was named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1849, and Grand Cross a few months later.

Claude Alphonse Delangle.

This distinguished French jurist died in Paris yesterday, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was born at Varsay in 1797, adopted the law for a profession, and soon rose to distinction. In 1840 he was made Advocate General to the Court of Cassation, and in 1847 Procureur-General of the Royal Court of Paris. In 1846 he was elected to the French Legislature for Cosne, but after the revolution of 1848 retired from office and resumed the practice of law. M. Delangle early became a warm supporter of Louis Napoleon, by whom he was, in 1850, appointed President of the Bureau de l'Assistance Judiciaire de la Cour de Cassation, and in December, 1851, promoted to the position of President of the Section of the Interior for Public Instruction and Worship in the Council of State. He represented the government in the Senate deliberations on the proposition to re-establish the empire. He subsequently became successively Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation, Chief President of the Imperial Court of Paris, and Senator of France. In 1858 he succeeded General Espinasse as Minister of the Interior; in 1859 he was appointed Minister of Justice; during the same year he was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, and in 1863 became First Vice President of the Senate. M. Delangle was also a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and the author of several works.

THE BALL SEASON.

Reception of the Harlem Yacht Club.

The members of the Harlem Yacht Club held their second annual reception last evening, at National Hall, 129th street and Fourth avenue, and probably a more enjoyable affair has never marked the existence of the popular and enterprising band of yachtmen. It was, in all respects, a happy and pleasant reunion, and all present heartily entered into its mirthful spirit. The Harlem Yacht Club has been but two years in existence, and, though comparatively, so far as regards the number of the members, it has made very rapid strides—having in October last obtained a charter—no better proof could be given of the progressive action of the club than the splendid regatta given under its auspices a few months since. At present there are no fewer than 117 members, with an excellent little fleet of twenty-five well known sloop yachts. To be sure, their dimensions are not large, but what they want in size they surely possess in speed. In a word, the club has already established an enviable reputation, and bids fair to cope with kindred organizations in the coming season.

The affair last evening, as already mentioned, was indeed well worthy the efforts of the members. The guests numbered nearly 300, and the scene at the commencement of the festivities was one of considerable animation. A very pleasing contrast was formed by the handsome uniforms of the officers with the chaste, elegant and charming toilets of the ladies, who, by the way, composed the *elite* of the neighborhood. The hall, though somewhat limited, afforded ample room for the select and fashionable assemblage that congregated within its walls. Dancing was commenced shortly before ten o'clock, to the enlivening and popular strains of a fine orchestra, and was sustained with great sociableness to an early hour. The following genmen are the officers of the club:—C. H. Longstreet, Commodore; James Clark, Vice Commodore; Maurice Campbell, Treasurer; Chester W. Ridley, Secretary; Henry Munson, Corresponding Secretary, and Stephen Roberts, Measurer. The ball and reception committee last evening were:—Messrs. David Fitzgerald, W. C. Molloy, John Robbins and C. W. Ridley. Altogether the second annual reception of the Harlem Club will be remembered with pleasure by those who participated therein.

The Ione Yacht Club Ball.

The Ione Yacht Club held their fifth annual ball at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, last evening. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather there was quite a large attendance, and the affair passed off as successfully as could be expected. The hall was very beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and there was an excellent band of music to give spirit to the occasion. Some of the toilets were extremely tasteful, and many of the dresses were, in point of elegance and richness, fully equal to any displayed at the late Seventh regiment ball. The dancing was kept up until the wee hours of the morn.

WHITED SEPULCHRES.

Lecture by Miss Anna Dickinson.

Miss Anna Dickinson last night repeated her lecture entitled "Whited Sepulchres," at Steinway Hall. The attendance was more than usually large, both the body of the hall and the galleries being filled. Horace Greeley acted as chairman and introduced the lecturer. The lecturer claims to give an insight into Mormon life as Miss Dickinson found it during her sojourn in the territory of Brigham Young, but really it contains more generalities connected with the different phases of women's rights than information as to the manners and customs of Mormondom. The audience heard very patiently all the lecturer had to say, but did not inconvenience her in her delivery by any demonstrative applause. The point which elicited the greatest sign of approval was Miss Dickinson's remarks upon the increasing dislike among American wives to become mothers.

LARGE ONIONS.—We have received from Texas about half a peck of onions, which in number amounted to only two. They were grown in El Paso county, on the Rio Grande river. They each measure twenty inches in circumference, and are fully equal to the largest of the California production.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association took place yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. The attendance was very slim, owing to various causes. In absence of the president, Mr. Haines, one of the vice presidents, presided. The secretary read the report of the treasurer, which showed that about only one-fifth of the money subscribed to carry on the case that originated in Maryland, respecting the right of travellers to sell goods by sample without license in all States, had been paid, and recommended that an additional thirty per cent be called. In relation to the case the chairman reported that he had communicated with their lawyers in Maryland, and he had been informed that the case had passed through the various State courts and had been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, but he did not know when it would be tried.

Mr. Fogarty, one of the Committee on Permanent Organization that was appointed at the last meeting, reported that the committee had met, and had drawn up a constitution and bylaws, but as some of the members were opposed to a permanent organization, he could only report progress.

The chairman reported that an election should have been held to-day to elect officers for the coming year, but that owing to the slim attendance he moved to have it postponed. This was done, and the secretary notified to notify the members of the organization to attend a meeting at the same place on the 4th of January.

ACCIDENTS ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

A Brakeman Killed and Another Seriously Injured.

While turning a switch at Chatham, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, on Monday night, a brakeman named McConnell was struck by a coal train, run over and horribly mutilated. Both legs were crushed to pieces. The poor fellow lingered a few hours and then died. Another brakeman, name not learned, fell from the western bound fast freight train on Monday night, between the Bergen tunnel and Hackensack Bridge, and was not missed until a considerable time had elapsed. The hands on another train picked him up and conveyed him to a hospital in Hoboken, where the severe injuries he had sustained received proper attention.

FINE ARTS.

Artist Fund Society of New York.

The tenth annual sale of paintings contributed by the members of this society in aid of the fund took place last evening at Barker & Theall's gallery, 845 Broadway. Among the pictures that brought fifty dollars and over were "The Art Student," by C. F. Blauvelt; "Christmas Eve," by G. H. Yewell; "The Old Shrine," by H. A. Loop; "West Virginia, Summer Morning," by A. H. Wyant; 'Kenilworth Castle," by J. M. Falconer; "Lake George," by J. D. Barrow, and "The Harbor of Wrangel, Alaska," by Vincent Colyer, $56 each; "Old New York Hospital," by Mrs. E. Greatorex, $60; "Landscape," by A. H. Wyant, and "Ruth," by T. P. Rossiter, $65 each; "Winter Scene on the Ottawa," by Alfred Jones, and "Musing," E. Benson, $70 each; "An Interior," A. Lawrie, $72 50; "Mansfield Mountain," John Williamson, and "Starr King Mountain," David Johnson, $75 each; "View on Lake Champlain," R. W. Hubbard, and "The Fair Astrologer," Louis Lang, $80 each; "The Young White Heifer," G. C. Lambdin, $90; "Picking Wild Strawberries," John Williamson, $95; "Rip Van Winkle," F. O. C. Darley, and "Burnside Expedition on its Way to Attack Newbern," $100 each; "View from Dobbs' Ferry," R. W. Hubbard, $102 50; "The Matterhorn," J. F. Weir, $109; "Aimy's Pond," J. S. Suydam, $110; "The Bride," D. M. Carter; "Virginia Scenery," W. L. Sontag, and "The Young Breton's Breakfast," P. P. Ryder, $115 each; "The Young Violinist," J. G. Brown, $122 50; "The Homestead, Waywanda Valley," and "Mounts Adam and Eve, Orange county, N. Y.," by J. F. Cropsey, $125 each; "He's Not My Style," J. G. Brown, and "Off Cape Ann," W. Whittredge, $130 each; "Twilight," J. B. Bristol, and "Yankee Doodle," G. C. Lambden, $145 each; "The Cascade" and "Afternoon," J. W. Casilear, and "The Garden Gate," T. Hicks, $150 each; "On Lake George," D. Huntington, $165; "Running Down the Coast," M. F. H. de Haas, $195; "Early Autumn on Lake George," J. F. Kensett, $200; "A Quiet Day on Beverley Shore," J. F. Kensett, $255; "Adirondacks," A. Laurie, $297; "Evening on the Delaware," W. Whittredge, $300; "Bay of Venice," S. R. Gifford, $310; and "A Letter to Father," Eastman Johnson, $530. The total amount of the sale was $7,200.

The Avery Collection.

The second evening's sale of Mr. S. P. Avery's collection of foreign water color drawings will take place to-night at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue. This collection comprises choice specimens by Vibert, Haman, Frere, David, Calmelet, Hubner, Van Elnen, &c., together with a number of objects of art and pieces of antique furniture, many of which were purchased at the Exposition Universelle at Paris in 1867.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Governor Hoffman has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Dr. Andrew Meade, of Alleghany.

A freight engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded near Rowlesburg, West Va., last night, killing the engineer instantly and seriously wounding the fireman.

The clothing and stocking manufactory of John Buckley, at Amenia Union, Dutchess county, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is $14,000 and the insurance $7,000.

Jean Jourde, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company, fell from a sixth story window in the telegraph building, in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday morning and was instantly killed. He fell a distance of eighty feet.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Siberia will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, for mailing, six cents.

Died.

COSTELLO.—On Tuesday, December 21, MICHAEL COSTELLO, of Castlebarre, county Mayo, Ireland, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner Sixty-second street and Third avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

[For other Deaths see Ninth Page.]

A.—Girlhood Restored.—The Rich Brown or lustrous black of the tresses of girlhood may now be reproduced in the decline of life without any of the annoyances that deter so many thousands of ladies from using the sickening as well as inefficient hair staining preparations of the day. In PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the sex has at last obtained a pure and agreeable article, which renews the color of the hair, whatever its shade.

A.—Restorer America.
See Miscellaneous, Eighth page.

A.—Gentlemen's Hats—Holiday Style for 1869 and 1870. ESPENSCHEID lays upon the altar of the season as brilliant an offering to fashion as her most fastidious votaries could desire, a hat, peerless in quality as in shape, in cheapness as in beauty. This hat he commends, as the best efforts of his skill, to the inspection of every gentleman who wishes to select from the various styles before the public the best and handsomest hat of the season, and would as leave pay $7 50 for a superior article as $9 for one of second quality in Broadway.
N. ESPENSCHIED, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Brooks & Sons' Waterproof Boots and Shoes.—Large assortment, of the best quality, cheap. Broadway, corner of Howard street.

A.—Hyatt's Life Balsam is a Most Sovereign and Infallible Remedy for Rheumatism in its most painful forms; also Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Old Ulcers, Fever Sores, the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, Mercurial Complaints, Debility, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by all druggists; depot 246 Grand street, New York; $1 a bottle, six for $5.

A.—Golden Hair.—Robare's
AUREOLINE, OR GOLDEN WASH,
the only harmless preparation for giving to the Hair that sunny hue or golden shade so much sought after. Two or three applications will produce the beautiful golden color so much admired. Sole agents for America, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., corner Broadway and Twenty-fourth street, New York.

A.—Swiss Carved Goods, Suitable for the holidays trade, at Swiss Manufacturing Company, 36 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

Artistic Specimens of Jet Jewelry.—Choice holiday gifts. 687 Broadway.

A.—Smallpox Cured and Prevented by Major LANE'S INDIAN REMEDY. No scars left on the face. Send a stamp for a pamphlet. Depot, 52 South street, New York.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware bought and money loaned on them by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

David's Holiday Style Gentlemen's Hats, at 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Beautiful Hair for the Holidays.—Get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR to-day. Use it at once. See how rapidly and pleasantly it will do its work. It is a rich, healthy, creamy, delightful hair dressing, imparting new life and strength to the weakest hair; restores gray hair to its original color and arrests its falling out at once. Sold everywhere. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 104 East Twenty fifth street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Celebrated Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Microscopes, Thermometers.
SEMMONS, 687 Broadway.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway.—Cures legally guaranteed, or money refunded; communications answered. Prices reduced. Sold by druggists.

Furs, Furs, Furs.
Low prices, quick sales.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Furs,
For Holiday Presents, at great bargains.
Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Sets very low.
Fine Mink Sets $30, worth $45.
Royal Ermine Sets $35, worth $50.
Astrakhan Sacques $25, reduced from $40.
Misses' Sets $4 and upwards.
Siberian Squirrel Sets $10, worth $15.
Carriage and Sleigh Robes at reduced prices.
BURKE, 469 Broadway, Branch at 128 Fulton street.

Fine Gold Earrings and Pins.
Etruscan, Carbuncle, Garnet, Turquoise, Coral, Pearl, Cameo, Byzantine, Mosaic, Onyx, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, and 1,173 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S celebrated Gold Pens, in fine Gold and Silver Pencil Cases.
Pearl and other neat Penholders, from $1 to $50 each.
Store and factory 262 Broadway, near Warren street.

Holiday Presents.—Goodall's Playing Cards, Whist Markers and Moore's Blotters, Scotch Tartan Tops.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Merry Christmas.—Ladies, if You Wish beautiful Boots and Shoes patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Knox has Prepared Several Beautiful Festive styles of Hats expressly for holiday wear. No wearer of a KNOX hat can look anything else than jolly. 212 Broadway.

Nice Holiday Presents.—Russia Leather and Morocco Bags, Portemonnaies, &c., of CATENACH'S importation. 592 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Six New York Mills Shirts for $18, Made to special order, at BALLOU'S 296 Broadway.

FASHIONS IN EGYPT.

The Viceregal Yacht Masa and Its Passengers at Suez and Ismailia.

Scenes and Incidents of Travel in the Suez Canal.

A Mysterious Belle—Royalty, Democracy, British "Hearts of Oak" and the Arabs.

Preparing to Land at Suez—A Surprise on Board the Masa—Mademoiselle Imperia—The Harem Yacht—A Band and the "Lancers" for the First Time in Egypt—Shore Scenes at Ismailia—Royalty "Sweeping" Past—An Empress on a Dromedary.

CAIRO, Nov. 20, 1869.

The conclusion of my last correspondence on board the Masa was prophetic of adventure. I had just turned into my cabin full of anticipation of the morrow, which was to see us inaugurate the canal, when a gentle tap at my door caused me to reopen it, and instead of the boy who was to give my boots the last brush I thought they would get before we reached Suez, I stood facing a very pretty and what I should call, too, a very "striking" woman. I had not yet seen her among the passengers and had no idea where she came from or what she wanted. I supposed she had made a mistake and hastily buttoned up my vest, felt after the ends of my loose necktie and performed other usual ceremonies by which ladies comprehend they are intruding. "Sir, are you Guy Flux?" asked the fair stranger, to which I did not answer, but bowed. "I believe you are, and if so," she continued, "I wish to speak to you." At that moment a loud burst of laughter from five men in the next cabin made me feel awkwardly situated. They were laughing over their wine and a game at baccarat, however, and might not have heard the few words that had been said, so I stood back in humble acquiescence. "I want to come in," continued the lady. Of course I smilingly acquiesced again, though distressed. When she had taken the only seat I could offer, which was my umbrella lying over a valise, she drew forth a note from her pocket and while I was reading it quietly wound up her watch.

It was Vespetro again. The lady was a friend of one of his friends, and he requested me to show her every attention until she reached Suez, ditto from Suez back again to Alexandria, when the *fêtes* would be over. She was, he said, a perfect lady, travelling with some mysterious object in view (this alarmed me) and he hoped he could trust her to my keeping, in fact he knew he could, and he had told her I would be her knight; he had pledged his word, his honor and all his other abstract possessions to his friend in my name, and hoping I should not be much inconvenienced by mosquitoes at Ismailia, where he had heard they were awfully thick, he begged to remain my most devoted friend.

When I had perused this epistle I found the lady's gaze was fixed on my countenance. "Sir," she said, "I have delivered that note to you because I promised my brother I would; but I think I ought to say directly that the protection you are asked to give me in case of need is not wanted. I am a very fair traveller in Europe, and" * * * "Fair anywhere," I ventured; but she knit her brows and looked thunder clouds. "And I think I shall do in Egypt," she added, Of course she would do, I thought, while I uttered—"At all events, mademoiselle, should you require my services they are at your disposal;" whereupon she got off the umbrella, and by the sweep of her bow to me and a sly smile of triumph as she passed out I observed she was quite a "Parisienne." "My name," she said, "is Imperia; the initials on my luggage are I. S.;" after which fact I was wished a good night and had the door of my own cabin shut in my face.

My reflections were not calm on the whole. Mlle. Imperia S. evidently expected me to look after nothing but her luggage in the land of Egypt; I, who had packed my best dress coat, and in fact all my best clothes in one valise in order to travel unencumbered. For the first time in my life I thought Vespetro very cool, and would much have preferred writing verse in a lady's album; even that to my condition as it then stood before me. I was, fortunately, very sleepy, and as we were to be shipped in a smaller yacht the next day, one that drew less depth than the Masa, and as we had to be up by five A. M. in order to get settled before we steamed down the canal, I endeavored to drown present misery in slumber, which was sweet, but probably noisy.

Five o'clock next day saw no daylight, nothing but wretched confusion on the Masa. Then it was that the improvident hospitality extended to guests who should have been located elsewhere was repented of. All the passengers at about six were surly; they huddled together in search of their baggage, which had been stowed away anywhere; then all wanted to be shipped off first. This, with an insufficient number of boats, caused much altercation, through which I perceived that gentlemen who wear ribbons and orders in palaces are quite as pugnacious as prize fighters. As soon as effects were recovered they stopped up the gangway and off people leaped or scrambled. Just in the midst of this scene I came across Mlle. Imperia; she was seated on her trunk and looked so defiantly when I touched my hat, that I was wise enough not to offer her my assistance.

Stopping up the way seemed to be the order of the day; it dawned on a small scale only until we reached the middle of the canal, but I have not come to the new ditch yet in the land of Goshen. Confusion lasted all the morning; boats came by small instalments and did not convey more than six passengers with their baggage at a time. I was told that we were to inaugurate the canal on one of the Viceroy's most magnificent yachts, the harem one; this tickled my fancy immensely, and unfortunately, also, my appetite, for we had had no breakfast and there was not even a small spray of cauliflower in the pickle bottle, which we were told was the only thing left by way of provisions on the Masa. Just when the last boat came up to fetch the last six guests I looked around for Mlle. Imperia; she was sipping a cup of coffee with the captain, and returned my look of concern with a provoking laugh, then sprang in the small transport boat with perfect disdain of my extended hand.

When we did get to the Gabbier we found her crowded to excess. There was a buzz of general discontent among the guests, many of whom "meant to write the whole affair down; it was an insult to them on inauguration day to get no breakfast. What a Viceroy! The world should know they were kept behind by mismanagement." I cannot deny but that we were kept behind on the Gabbier, but by good management, though it materially affected all writers, as they thus lost a week's mail.

Facts are simply that the harem yacht had been made large. In a country where ladies flock together in vast numbers, and they the Viceroy's ladies, who are stout, it was made to draw a good depth. Had the Gabbier been allowed to start down the canal ahead of the other vessels it was thought she would have obstructed the passage of every one behind her, by either sticking in the sand or running aground, or doing something she took into her harem head that the female navy alone might be addicted to. While the famished passengers threw themselves on bread and grapes in picnic style I entered the cabins prepared for the belles of the harem and saw a most sumptuous sight.

The *salon* was blue satin and gold damask, the small tables gilt bronze and blue damask, the carpet an Aubusson, pale gray and pink; the curtains satin; the chandeliers gilt bronze, decorated with flowers wound around the branches; large mirrors and luxurious seats and cushions added comfort to splendor. The cabins, however, of the vice-queens were more interesting; there, pink satin and magnificent brocade lined each wall, covered each ceiling; marble baths and deep fringe and tassels and the richest of upholstery work had been imagined. We did not move towards the canal in all this show until three o'clock. Our first station was Ras-el-Ech, where we were cheered by Arabs; and the captain being afraid to go on in the dark we spent the whole night here on board.

Some officers of the English fleet had got on the Gabbier, besides others from the Danish fleet. They proposed a ball, and our band struck up the "Lancers," the first tune that was ever heard at Ras-el-Ech, certainly. Mlle. Imperia was soon the centre of attraction. She had attired herself in a very becoming silk, put on coral ornaments, and looked regal. The other ladies—there were only three—had also done the company the honor of fine apparel, and the day ended with "Partant Pour la Syrie." As there was no room for half the people on board mattresses were laid all over the deck, in every passage and corner.

I felt rather uneasy about Mlle. Imperia and asked her if I could secure a retired cabin for her. "Oh! she had seen to that. Three midshipmen from the Royal Oak man-of-war were going to sleep across her door. She was well guarded, without me." As soon as we were awake the following morning, and in the greatest confusion had had a wash, we moved off, but no sooner sat down to breakfast than the Gabbier did stick in the sand. There was one cry of disappointment, and a good deal of shouting, hauling and swearing among the sailors. After this the Gabbier moved on again and the band enthusiastically played "La Grande Duchesse;" but before we got fifty yards we stuck a second time in the slush along the banks.

It was mortifying. The captain, seeing other lesser steamers behind, declared we were stopping up "the way" and must be shipped off in small boats again. Second repetition of the scene of the day before, only worse. At length we were all more or less accommodated with small boats and left the Gabbier in the mud. Mlle. Imperia had chosen to get into the first barge that appeared to take passengers in. She had even been audacious enough to wave her pocket handkerchief to me when sailing down the canal. Her triumphant season was nevertheless on the wane, and coming events will prove that ladies who set out alone to inaugurate canals may not be quite so independent when that canal is in the desert.

When we reached Ismailia the landing place was one dense crowd of noisy Arab porters. No one was there to receive visitors or direct where they were to go. Heaps of trunks and boxes, rising to a summit, were the subject of contention. Every porter had laid hands on each separate piece of luggage, while the passengers were wrestling with these swarms of men to get their hands off.

Here I found Mlle. Imperia at length exhausted. "Make that black leave my things alone," she said to me, and I adopted the ways of the land by administering unto him a very ungentle touch of my stick. The place was soon clear, but just then the drums beat, and on looking forward I saw that the Empress was expected. All the Egyptian cavalry lined the road from the landing place to the palace she was to occupy. We were driven on. "Move, move; the place must be cleared; she is coming," was the order. "Where are we to move?" asked Mlle. Imperia, and cast a look of distress at her numerous boxes, five in number. "If you will allow me I think I can help you out of difficulty, Mademoiselle," was my reply; "but you must have nerve." She nodded. Thereupon I selected six porters, one for each of Mademoiselle's effects and my own, saw them on their backs, and with this suite got into the very road the Empress was to drive through, between a thick hedge of cavalry right and left.

Thus we toiled on in the burning sand, opening the imperial cortége. No one forbade the intrusion, and a strange spectacle we must have offered to the Ismailians. Mlle. Imperia walked on first by the side of a guide. I had asked to be led to the Governor's house for directions as to our future movements. The noise was fearful; when the Empress swept by us a tender look of pity from her gratified me; she was in a lovely mauve with toquet and veil. The Emperor of Austria followed, then the Viceroy and the suite. Our caravan stood aside and we came in for all the dust. When we reached the Governor's house we found about 300 people waiting for a roof over their heads. Tents alone were forthcoming. Mlle. Imperia allowed me to lead her to the Governor's table, surrounded by a crowd of passengers, all asking for something. Some of the officials were airing their feet by pulling off their boots and putting them on again; there were two beds in this office, and a row of young men on the "Committee of Management" smoking cigars. I was listened to with the greatest deference when I stated my case and declared my social position not in this but the other world.

"This lady being your wife," said the gentleman, who spoke English (I need not say he did not understand it), "you shall have one tent between you."

"This lady is not my wife, sir," I observed.

"Well, but—— probably?"

"No, sir; not at all," I replied. "This lady is an invited guest; she is a friend of M. de Lesseps, and was to have been located in his chalet, with his family."

"Well, sir, you must part with this lady."

I bowed, saying, "I will when she is safe."

"No, sir; she must go one way and you another. In the East men and women are distinct parties."

"In the West likewise," I responded, hurt at having to be told what is the creed of my existence.

"Then, sir, she will be taken to a dahabieh, and you will sleep under canvas."

"What is a dahabieh?" asked Mlle. Imperia, coolly, looking at our informant through her eyeglass as if he were the most curious specimen she had observed in natural history or Egyptian museums.

"A boat, madame, with every comfort inside under an awning, and eight Arabs to wait on you."

One of the managing committee here stepped out and volunteered to show her the way. I insisted on accompanying her until I saw her quarters, and by the looks of the managing committee seated in a body and again pulling off their boots, I saw they despised me. The member who showed us the way wore a ribbon rosette with streamers in his button hole; our seven porters followed like beasts of burden, but not only the porters, but about six of the middies from off the Royal Oak were also in Mlle. Imperia's track. One came up with her parasol, another a bag, a third her marine glass, a fourth her fan. We had to cross a plain of sand and sink in ankle deep, but the middies were jolly fellows and kept up their spirits.

Suddenly the report of guns firing and revolvers caused us to halt; we had accidentally come to the field on which one of the *fêtes* of the day was to be celebrated—the Bedouin fantasia. Mlle. Imperia was most desirous to see it; so we made the porters sit down on their boxes, and entered the ring. It was a grand sight. About 200 men from the farthest limits of the desert had come in their native costumes and with their splendid steeds to show what a sham fight is. They were all chiefs, and wore the turban, weapons, scarfs and burnouses of their tribes. They wielded the pole and shouted; then came the onset. They pursued imaginary pirates, who were caught in their winged flight and supposed to be shot or pierced with lances in a very artistic manner. The horses took it for earnest, and sped on excited by the strong smell of gunpowder. The rush was dizzying at one moment, and the admirable faces of the Bedouins revealed what no book can describe; in their ecstasy of warlike sport their nostrils expanded, their white teeth glistened and their cry echoed far in the distance.

Our "manager" was anxious, however, that we should move on; so we pursued our walk to the dahabieh. Rather unexpectedly we found ourselves, five minutes later, on the dromedary race course. As far as we could see there was a straight road, at the end of which a group of dromedaries, mounted by runners, were advancing in full speed. "Halt!" I cried, and the trunks fell. We were, in fact, an oasis of luggage.

Mlle. Imperia stood on her highest trunk, and we men all took hands to form a circle around the effects and herself. On came the dromedaries, held by their masters, standing upright on their saddles, with their burnouses flowing in all colors behind them. Mlle. Imperia looked at the approaching torrent till they neared us, when she was woman enough to shade her eyes so as not to see how we were going to be trampled under foot. The first runner fortunately turned adroitly to the left, his successor to the right, and the whole followed, leaving us in the middle of two wings; but the mighty din, the shining of the weapons, the whoop, the terror had caused a sensation not to be forgotten. Bodies of drummers and fife players proclaimed the victor before any of us had exchanged a syllable; but Mlle. Imperia looked grateful, and I must say I felt she ought.

The dahabieh was a very queer location, indeed—a small boat with five cots in it, each under mosquito curtains. The eight Arabs were on guard, and received their lodges with the Eastern "salaam," which is a bow, while they touch their heart, lips and forehead. She looked at them, then at me.

"I am confident I am safe," she said; "I hope I shall see some of you at the ball to-night; you will find me not far from the Empress." Thereupon she made a formal curtsey to the middies, who were, with myself, conducted to what we had been told was canvas, but what turned out to be fleas and a very hard mattress on the ground.

Every street in Ismailia was bordered with tents, and every tent had its flag; every pole, every post was topped by a pennon. Triumphal arches of flowers and drapery bore the devices:—"*Vive l'Impératrice*," "*Vive le Prince de Prusse*," "*Vive l'Empereur d'Autriche*."

I strolled along the streets, called on M. de Lesseps and was introduced to his bride; came back and met the Empress on a dromedary. She was enjoying the trip immensely. I had already seen her on a donkey, but this new elevation surprised me. She laughed to behold how we enjoyed the sight and did not go far; for, be it known, there is no feeling so approaching that of seasickness as the motion caused by the stately walk of a camel or dromedary.

When we had escorted her to a dismounting station I walked further on and meet the cortege of royalty returning from the review held by the Emperor of Austria. The Viceroy drove a phaeton and the Empress' ladies followed in breaks. Mlle. Marion looked about very curiously. The Duchesses of Albe were half afraid. The dust had not been watered down, so all whirled along in a cloud. The dignitaries of all European courts followed in varied vehicles. The toilets for ladies were those seen at the Bois. Men wore their frock coats, with light trousers, light gloves and their orders.

When the crowned heads had retired to the palace prepared for them I looked at the booths and tents. Most curious sights awaited me. There were eaters of serpents and charmers, jugglers and clowns, dancing girls and tumblers, wrestlers, fire worshippers, players of tamtam, &c.; but the most interesting tents were those of the Arab chiefs, who had come for the *fêtes* with all their appliances from the desert. I was looking in at one of them when a sais came up on an order from his master to ask me to walk in. I did so; was offered coffee and a seat on his divan. While taking it conjurers were desired to show me some of their tricks. A bayadère danced me a "*pas*" which leaves the *cancan* in the shade, and when these feats were over I was led out of the tent again with the utmost respect.

The Bedouin chiefs consider themselves favored by the pressure of strangers among them and the frankness with which their offers are accepted creates a kind of union between ourselves and them. They generally put their visitor to the test by offering him to drink from the same earthen vessel they have drank water from. Should the new comer look as if this were repulsive to him they wish to have no more to do with him; should he but moisten his lips on the edge of the urn he is one of them and can command purple and fine raiment from their stores; he is honored and considered one of their own from that hour.

After much loitering about I repaired to the tents under which dinner was to be served for the Viceroy's guests. This repast had been gotten up in a most magnificent style. There was no room at the first table under any of the four banqueting awnings, but after waiting patiently the same service was repeated as many as three times, from soup to dessert through all the intermediate courses. After dinner I prepared for the ball, which was to be held in a splendid building that had been erected in a few months. It was no easy matter to make an unimpeachable bow to one's white necktie without an inch of mirror, but it had to be done.

I was much amused to see my Egyptian friends spend their time over their fez. They had travelled with it on a wooden form, exactly the shape of a saucepan, tied in a pocket handkerchief. This was put on with all manner of form and ceremony after their kid gloves, but the wooden form interested me more than the fez itself. I thought I would, for the satisfaction of my conscience, walk round to Mlle. Imperia's dahabieh, in order to ascertain who would escort her to the ball.

On arriving at the place where the boat had stood a few hours before, I found it had been removed. I questioned at first in vain. It had been rowed further up, I was told, after persevering search, and the lady had been seen to proceed from it in a white dress but a few moments ago. Much relieved and meaning no evil, I hastened to the ball, of which further details will follow by next mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—If "variety is the spice of life that gives it all its flavor," then it may be said that the spice in the variety at the Grand Opera House gave it a flavor which meets the approbation of the "*vox populi*." The auditorium was filled and overflowing at the sides, and the mountaineers, in full force assembled, were in a joyous state of spontaneous combustion. Talk of Shakspeare, "with all the modern improvements;" of the French *opera bouffe*, with all its feminine revelations and fascinations; of the English opera, with all its charming melodies and choruses and pretty romances and sentimental sweetness—they are eclipsed in the matter of houses by the mass meetings attracted by the *omnium gatherum* of comedy and the impersonations of Lingard and of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, and the French *opéra bouffe* rendered into English by the Lingard troupe. The bill of fare last night was the rattling comedietta of "The Day After the Wedding," a half dozen on the half shell of the characteristic songs and impersonations of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, the peculiar and racy "counterfeit presentments" of various distinguished characters by Lingard, with the new additions of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr.; Mrs. Howard Paul's imitation of Sims Reeves in his famous ballad "Come Into the Garden, Maud," and the original burletta of "The Maid and the Magpie." Is not that enough for one sitting? It is reported from the State capital of South Carolina, that a colored member, the leader of his division of the lower house of the Legislature, "riz," as he said "to make known de news." "De circus," he continued, "have arrove in de city, and I move, derefore, dat dis body do now adjourn." What the circus is, then, to Columbia, S. C., the present schedule of soft crabs, pickled oysters and fancy dishes at the Grand Opera House appears to be to the west side of this metropolis. It fills the house, and from beginning to end the house is delighted, and consequently anything more that we might say upon the subject would be irrelevant, unseasonable, perhaps unreasonable, and certainly superfluous.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS.—The programme at this establishment for the holidays is, to say the least, exceedingly novel. In addition to the customary sports of the "sawdust arena"—of which the usual allowance is served up in characteristic "houp la!" style—a very pretty little fairy pantomimic spectacle, founded upon the legend of "Cinderella," now concludes the evening's entertainment. The great charm of this afterpiece is owing entirely to the fact of its being performed by a troupe of sixty Lilliputian actors and actresses, ranging from three to twelve years of age. The thread of the story is closely adhered to, and the piece is acted throughout with a charming grace, simplicity and coquettishness by the little people which would put to the blush many of our older stagers who brag of their experience and coolness. All of these little knights and ladies fair are handsomely costumed, which sets off their exquisite poisings and actions to much advantage. In the ballroom scene, which, by the by, is nicely managed, the children in their fancy dresses looked like so many animated bouquets as they whirled round in the dizzy waltz or meandered through the intricate mazes of the quadrille. Upon the whole it is one of the most pleasing performances of the kind ever given in a circus ring, and will be continued on the bills until New Year's Day is inked with the great past.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Professor Herrmann's farewell representations, after his recent indisposition, are drawing very fair audiences. The manipulation of the cards at the commencement of the programme is a marvel of dexterity and well studied execution. Bonbons, punch, rabbits, bowls of fish and a variety of other articles are produced in rapid succession from the most unlikely places. Firearms, too, are deliberately loaded and discharged; but here, again, the magician proves his power by catching the bullets in his hand. The Floating Stick is a pretty and interesting act, and elicits well deserved applause. The quantity of coin produced by the Professor in the last act of The Miser is also agreeably received, as it allows the audience to indulge in the happy illusion that some hopes still exist of specie currency being resumed.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—"Midsummer Night's Dream" was produced at this house on Monday night, with the usual excellent accessories of scenery and costume which Mr. and Mrs. Conway appropriate to everything of a spectacular character which they put upon the stage, and, in fact, which may be always counted upon at the Park theatre. Mrs. Conway as Oberon looked superb in her splendid costume and was the admiration of the whole house. Mr. Conway's Theseus was of course faithful and impressive. Mark Bates played Lysander, as he does everything, conscientiously. Lamb made a very admirable Bottom the Weaver. But the most curious feature in the cast was Miss Jennie Yeamans, who played Puck with extraordinary fidelity. The child is only six or seven years old, but is possessed of a wonderful memory and remarkable adaptation for stage effect. An incident occurred during the first act, which for a moment created some confusion on the stage and a temporary alarm in the audience. Miss Matilda Whitman, the "first fairy," while arranging her gauzy costume in her dressing room approached too near the lamp, thus setting her hair and dress on fire. It was immediately extinguished, however, and the young lady, who was slightly scorched, was sent home in a carriage and her hurts at once attended to. The performance went on as usual. This piece is likely to have a successful run for the holiday week.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Patti is singing in Cincinnati.

Parepa-Rosa is operating in Chicago.

Brignoli is giving sacred concerts in San Francisco.

John Brougham is flashing his "Red Light" in gloomy Buffalo.

Humpty Dumpty is "Foxing" in the Porkopolis with the high-kicking Kiralfys.

Edwin Forrest arouses Frankfort, Ky., two nights this week with Macbeth and Lear.

The new theatre in Atlanta, Ga., will be opened early next month.

Mrs. Bowers is in New Orleans with "Queen Elizabeth" and "Mary Queen of Scots." Mrs. Scott-Siddons is on her way to the same city.

Miss Lucille Western is doing the double in Boston as Mme. Vine and Lady Isabel.

John E. Owens is playing "Self" in Vicksburg, where he has things theatrical all to himself.

The San Francisco critics have more to say about Camilla Urso's silk dresses than of her performance upon the violin. May be they are all women.

Fire Fly Lotta is at present personating "The Little Detective" in Cincinnati. Lotta gets through more of the States during the season than almost any other actress in the country.

The City Council of Omaha, by a nearly unanimous vote, has prohibited all future exhibitions of the leg drama in that city.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago city government Lydia Thompson received one vote for guager, and Pauline Markham one for fish inspector.

Maggie Mitchell is Fanchoning in Chicago, and Emma Madden is doing the same thing in smoky Pittsburg.

Mary Mitchell—sister of Fanchon Maggie—is endeavoring to induce the stoical Trojans to appreciate "Our Mutual Friend." She is seconded in her efforts by Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

Mrs. John Wood, who has been meeting with but indifferent success during the season at the St. James theatre, London, appears to have "struck ile" at last with "Pocahontas," which she has presented to the cockneys under the title of "La Belle Sauvage."

Kelly and Leon will do "Norma" in burned cork this evening for the Jersey Jakes and Jemimas of Trenton.

Romeo Leffingwell is personating "The Gushing Clorinda" and "Jaffier Jenkins" in Galveston. "Leff" gets down to the Rio Grande regularly once a year.

Mr. Fechter, the French-English tragedian, who was so handsomely puffed by Mr. Dickens last fall in a New England magazine, is now on his way to this country from perfidious Albion. Mr. Fechter will open at Niblo's Garden, in this city, on the 10th of January, in "Ruy Blas," and will be supported by Miss Carlotta Leclercq, a leading English actress. One of Mr. Fechter's peculiar specialties is "Hamlet," which character he personates in a blonde wig.

OUTRAGES IN CALIFORNIA.—We are going through an entirely new set of horrors. Railroad collisions have been succeeded by curious and mysterious deaths and wholesale murders. The San Joaquin tragedy is the most extraordinary that has ever occurred in a State laying claim to any kind of civilization—five men marched out and were shot to pieces without any trace of the murderers. There is only one idea which the terrible circumstance suggests—that the deed could only have been committed by a strong party. The victims must have been carried off by force to the ravine, where their bodies were subsequently discovered. What other horrors are still in store for us is beyond human ken, but we presume that in accordance with the usual law governing such matters, the full round will have to be experienced.—*San Francisco Alta Californian, Dec. 13.*

RAILROAD ENERGY.—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Commercial* notices the fact that at the recent accident on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, when a locomotive and two cars ran off the track on Bush river bridge, men were immediately set to work to clear the track to prevent any avoidable interruption of the travel, and it was done, though it was found necessary to throw the expensive locomotive and two cars overboard into the river, and the regular midnight through train from Washington crossed the bridge in time. The officers of this company "have got the nerve" to do whatever is necessary to ensure regularity in running, without stopping to calculate the cost. The locomotive thrown overboard is the No. 37, a fine large engine, and measures will immediately be taken to raise her and put her in running order again.

CATALOGUE OF CRŒSUS.

SANTA CLAUS OVERLADEN.

A General Survey of the Holidays—Abundant Presents and a Propitious Season—America Outdoing Europe—Jewelry, Plate and Fancy Wares—Gems, Toys and Ornaments—A Talking Doll—Art, Antiques and Novelties—Games.

The holidays are a blessing to the business community, though they have generally been supposed to be the special heirlooms of the young. Every one who has a cent to give, a cent to spend or a cent to make is happy when they approach. They are the periodical era of good feeling, of mutual generosity and genuine philanthropy. For eighteen hundred years a sanctified custom, derived from the purity of the Saviour, has been religiously celebrated throughout the Christian world—not in rigorous self-denial, in priestly fasting or in dark cloisters, but in open and boundless pleasures, with the cream of earth and all its self-producing joys; no stern abstinence, no long-faced hypocrisy, no chilling ceremonials are associated with its historical observance, because the event is involved in a grandeur single in the minds of men. It is well that this week should be considered in the way it is, for it comes to thousands as their greatest relief, and the humblest and the poorest can participate in gifts and presents. Domestic difficulties are healed, alienated friends are brought together, shattered households are repaired and union takes the place of discord, harmony of chaos. It is emphatically the time for generosity. People do not count the cost. Pleasure is the object. To reciprocate a little courtesy, to remunerate a small service, to proffer testimonials of esteem, respect, affection; to insinuate negotiations of the heart, to perfect those already begun, and to conclude a capitulation of this gently yielding stronghold. These are some of the offices of the Christmas gift. Charity, in its widest scope, has room for full play, and Christmas in this city usually develops a benevolence in its general characteristics that has no equal in the other great cities of the world. New York may be esteemed a favored place during Christmas week. There are fun, frolic, amusements of all kinds, mingled with an elegant plenty and the wares of the four quarters of the globe. There are probably not less than 900,000 people on this island who in one form or another commemorate the oldest of Christian anniversaries. They are of all kinds, complexions and ages, of the rich and the poor. Whether foreign or native the system of giving and receiving is universally practised, and but one principle underlies the practice—that of time and custom. It matters not what ideas of frugality or economy a man may have, he is required to put his hand in his pocket and tap his purse—very considerably—often, if he have an implacable wife or irresistible children. Those in poverty are more inclined even than affluent people to renew their pledges of fidelity and affection. But their presents rarely take the form of luxuries. They deal in the simplicities and necessities of life, but their gifts are well chosen and long remembered. The poor widow living in penury and want among her children—what more admirable than to see her providing them with comfortable clothing, with good food and instructive books? So it is throughout the humbler walks, the Christmas holidays are looked forward to with delight, their ushering in is preceded by volumes of glorious anticipation, their actual occurrence is surrounded with anxious doubts, and after they are over everybody is satisfied "that it is more blessed to give than to receive." During the present season the preparations for a large outlay have been unusually elaborate. All classes of society have embarked such sums as they deem commensurate with their duties to their kith and kin.

In every quarter of the city stores, shops and exhibition rooms have been full. The factories making knick-knacks, toys, gewgaws, toilet articles and everything having a special sale about this date, have turned out enormous quantities of stock, which is now offered in the market. The excitement incident to buying and selling holiday wares has, therefore, commenced. Little children in frocks and pinafores, with infantile ambitions to buy something for a grandmother, are trying their minute voices upon the highest notes of the scale in long drawn out screeches about this and that, excitingly inquiring, "How much is this, and this, and this?" and so on until everything in the store is priced. Small boys, about the age when they think they know the most, but really know the least, make vain endeavors to fathom the intricate mechanism of some rare toy, and the article breaks in their hands and there are a lot of howls, some tall curses over the counter and a ten dollar note drops in the till. Kindly grandfathers, orphaned children, whose widowed mother the gentleman courts by pampering to their tastes, have him for their company, and he doles out his fast-melting pile of stamps. Then there are thousands of others—thousands who wait twelve hours to expend twelve cents; thousands who wait without purchasing anything and thousands to take home a retail stock for the nursery, and thousands who go about in search of novelties they expect to get for nothing. If the community, especially the juvenile portion, are happy for a few weeks, the clerk and salesmen are terribly bored—terribly annoyed. But the law of compensation does not permit a prolonged inequality of ills.

No one has any idea of the extent of the holiday business. Those who have stores and do not sell holiday gifts are as follows, undertakers excepted:—00,000,000.

The class who buy and who, therefore, are as essential to business as those who sell, is confined to no locality, nationality or persuasion, the Jews, of course, excepted. The way they generally start out on their pilgrimages is to make an excursion down Broadway, then up and down the Bowery, along the avenues, through the cheap thoroughfares down town and all over the island. Their search is generally satisfactory, but a long time is spent and then the best things are not found, and to make a Christmas present one must be very particular. "I wonder what would please him?" This is a frequent inquiry. "I wonder what would please her?" In cases where the donor would not mind price so much as fitness, it can be said that a man would always prefer a brown stone front, a corner lot or a good investment in dividend-paying stocks. The ladies want diamonds. "They are generally so becoming, my dear, that they are just the thing for Lulu. They suit her complexion to a charm." Of course the dutiful husband buys them. How queer it is that diamonds always match the complexion—any complexion whatever. They might be found terribly incongruous if not convertible into money.

But precious stones are not the only wares in demand; there is something to satisfy every taste and fill every want, and even excite the admiration of those accustomed to see mechanism in its most intricate forms. Toys, games, jewelry, works of art, bronzes, china ware, toilet articles, puzzles, antiques, relics, fashions, dresses, robes, furs, flowers and all the tempting things displayed in the shop windows along Broadway, as well as the elegant necessaries, have been produced in an unusual degree of beauty this season. For the information of the readers of the HERALD the splendid stocks of holiday goods manufactured and imported by our enterprising merchants have been inspected, and they have been found to exceed in quality and variety anything before offered in New York. The gratifying fact appears that what is purely American is beginning to assume the first value in the market, and the exploded notion that all fineries must originate in Europe will be demonstrated to have little foundation to any one caring to make a tour of the first establishments in the city. Whether in difficult art, in elegant manufacture or becoming decoration, American workmanship may be said, without any exaggeration, to stand generally on a par with the industrial skill of the Old World. But a week ago a splendid set of furniture, costing $60,000, was made by a New York house, and all the bronze and metallic ornaments were of domestic make. This country is indeed lifting the supercilious eyelid of Europe. Before long the sections claiming a monopoly of skilled artisans for 800 years will turn their envious glances into jealous stares. Let us look at jewelry.

JEWELRY, PLATE AND FANCY WARES.

At Browne & Spalding's there is a superb assortment of precious stones, elegant diamond settings, workmanship in rubies, emeralds, sapphires, opals, moss agate, pearls, onyx stones, and all the precious deposits, brought together from India to the far Pacific, ranging in value from $50,000 to the smallest sum they bring in the market. There is a dazzle in the spacious exhibition store of this house all the day long, ladies in the most extravagant toilets passing over the counters large rolls of greenbacks, leaving freighted with gems in sufficient quantities to make up a respectable set of crown jewels. The fine work in enamels and foreign tracery, the delicate carving in the pure metals, the repose in figure, the taste in arrangement and the delightful variety are all conspicuous. There are bronzes in the verde antique, bronzes plain, imitation flowers, wrought with wonderful fidelity to nature, with birds perched upon displayed twigs whose chirping lips send sweet harmonies forth and fill the store; dressing cases in rosewood, gilt and satin wood; liquor cases, finished in fire gilding; vast services of plate in solid silver, in nickel silver and all the branches of manufacture; library sets in bronze, china and various substances; fans in applique lace, toilet pieces and music boxes. What is included in the two words elegance and variety constitute the stock. William H. Seward's testimonial presents are on exhibition at this store.

Tiffany & Co. exceed themselves. The first thing striking the eyes of the observer on entering is the glitter of a large diamond worth $10,000, bought from the Prince Esterhazy collection, lately disposed of in Europe. The Prince was the most renowned and successful connoisseur of precious stones known to modern times. This diamond came from India. In the same case is a necklace valued at $17,500, and many others, some put together in beautiful designs, in showers of stones, which to the observer would appear a marvellous grouping of the pure waters. Sapphires, set off by diamonds, at the modest sum of $6,000; emeralds, sparkling, deep green, resplendent, concentrate the rays of light, which any one can carry away by paying over $8,000. In services of plate, in fancy goods, especially in work boxes, writing desks and toilet cases, there is an abundance. The boxes, finished in fire gilding, made of olive wood, coromandel and other rare substances, are superb. The old style of Venetian glass is also displayed, many curious devices having been revived. In jewelry splendid specimens are on exhibition, enamelling by Le Peck, perfect works of art, and rare clusters of stones of all degrees of hardness and brilliancy. One leaves Tiffany's with the feeling, even if he owns several brown stone fronts, that he is a poor man. The bronzes are numerous, artistic and are much admired.

At Ball & Black's statuary is grouped about the lower floor, and the cases are filled in much the same manner as those before described. On the second floor there are antique wares—a strange instrument with a strange name, called a megaletoscope—showing all styles of pictures in relief, both plain and illuminated. There are vases of Sevres China, bronzes, malachite tables, paintings, chandeliers and various styles of jewelry. The demand seemed good.

The Benedicts' up town store is profuse in well arranged, elegant and costly holiday gifts—especially in watches. People who wish to present regulators of the sun and correct the local meridian may be seen in this establishment turning over the accurate chronometers. In jewelry the house has a fine assortment, and many unique specimens are exhibited. Diamonds, emeralds, in all their deep tone and beauty, dazzle the eye. Emeralds just now are the most popular of all stones except the diamond. The delicate style of treatment and the shapes for refracting light into which they are capable of being wrought render them among the most brilliant of ornaments. There are some fine specimens of the engraver's skill in chased cases, and the interior construction of watches is something adding anew to American laurels. One good feature in Benedict's store is the seats provided for ladies, who tire after hours of shopping.

E. V. Haughwout & Co. have gone into expensive preparations for the holidays. Their warerooms are stocked with plain and ornamental china in many new and original patterns, of glassware in all the numerous crystalline forms, of mirrors, bronzes, clocks, cutlery, silver and plated services of plate and elegant chandeliers. Of the last there are some superb specimens, costing as high as $3,000. They are clustered in clear and highly polished prisms, receiving pencils of light and in their kaleidoscope form refracting them into the rich hues of the rainbow—orange, yellow, carmine and other beautiful tints. Two chandeliers of fine pattern are exhibited that were made for the steamer Drew. The bronzes, Parian marbles, Bohemian vases, paintings, statuary, terra cotta figures, Pompeian vases, candelabras and library sets are superb. Among the works of art on exhibition are some suggestive groups of sculpture modelled in clay by John Rodgers, consisting of "The Fugitive's Story," "Council of War," "Challenging the Union Vote," "Taking the Oath," "Courtship in Sleepy Hollow," "One More Shot," "Wounded Scout," "Union Refugees," "Country Post Office," "Home Guard," "School Examination," "Charity Patient," "Uncle Ned's School," "Returned Volunteers," "Mail Day," "Town Pump" and "Picket Guard."

TOYS AND ORNAMENTAL WARE.

In toys this year the improvements have been marked. As usual, there has been a large importation of foreign goods in this line. The singular adaptation which is found in the different kinds presented, to the originals of which they are miniatures, is commendable; for, in whatever form, they tend to familiarize the infant minds to the things of maturer years. The mechanical toys are especially worthy and ingenious. It may now be an easy matter to build a railroad, set engines in motion and grind out music from colossal organs; but when these works are accomplished on the scale of a toy house the perfection of the art is high. All imaginable achievements in science are placed before the child. He can have magnets to draw his ships on the water, carriages to transport his freight overland, active men operated by mechanism, who can personate humanity; dolls, blonde and brunette, for beauties; dogs, cats, goats, sheep, lambs, cows and the like for domestic animals; minature organs for music, store houses and block of buildings for merchandise, toys for sleight-of-hand, the arts of necromancy and prestidigitation for amusement, and the world and all that can represent natural animate life by shapes, substances and motion. It may not be known, but such is the fact, that of all inventions toys pay the best; and they should. There is nothing that is so important as an ingenious illustration that can do so much to educate the youthful mind. Everywhere one goes he sees evidence of the new things constantly being patented, and they all sell well. On the Bowery and in the lower wards of the city toys are very numerous. From a cent to a dollar they are in great demand. Some of the finest toys are those which are manufactured in this country.

The house of Althof, Bergmann & Co. presents a very general quantity of all kinds of playthings for children. Their toys are mostly foreign, and consist of musical instruments, chiefly organs, pianos, music boxes in minature. The prices range from one to fifty dollars for these special articles. One elaborate toy is a complete menagerie and circus, in which the carriages and horses are all joined, with drivers and lacqueys. In games there are many embracing the vast variety known to Germany. Roulette tables, vases, marbles, porcelains, foils, masks, false faces and figures wrought in papier mache, together with monkeys, animals of every species, speaking in artificial accents, are among the collection.

At the houses of Strasburger, Fritz & Pfeiffer and William A. Harwood the wares are similar in detail and extensive in quantity.

L. P. Tibbals' is an interesting house. There can be seen self-operating swings, leaping horses, children's carriages, boys' propellers, baby jumpers, sleds, skates, dolls and small toys, for small boys. For parlor amusements, croquet, billiards and lawn games are particularly abundant. Metzlar's patent leaping horse, which permits a gentle and pleasant motion, having the effect to expand the chest and prevent a curvature of the spine, is for sale. Door swings are operating about the store; little girls making aerial flights, and riding with the *nonchalance* of practised horsewomen; small panoramas, magic lanterns, musical boxes, tool chests, hobby horses, wax dolls, paints, magnetic toys, microscopes, stables, blast guns, are to be found there in delightful confusion. But the greatest curiosity is

A DOLL THAT WALKS, TALKS, SINGS AND CRIES.

This marvellous piece of human mechanism excites the curiosity of eager throngs, because science in one of its many wonderful forms has been able to make a lifeless object talk; more, it cries, when laid in a horizontal position; sings at command, and walks upright. The whole institution operates after having been wound up with a key. The internal machinery is wonderful. This aggregation of harmonious parts performs its automaton evolutions with a perfection life-like—lisps, in childish accents, "ma-ma!" "pa-pa!"

OTHER HOUSES.

At the house of Meisel, Lampe & Co. there are toys of all kinds, chinaware, unique devices in lava, representations for tobacco stands, and novelties of the season. Among other things displayed is a large sized Christmas tree, hung with golden and silver balls, metallic grapes, rich clusters of imitation fruit and rare groups of elegant ornaments. The tree is illuminated with ninety-nine gas jets, and the whole is constructed of zinc, branched and leafed to imitate nature. The effect is grand. The flashes of light in the midst of shimmering balls, the gay colors dancing about with the flicker of the lights, the festooned toys drooping from its pyramidal shape, the rich, deep Paris green, give the whole piece an expression which, if it were not for its novelty, would alone remind the childish memory of the tales of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp. Then there are small organs, fiddles self-playing, and false faces of such obesity that any one would cut a "shine" in them though he were a 'Coroner's man.'

R. H. Stanley also has many curious and quaint articles, among which the buyer can roam for hours without being satisfied.

Pike, the veteran optician, has brought out new styles in microscopes at popular prices, his idea being to extend their use among the poorer classes. Besides, there are all the scopes that can bring the eye, under every condition of size and situation, into intimate connection with the minutest objects. Many unique thermometers were also noticeable. Magic lanterns abound.

Hartz, up town, deals in "Now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't-see-it" toys. He is a veteran prestidigitateur, and when a customer buys a toy he proceeds to demonstrate in the most natural way what he claims as the most supernatural of things. He draws a flower from a solid ball, produces a palpable substance out of vacuity, cuts a string in two and splices it with a majestic move of his fore finger. The toys sold at this establishment have been mostly of this order; indeed, nothing is exhibited that does not to a more or less extent involve the juggler's art. Children after leaving this house are prepared to swallow fables without regard to size. As a magical repository there is much wealth at Hartz's.

AMONG ART AND ARTISTS.

At Schaus', Knoedler's, Gray's studio, Hecker photograph rooms, Saroni's and all the studios and exhibition stores the holidays are rich in artistic acquisitions. Many beautiful gems are for sale, and many have already been purchased. The sales include portraits, figures, landscapes, porcelains, chromos, water colors and expressive groups in statuary. As no more elegant present can be given or received than the embodiment of a cultivated artist's genius, the more refined circles are devoting their outlays to this department. But not to the artists alone is painting confined. Most every young lady is becoming an amateur, and charming little productions are the consequence.

At the well known house of C. T. Raynolds & Co., centurians in the trade, pretty young ladies, connoisseurs, decalcomaniacs, aspiring artists, with unsheared locks, gather about the splendid assortment of artists' materials and wax flower stock. There is something satisfactory in the late furor which has seized every one to dip into the art of painting and try one's hand at a "Transfiguration" or a Madonna. At Raynolds & Co.'s, first comes the draughtsman, then the mingler of water colors, then the mixer of oils, and so on until the student reaches the dignity of an easel, an entire equipment and an ascending reputation. The superb cases of Winsor & Newton, mathematical instruments, from Gunter's scale to silver dividers, are what are purchased. At the other paint establishments there are also fine assortments in extensive demand.

CHINA WARES.

John Vogt & Co. have superior articles in Bohemian glass, clear crystalline formations, without flaw or blemish, that are delicate and sensitive to the sligbest touch; magnificent punch bowls, wrought in nude figures, with scenes of Eastern life and views of novel customs; Parian marbles, clay, China and vases from the Trent potteries are among the novelties exhibited. Lava, put in a variety of forms, is also largely represented. Among the splendid Bohemian vases are some elegant pieces with the Grecian features of famous beauties painted on and burnt in.

George H. Kitchen & Co. have the same class of goods in rich profusion, principally in French, China cut and engraved glass, chandeliers, jardinières of exquisite patterns, and unique bronzes of the finest figures.

F. P. Freeman has on hand Parian marbles, bronzes, clocks, China, dressing cases, fans, boxes for toilet articles and an almost infinite variety in the same line.

H. T. Cox and many other houses have bronzes and imitation wares as fine as can be purchased in the world.

In general, there is a vast improvement in all kinds of earthy substances. Glass is carved in more beautiful and regular outlines than ever before; Bohemian wares are printed with more artistic grace and less gaudy display, and China is mellowed in the softest shades and most delicate finish. The vases are superb, the statuary unique and faithful to the subject, and the services well chosen and appropriately matched.

FANCY GOODS AND ANTIQUES.

For musical boxes Pailliard's is the place. These intricate instruments range in all prices, from $2 50 to $1,000. They are placed in such singular and curious positions—in Swiss cottages, in chairs, in elegant albums, in liquor cases—that one is at a loss to tell where the melody arises. From ninety-six tunes to one is the scale followed in the different styles. Music boxes are generally finished in rosewood, ebony, and are often inlaid and sometimes ornamented with Swiss carving. Besides the forms mentioned, which they assume, one can have a clock which plays a tune every hour.

A. Asher & Co. have a stock for the holidays that repays examination. Among the things exposed is a miniature city of Paris in plan, presenting the greatest of European capitals, with all its noted public buildings, showing the Boulevards, the lofty columns, the great hotels, the fine gardens and the famous palaces. Everything else in the same line is on hand.

Bassford is out with flying colors, truly announcing as "a notorious fact," that he is prepared to do good service for the holidays.

Fountain & Co. have immense quantities of oriental goods. Articles from Manila, India, China, Japan, the Shakers, are surprisingly abundant. Nothing is kept out it has some connection with the celestial shores, or with Shakers' or North American Indian manufacture. Fountain's store is such a shop as the people of Europe imagine the American ladies to do their chief shopping in—a repository of savage ingenuity. The following are some of the Chinese goods and those of other nationalities going out for gifts during the holidays:—American Indian fans, sets American Indian beadwork, American silks, amber sets, amber necklaces, antique vases, bogwood bracelets, bandana handkerchiefs, bog oak ornaments, bamboo cloth, bamboo chairs and canes, check wash silks, Canton China, Canton crapes, concan, colored satin China vases and fans, crape shawls, China silks, China dinner sets, Corah handkerchiefs, carved nut bracelets, carved boxes, camphor trunks, camel's hair shawls, China tea, Chinese cane chairs, carved pagodas, carved olive stones, chessmen in variety, Chinese feather fans, embroidered pineapple handkerchiefs, made of the fruit; flag handkerchiefs, figured satins, fancy costumes, fancy curiosities, fancy dress wash silks, fine grass linens, French nankeen, Indian pineapple, Madras handkerchiefs, India mull muslins, Indian moccasins, India matting, Japanese fans, cups, desks; China boxes, curiosities, crapes, dresses, tea, lacquered plates, Lutong silks, moose hair work; Manila baskets, mandarin silks, magic straws, bead work, bark work, all kinds of pineapple fabrics, pongees, parlor fireworks, beautiful in designs; nice paintings, sinshews, silk camlet, seer sucker, sensitive leaf, wonderful; sandalwood goods, slippers, sarsnets, silks, tea caddies, Turkish goods, and many thousand other articles from the far Pacific. Fountain's is filled with holiday attractions.

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS.

Pottier & Stymus have their warerooms full of rare upholstering, splendid French plate mirrors, costly woods and fine ornaments. Sets of furniture unrivalled in Europe for a quiet elegance abound. Console tables, inlaid cabinets, suits in scarlet, satin and lilac silk, chairs finished in gold, with the upholstering elaborately embroidered by hand, historical architecture, well executed carving—all these features are particularly noticeable.

At J. R. Ingelstrom's there are some fine tables in Carrara marble, finished in Pompeian style, and inlaid with amber. Two life size figures, carved in America from black walnut, cannot fail but arrest attention. Then there are numerous wall mirrors, pier glasses, dining room vases and marble fountains displayed.

Herter Brothers and other well known houses are up to the times.

The Swiss Manufacturing Company is doing a fine holiday trade in Swiss goods. They consist of table ornaments, library necessities, beautifully carved frames, inkstands, escritoires, glove boxes, centre tables, wrought in black walnut, in which fruits, birds, beasts, mythological deities and all forms of animal and vegetable life are faithfully represented. It is not too much to say that these goods have no couterparts in marble or bronze. They are are soft, expressive and touch the cultivated eye with a feeling that can never otherwise than evoke admiration at figures which must only have the principle of action to realize true life.

ON THE BOWERY.

If the rich and powerful must have presents we have described the poor must have their's any way, and they are plenty enough along the avenues and the Bowery, and especially along the latter. In rookeries, in dilapidated sheds, dark cellars or capacious stores, there are all sorts of toys from a penny whistle to a mammoth organ. The people come out by nightfall and beneath the glare of lights and jewelry, imprecations and cautions, swell the shops and bear home arms full for Santa Claus. But there are the better shades to the Bowery character.

At the store of the Empire Sewing Machine Company there are throngs daily, many poor children who compose them having salted their earnings for a year to buy a sewing machine for a toiling widow woman. Many such instances have occurred wherein the savings have been applied to purchase the company's machines so that a helpless widow can speed her needle and take advantage of a faultless mechanism. Since the company has got out its improved machines the demand has exceeded the supply. Other companies experience the same features in trade. Below, near the Old Bowery theatre, the scenes enacting are lively and interesting. In the vicinity of Chatham street and on side thoroughfares Isaac drives his bargains with traditional success.

GAMES.

As will be seen from what has been presented there have been but few novelties introduced this season. But of games there have been many new ones invented. The direction which they have taken, so as to epitomize literature, science, geography, travels, art, industry and history, shows that they can be made of great service as instructors. Besides the ones just out involve strong intellectual efforts to secure victory. This develops the analytical powers, necessitates application and insures a high degree of mental discipline. Chronology, geology and natural history are taught in a pleasant way, and their lessons are lasting.

Kirby & Co. are introducing most of the new games. Brisque, silver chimes, croquet, martelle, the kings and cavaliers, Lotto, bell and hammer, prize cannonading, chess, backgammon, tumble down Dick, game of familiar quotatians, Oliver Twist Shakespearey, dissected maps, game of authors, wire puzzles, chopped up monkey, are among those suiting the popular fancy this season. The bare name will suggest the nature of most.

Brisque is played with dice, on a board with numbered circles, thirty six, all told. The men are placed and the places are thrown for, and then arises a spirited warfare for position.

Silver chimes is a romantic game for the field or parlor. It is played on a board whose perimeter is an octagon, with the enclosed space marked off by targets with tinkling bells. Mallets, balls and counters are the other implements. To play it requires skill, discrimination, but no great intellectual effort. The game is for eventual position. These games were invented by Charles Richardson and are held by patent right.

Quille à Çanneau is a new production, and consists of a square board, covered with felt, with nine rigid pins, over which at a distance the contestants endeavor to throw metalic rings covered with rubber. It is a French parlor game, owned by R. S. Gillespie.

Of all, however, the Ingleside games were the newest, most attractive and embody principles requiring the first of mental labors. They consist of the crown game, in which the contestants use the morrocco board, on which are forty-nine squares, and where the players rival each other in endeavoring to seat antagonistic princes on the throne. The players require to be wideawake and to put in practice the motto "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Lutie is another of the Ingleside games, played on the same board but on different figures, where the object is capture your adversary or hem him in. Pijx, played with dice, is also an interesting and scientific game, the object being to play the men off first who can. Charles Richardson is the inventor. Kirby & Co. sell them.

MISCELLANIES.

Besides the numerous articles that have been mentioned, there are splendid furs at Gunther's, dry goods in endless variety at McCreery & Co.'s, Arnold & Constable's, Stewart's and their competitors; flowers, in all the artistic forms into which they can be worked, all along Broadway; pianos, melodeons in their rival qualities, and vast oceans of candies and sweetmeats.

Chester Bullock, William Kinzey, Ehrich, Altman, Sugden & Bradbury, Macy, and thousands of others have great attractions.

CONCLUSION.

An essayist has lately been excoriating all classes of trade for what he terms "morality, a fashion," in which the astute reformer calls attention to some of the heinous frauds practised between dealer and customer. In the holiday trade everybody must buy, with a margin for cheating, especially in toys and the like. In a business which will be transacted this week, in the retail trade alone, of more than $10,000,000, there must necessarily be some dishonesty—the more so as customers are generally ephemeral. All in all, the people of New York have good cause for self-congratulation for the auspicious way in which the season has opened.

FACTORY GIRLS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Strike Among the Operatives at Dover, N. H.—Grand Sympathizing Mass Meeting of the Working Girls of Lowell, Mass.—The New Hampshire Strike as Described by One of the Working Girls of the Period.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 20, 1869.

During the past fortnight the temper of the New England factory girls has been pretty well stirred up over the attempt of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, of Dover, N. H., to reduce the wages of their operatives. The whole number of the employés of this company is about 800, and more than three-fourths are females, most of them buxom lasses born and bred in New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts. The reduction the Cocheco Company demanded was twelve per cent, and this the spunky girls refused to submit to, and a total suspension of business was the result. The girls refused to go to work upon a reduction, and the company refused to continue them in service at the old pay. The usual accompaniments of an exciting strike followed, including the inevitable processions, mass meetings, abusive resolutions, &c., but during the whole the girls have remained firm and the machinery in the Cocheco mills has remained inactive.

During the excitement the spirits of the strikeresses were buoyed up by Miss Jennie Collins, a Boston workingwoman of brains and enterprise. She counselled them and addressed them at their public meetings, and now that they require assistance to hold out against their employers she has volunteered to visit the chief manufacturing cities of New England and gather funds for their relief. She appeared here in Lowell to-night, where there are probably some seven or eight thousand female operatives, and made an appeal to them in Huntington Hall. The edifice was filled in every part, and the feeling of sympathy of the Lowell girls for their striking sisters in New Hampshire was well shown by a liberal contribution.

Miss Collins was received with warm applause when she appeared upon the platform, and her address, which seemed to possess the merit of heartiness and sympathy, was frequently and loudly applauded all the way through. Jennie said she had no language to express her pride in standing before this audience of Lowell workingwomen, who were assembled to express sympathy with their oppressed sisters in Dover, N. H. She then launched out upon a glowing description of factory life in New England twenty years ago, contrasting it unfavorably and graphically with that of the present day. In old times they were treated like human beings, but lately the cotton kings had become more avaricious, and in their wild rush for wealth they had forgotten all honor and forsaken every feeling of humanity. The Cocheco Mills, in Dover, which had attempted to cut down the wages of the girls twelve per cent in the dead of winter, got a very spiteful warning—such a one as only the glib and caustic tongue of an indignant woman could give. In describing the strike of the girls for their rights she said that one little son of a member of the factory corporation indulged in cheers for them as they marched the streets and was so soundly thrashed by his father that he cried with pain. She also related an incident of the wife of a member of the St. Crispin's, who, refusing to join in the strike, threatened to be divorced from her, and rather than be severed from her liege lord she relented and united with the gallant band of eight hundred. Jennie was very emphatic in her denunciations against the agent of the Cocheco Company, and she asserted that her bitter feeling was just, and was a true reflection of the outraged operatives of Dover. She rejoiced that the girls held out, and she had no doubt but they would eventually be restored to their old places at the former rates of compensation. The women all over the country, she believed, when they understood the facts, would allow the Cocheco goods to rot on the shelves before they would purchase them, and she was bound to do all in her power to advertise the facts. George Peabody, she thought, was not the philanthropist he might have been with his vast wealth, for, in all his munificence, he had failed to alleviate the poverty of those to whom he was specially indebted for his remarkable success in life; but yet he was everywhere extolled as the prince of benefactors, and the great nations of the world had united in paying honor and tribute to his memory. If, she added, he had searched out suffering and injustice and afforded relief, his memory and good deeds would live longer than the acts of his life, which are perpetuated by monuments and institutes. In further describing the oppression of the working women in the Eastern States she said that it seemed to her that their condition was worse than that of the black women of the South; but she was reluctant to believe that the partiality was on account of color. To secure substantial relief from the present and prospective wrongs she counselled them to organize thoroughly among themselves, and then stand firmly by each other in resisting the oppression of cotton aristocracy and heartless stockholders and overseers. Referring briefly to the women's rights movement, she alluded briefly to the execution of Mrs. Surratt, when there was not a voice, except that of her own daughter, raised to save her; but when Jefferson Davis, with his hands dripping with the blood of thousands, was brought to the bar of justice, who but the tender hearted Horace Greeley came to the rescue; but for a poor woman, who was not positively guilty of murder, he had not a word of sympathy or a voice in behalf of mercy. Such a circumstance as this, she thought, was a strong argument for woman suffrage and for legislation to allow women to hold office. But she was not particularly zealous in the popularly termed women's rights movement. What she wanted was an organization to secure the protection of the working women of the country against the cruel encroachments of capital, and every true woman of the country would unite and rejoice in the movement.

After Miss Collins' address the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, The Cocheco Manufacturing Company at Dover, N. H., have reduced the wages of their operatives by twelve per cent, and have thereby unnecessarily created great suffering and distress, while the affairs of the company are in a highly prosperous condition, they having for years divided a dividend of sixteen per cent per annum and increased the value of their stock to $172 beyond its par value per share; therefore,

Resolved, That the conduct of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company in thus reducing the wages of their operatives is unjust and oppressive, and deserves the execration of the community; that we tender to the victims of their meanness and tyranny the assurance of our warmest sympathies, and that we call upon the press to assist in holding up to public reprobation the harsh and cruel conduct of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company.

Resolved, That the bill proposed by the State Ten Hour Committee for regulating the hours of labor in manufacturing corporations meets our hearty concurrence, and we call upon the members of the Legislature to enact that bill as a law.

Effect of the Strike at the Dover (N. H.) Mills.

[From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, Dec. 20.]

The stock of the Dover mills in which the strike took place has fallen badly. Before the strike it sold at $750 on a par value of $500 per share. Within the past week it has sold under the hammer for $655. The general belief is that there was no necessity for the reduction of twelve per cent in the wages of employés. The best operatives have left for Lowell, Lawrence and Lewiston, and it is believed to be impossible for the company to start up all their works during the winter.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Iowa contains 600 blind persons.

The left side of the Empress of Russia is completely paralyzed.

Brigham the Younger, it is said, lost $1,000 gambling in New York.

There is a majority of twenty-nine whites in the Virginia Legislature.

Secretary Boutwell is to give a financial lecture in Boston December 29.

A Missouri girl lately drowned herself because her parents quarrelled so much.

Calcraft, the London hangman, has been retired on account of old age. He has hanged several hundred criminals.

Professor Kerr, of North Carolina, says that Ashville, in the western part of that State, occupies the first dry land that appeared on the globe.

The funeral services of the late George Peabody, at Peabody, Mass., will be very brief. Mr. A. A. Abbott will deliver the eulogy at some future time.

List of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending December 2, 1869:—New York—Mr. D. R. Grow, Mr. O. T. Glenn, Mr. H. M. Allen, Captain George L. Browning, Miss May L. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, Mr. C. B. Hackley and wife, Mr. Guillaume Heneage, Mr. John Heneage, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Moller, Mr. J. G. Marshall, Mr. S. Gardner and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Adee and son, Mr. W. T. Mortimer, Mr. D. S. Schanck, Mr. W. W. Stuart, Dr. S. Osgood, Mr. J. Shindler and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith, Mr. B. J. Such, Mr. J. P. Howard. Boston—Mr. Frank H. Smith, Mr. F. W. Tracy and wife, Mr. S. P. Mandell, Mr. H. Belknap, Mr. E. W. Wheelock. Pittsburg—Mr. A. H. Logan. Paterson—Mr. H. B. Crosby. Baltimore—Mr. F. B. Mayer, Mr. W. Penn Lewis. New Orleans—Mr. J. H. Stauffer. Georgia—Mr. B. H. Hill, Jr. New Jersey—Mr. D. Holsman. Massachusetts—Mr. Chas. A. Beach. Syracuse—Mrs. C. A. Munroe, Miss Julia Munroe. Brooklyn—Mr. Julius Ives, Jr., and wife. St. Louis—Mr. Ch. K. Ramsey. Batavia—Mr. L. Doty and wife and two daughters. Nantes—Mr. B. Gerrish, Jr., United States Consul. Newport—Mr. W. G. Turner. Meadville—Mr. A. C. Huidor Koper and wife. California—Mr. W. D. Wilson. Trenton—Mr. Clark Fisher. Albany—Miss Louise H. Harris. Michigan—Mr. C. G. Johnson. United States Army—Mr. F. Earl.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21—6 P. M.

Gold underwent a further decline to-day, touching 119⅜, which is the lowest figure touched since September, 1862. The market has become so accustomed to the drooping tendency of the premium that the fall to so low a point produced little or no excitement, and was taken quite as a matter of course. It will thus be seen that whatever effect was produced by the suspension of the gold sales announced for to-day and next Friday has been more than counterbalanced by the offer of the Treasury to begin the payment of the January interest, without rebate, on and after Friday next. The speculative feeling for a rise is perfectly tame. It will be remembered that the cliques, at the outset of the month, basing their calculations upon the fact that the Treasury, after making all the payments that are due by the beginning of the new year, will have but a small reserve on hand, essayed a bull movement, which carried the price back to 124, but they made the mistake of not taking into account the additional fact that the gold, if not in the Treasury, would be in the market, and thus continue to depress the premium even more than it did morally by its presence in the government vaults. The short interest has been quite large ever since the reversal of the movement from 124, and has prevented a sharper decline, for the reason that gold operators are content with a smaller percentage of profit than is the practice in stocks. The rate for carrying to-day was heavier than yesterday, but yet sufficiently below the market rate for money to indicate the presence of a continued good short interest, ranging as it did from six down to four per cent. The decline to 119⅜ induced a great deal of covering, while toward the close the importers were buying for remittances and the foreign bankers to cover coupons, under which there was an eventual recovery to 120⅛, which two figures were the extreme quotations of the day. The money market was easy at six to seven per cent, the former being the general rule on call loans with pledge of government collaterals, and the latter the almost exceptional rate on stocks, particularly in all new engagements. The stock houses, however, are so content to get money at seven that standing loans at that figure were not as a rule disturbed. The movements of currency with the interior are without special feature. There is a steady demand from the West and Southwest, but the shipments in those directions are fully offset by the receipts from other points in the interior. Again, the operations of the Treasury for the week in the purchase of two millions of bonds to-morrow against the sale of a million of gold on Friday—which latter will not count in the bank statement—promises continued ease, and Wall street acts from anticipation as much as from actuality. Discounts were quiet. There was perhaps a little more doing, if anything, prime acceptances passing at from nine to twelve per cent, but with a wider range for single names. Bankers' sixty day notes were quoted as low as eight per cent. Foreign exchange was heavy, and declined to 108⅜ for prime sixty day sterling, but became firm at this point under a good demand for to-morrow's steamer, principally, it is supposed, for remittances against coupons on the five-twenties held abroad. The government bond market was quiet and steady. A fair investment demand was reported among the prominent dealers, which kept prices firm, despite the decline in gold. State bonds were active for the leading speculative State securities, the Tennessees, North Carolinas and Missouris being the features after the South Carolinas, which, upon the announcement that the State agent in this city is prepared to pay the January coupons in gold coin, were buoyant, and rose to 81 bid for the new bonds.

The stock market was strong, but dull. The public are rather disposed to await the advent of the new year and the development of the financial policy in Congress before taking any decided position in the market. It will be seen by our Congressional reports that Senator Warner has introduced a bill for the redistribution of the currency. A measure of this kind was up last winter, but was easily defeated by the national bank "ring." The cliques seem to fear no contractionary measures at least, whatever the Western members may do in the way of inflation. They have the market to themselves just now, and are the only customers of the brokers. They are forming the market for the campaign in the spring, and hence are laboring hard to disconnect gold and stocks. In this they have succeeded. The severance of the two markets, which was just perceptible yesterday, was quite marked to-day, the decline in gold to 119⅜ producing very little effect at the Stock Exchange. The argument used is that stocks have had a shrinkage equivalent to a decline to 115 for gold, and hence the energy of the bull cliques. The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 47 a 50; Cumberland, 25⅝ a 27; Western Union, 31⅞ a 32; Quicksilver, 14⅜ a 15; Mariposa, 7½ a 8¼; do. preferred, 15 a 15¼; Pacific Mail, 48 a 48¼; Boston Water Power, 13⅞ a 14⅛; Adams Express, 60 a 61; Wells-Fargo Express, 20⅛ a 20⅜; American Express, 39 a 40; United States Express, 49⅞ a 50⅜; New York Central, consolidated, 87⅝ a 87⅞; do. scrip, 81⅛ a 81⅝; Harlem, 132 a 135; do. preferred, 135 bid; Erie, 22¼ a 22⅜; do. preferred, 38 a 40; Reading, 99⅛ bid; Michigan Central (ex dividend), 117 bid; Lake Shore, 85⅝ a 85⅞; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83 a 84; Chicago and Northwestern, 69⅜ a 69½; do. preferred, 82⅛ a 82⅜; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74 a 75; Rock Island, 105⅛ a 105⅜; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 73⅛ a 73¼; do. preferred, 85⅞ a 86; Toledo and Wabash, 50⅝ bid; do. preferred, 70 bid; Fort Wayne, 86 a 86⅛; Alton and Terre Haute, 24½ a 30; do. preferred, 55 a 57; Ohio and Mississippi, 23⅞ a 24⅛; Delaware and Lackawanna, 106½ a 107½; New Jersey Central, 88⅞ a 89; Chicago and Alton, 141 a 141⅛; do. preferred, 140⅛ a 142; Morris and Essex, 85⅛ a 85⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, 107 a 110; Dubuque and Sioux City, 107½ a 109; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19 a 19⅛. The extreme fluctuations of the leading speculative stocks are shown in the following table of the highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. and Hud. Consol.	88⅛	86⅝
New York Central and Hud. scrip..	82	80⅝
Harlem	133	131
Erie	22⅜	22
Reading	99⅛	99⅛
Lake Shore	86⅛	84⅞
Northwestern	69⅜	68⅞
Northwestern preferred	82¼	81⅞
Rock Island	105⅜	104⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	73⅛	72⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred...	86	85
Ohio and Mississippi	24	23⅛
New Jersey Central	89	88
Western Union Telegraph	32¼	31
Pacific Mail	48⅜	47⅞

The following were the closing street prices for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 108⅛ a 108⅜; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115 a 115¼; do., do., coupon, 118 a 118¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112⅞ a 113; do. do., 1864, do., do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 110 a 110⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1868, do., do., 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅜ a 109; do. do., coupon, 108⅜ a 108⅝.

At the final session of the board the following prices prevailed for the leading Southern bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 50⅜ bid; do., new, 44 a 44¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 49⅛ a 49½; do. new, 53 bid; Georgia sixes, 82 a 88; do. sevens, 92 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 42½ a 43; do., new, 30 a 30⅛; South Carolina, new, 81 a 82⅜; Missouri sixes, 90 a 90⅛; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 70⅛; do. do., new, 61 bid; do. levee sixes, 61 bid; do. do. eights, 78; Alabama eights, 94 bid.

The range of the gold market was as follows:—

10 A. M.	120⅛	1 P. M.	120⅛
10:30 A. M.	120	2 P. M.	120⅛
10:48 A. M.	119⅜	3 P. M.	119⅞
11 A. M.	119⅞	4 P. M.	120⅛
12 M.	120⅛	5 P. M.	120⅛ a 120⅛

The Cimbria took out $40,000 in specie. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$40,719,000
Gold balances	1,751,270
Currency balances	2,144,509

The following were the closing quotations for foreign exchange:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108 a 108⅜; good to prime bankers', 108⅛ a 108⅝; short sight, 109⅛ a 109⅜; Paris, sixty days, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; short sight, 5.16¼ a 5.15; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; Switzerland, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; Hamburg, 35¼ a 35¾; Amsterdam, 40⅛ a 40¾; Frankfort, 40⅜ a 40¾; Bremen, 78⅜ a 79; Prussian thalers, 70½ a 71¼.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$86,590,457
Gold receipts	304,929
Gold payments	194,188
Gold balance	76,906,191
Currency receipts	148,529
Currency payments	198,038
Currency balance	8,256,590
General balance	85,299,995
Customs	212,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Dec. 21—10:15 A. M.

$2500 US 6's, '81, cou...	118	30000 shs N Y C & H R e	86⅝
500 US 5-20, c, '62.small	112¼	10 Panama RR	205
2000 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅝	200 Harlem RR......b c	133
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n...	113⅝	600 Reading RR	99⅛
55000 US 5-20, c, '67	114	1200 do	99⅛
52000 do.........c	113⅞	500 do.........b c	99⅛
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c	108⅝	200 Lake S & M S RR	85
5000 Tenn 6's, n	43⅞	500 do.......b call	85⅛
10000 do	44	300 do	85⅛
17000 N Y 7's, b l, reg..x	106	200 do	85½
25000 N C 6's, n	30	1000 do	85⅝
1000 do	30½	200 do	85⅛
2500 S Car 6's, new	80	300 Erie RR	22⅛
4000 La 8's, l b	78	300 do	22¼
5000 do.......bet call	78	20 C, C & Ind C RR	74⅝
1000 N Y Cen 6's, '83..	86	100 Chic & N W RR	68⅞
7000 Erie 4th m	75	500 do......bet call	68⅝
2000 Cen Pac RR g bds	91⅝	100 do	68⅝
3000 do	92	500 do	69
4000 Pac 7's, gd by Mo.	93⅛	800 Chic & R I RR	104¾
1000 A & T H 2d m pf..	79	100 Mil & St P pref	85⅛
5000 C & N W c c bs	83	100 do	85⅛
1000 Del, Lack & W 1st	99	500 do.........b60	86
3000 Mich So s f bs	97⅛	25 P, Ft W & Chi gtd	85⅛
1000 Morris&Essex1stm	95⅛	34 do	86
1000 Mor & Es 2d m	92½	13 do	85⅛
1000 Clev & Pitts 4th m.	78½	300 Ohio & Miss RR	23⅝
1000 Mich Cen 8's, n bs.	116	200 do	23⅛
2000 M & St P 1st, I div	86	100 do	23⅛
10000 Mil & St P 1st m	91⅛	24 Chic, Bur & Qy RR.	147⅛
7000 C, C & I C 1st m	75⅛	400 N J Central RR	89⅛
20 shs Mer Ex Bk..b c	126	100 Mar & Cin 1st pf	30
200 Quick Min.......b c	14⅛	100 Col, C & I C RR	19
10 Wilkesbarre Coal Co	60	25 Del, Lack & W	107
100 N Y Cen & H R RR..	85⅝	23 Cin, Ham & Day RR	75
400 do	87		

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$1000 US 5-20, cou, '62...	113⅛	$10500 US 5's, 10-40, c..	108⅜
500 do	112⅞	5000 US 6's, cur'cy	108⅛
10000 U S 5-20, c, '64	111⅛	2000 US 5-20, c, '67	113⅞
3000 US 5-20, r, '65	111	60000 do..........b3	114
4000 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅜	10000 do..........s3	114
2000 do	111⅞	10000 do	114
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n..	113⅛	5500 do	114⅛
60000 US 5's, 10-40, c	108⅝		

One o'Clock P. M.

$20000 Tenn 6's, n	44⅛	700 shs Lake S & M S RR	85⅜
7000 Va 6's, ex cou	49⅛	50 do	86⅛
10000 N Car 6's	42½	200 do	85⅝
5000 N Car 6's, new	30	400 Chic & NW RR	69⅜
8000 La 8's, l b	78	500 do	69⅛
3500 S Car 6's, new	81	200 do	69⅛
3000 Great West 1st, '88	82	100 Chi&NW RR pf.b15	82⅛
1000 Harlem 1st m	97⅛	100 Chic & Rk I RR.b10	105⅛
1000 Lake Shore div bs	85	100 do	105
7000 Pac RR 7's,gtd Mo	93⅛	200 do	105⅛
50 shs Cumb Coal pf	26	200 Mil & St Paul RR	73⅛
100 Mariposa prf	15	500 Mil & St Paul pf	85⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	20¼	200 Tol, Wab & W RR..	51
40 Am Mer U Ex	39⅛	100 New Jersey CenRR.	89
100 Pac M SS Co	48	100 Chic & Alt RR	141
100 do	47⅛	50 P, Ft W & C R gtd	86⅛
100 N Y C & HR RR	87⅛	200 Ohio & Miss RR	24
10000 N Y C & HR c	81⅛	100 C, C & I C RR	19⅛
10000 do	81⅛	100 do	19⅛
100 Mich C RR,x div.b60	119		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	32 a 32¼	Northwestern	69⅛ a 69⅝
Pacific Mail	48⅛ a 48⅜	Northwestern pf	82⅛ a 82⅛
N Y Central con	87⅞ a 88	Rock Island	105⅛ a 105⅜
N Y Cen scrip	81⅛ a 82	St Paul	73⅛ a 73⅛
Erie	22 a 22⅛	St Paul pref	85⅜ a 86
Reading	99⅛ a 99⅜	N J Central	88⅛ a 89
Lake Shore	85⅞ a 86		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Pot were only in moderate demand, but previous prices were maintained by the small supply. Small sales were made at $7 37½ a $7 62½. Pearl were dull and nominal.

BEESWAX.—There were sales of 6,000 lbs. at 38c. Prices were rather heavy at 38c. a 39c. for Western and Southern.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The market for almost all kinds was dull, the demand being light, as usual, at this period of the year, but prices were generally very steady. Laths, though in limited demand, were held at $2 75, at which price sales were reported of 500,000. In Eastern spruce there was a moderate business doing; prices were steady at $18 50 a $21 for common to good schedules, and $21 50 a $22 for choice lots. About 250,000 feet were sold within range of those prices. Lime was selling moderately at $1 50 for common and $2 for lump. Rosendale cement was steady at $2, with a moderate demand. Bricks were quiet at the following prices:—New Jersey, $6 25 a $8; Croton, $16 a $18; North river, $7 a $10, and Philadelphia front, $45.

CANDLES.—The market was still dull, the sales being confined to retail lots at former prices. Western and city adamantine quoted 16c. a 22c.; sperm, 45c. a 47c., and patent, 55c. a 58c.

COCOA.—We heard of no sales; the stock of desirable kinds was small and prices were steady at 11c. for Guayaquil, 27½c. a 28c. for Maracaibo, and 20½c. a 21c. for Caracas, all gold, in bond.

CORDAGE was quiet, but steady, at 23½c. a 24½c. for Manila, 17c. for tarred Russia and 20½c. for Sisal rope.

COTTON.—Owing to the increased offerings and the limited demand the market for this staple was heavy, and prices receded to the extent of ⅛c. per lb. The sales were confined to 998 bales (including 100 to arrive), of which 684 were for spinning, 198 for export and 116 on speculation. The business in future deliveries was large and the sales were as follows:—200 bales basis low middling to January 15 at 24¾c., 100 do. for April at 25⅜c., 200 do. for December at 24⅜c., 100 do. for January at 24⅜c., 250 do. for the last half do. at 24 13-16c., 500 do. for February at 24¾c. a 25c., 200 average do. for February at 25⅛c., 1,350 basis low middling for March at 25c. a 25⅛c. a 25⅛c., 100 do. for April at 25⅛c., 600 do. for do. at 25⅛c., 50 do. for do. at 25⅜c., 100 do. for May at 26c. and 300 do. for April to June at 25⅜. Annexed are the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	23¾	24	24⅛
Good ordinary	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞
Low middling	24⅞	25	25⅛
Middling	25⅜	25⅝	25⅞
Good middling	25⅞	26⅛	26⅛

COPPER.—The market for ingot was very quiet and prices were heavy at 21⅛c. a 21⅛c., at which small sales were reported.

COFFEE.—For Rio the market was dull, the demand being light and prices favored purchasers. The sales were 500 bags, to arrive per Contest, on private terms. Other kinds were dull but unchanged in value. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 13½c. a 14c.; fair do., 14½c. a 14¾c.; good do., 15½c. a 15¾c.; prime do., 16½c. a 16¾c.; extremes for lots, 13½c. a 17½c.; Java, 21½c. a 22½c.; Singapore, 19c. a 20c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c. a 20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 14½c. a 19c.; Manila, 16c. a 18c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 16c. a 18½c. all gold, duty paid. Messrs. William Scott & Sons made the stock of Rio to-day as follows:—89,445 bags in New York, 18,114 do. in Baltimore, 5,275 do. in New Orleans, 2,000 do. in Galveston, 2,000 do. in Mobile and 2,000 do. in Savannah.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The demand was moderately active and prices were firm at the following quotations:—Sugar shooks, 36 inch heads, $2 40 a $2 85; sugar do., 38 do., $2 a $3 10; molasses do., 32 do., $2 60 a $2 80; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; box do., $80; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; hoops, 14 feet, $48 a $50, and hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $44.

DYEWOODS.—With a light demand and a large supply the market was dull and prices were heavy and nominal. We heard of no sales of moment. We quote (nominally):—St. Domingo and Jamaica logwood, $15 a $16 50, gold; Cuba fustic, $29 50 a $30 do.; other kinds do., $15 a $17 do.; camwood, $150 do., and West Coast Lima wood, $60, currency.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 13,743 bbls. flour, 100 do. corn meal, 300 bags do., 7,692 bushels wheat, 2,486 do. corn, 13,170 do. oats, 800 do. barley. The market for State and Western flour was quiet but steady, with moderate sales at previous quotations. California flour was dull and nominal. The sales were about 12,500 bbls. For Southern flour the demand was moderate and prices were quite steady; sales 350 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with a moderate demand, the sales being 375 bbls. Of corn meal, which was quite steady in value, there were sold 200 bbls, at $5 15 for Brandywine and $5 10 for Marsh's caloric. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $4 50
Superfine State	4 60 a 5 00
Extra State	5 25 a 5 50
Choice do	5 50 a 6 25
Superfine Western	4 60 a 5 00
Extra do	4 85 a 5 25
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a 6 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice family	7 75 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a 8 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 75
Corn meal, city	5 00 a 5 25
Corn meal, Jersey	4 70 a 4 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 10 a 5 15

—Wheat was quiet and scarcely so firm, the advices from Liverpool and the recession in gold tending to depress the market. The sales (part last evening) were about 75,000 bushels to-day transactions at $1 24½ a $1 25 for No. 2 spring delivered, $1 23 for do. in store, $1 33 for amber winter in store, $1 35 a $1 35½ for do. delivered, and $1 44 for white Ohio. Corn was quiet and steady at $1 15 for prime old mixed Western, afloat; the sales were confined to about 15,000 bushels at $1 13 a $1 15 for old mixed, 98c. a $1 03 for new yellow Southern, and 97c. a $1 01 for white Southern. Oats were dull, the demand being light, and prices were rather heavy; the sales were 20,000 bushels at 63c. a 65c. for Western and State, 57c. a 60c. for Jersey and Southern, and 62c. a 62½c. for black Western. Rye was dull and heavy, with small sales at $1 07 for Jersey and $1 16 for State. Barley was dull and not firm, the sales being confined to 2,000 bushels common Canada West at $1 18. Of barley malt about 1,000 bushels new State were sold at $1 13½ a $1 15.

FISH.—The market for dry cod was fairly active, the demand being good, and as the supply was light prices were firmer and higher. 1,500 quintals George's were sold at $7 75, at which price the market closed strong. For mackerel the market was quiet, the demand being confined to jobbing lots, but with a small stock prices were firm. About 150 bbls. were reported sold at $28 50 for No. 1 shore, $16 50 for No. 2 do., $9 50 for No. 3 do., $26 50 for No. 1 bay, $16 for No. 2 do., $10 50 for No. 3 do. Large 3's were scarce and nominal at former quotations. Smoked herring were dull and nominal at 45c. a 35c. for scaled and No. 1 respectively. Of barrel herring there were sold 1,500 bbls. at $7 a $7 25 for Labrador and $4 50 a $5 50 for Eastport.

FREIGHTS.—The market was a trifle more active than yesterday, but rates were heavy and in some cases lower. The chartering business was dull, the demand for all kinds of vessels being extremely light, rates were heavy, especially for petroleum vessels, which were in fair supply. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 15,000 bushels wheat at 3d., 500 bbls. rosin at 1s. 6d., and per steamer, 3,000 bbls. rosin at 1s. 6d., 2,500 bbls. flour at 1s. 9d., 15,000 bushels wheat at 4½d., and 350 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 3d. To Glasgow, 1,700 bbls. flour at 2s. 4½d. To Antwerp, 1,500 bbls. crude petroleum in casks at 5s. 3d. To London, per steamer, via Bremen, 900 tierces beef at 6s. To Bremen, per steamer, 7,500 bushels corn at 6d., 20 hhds. tobacco at 20s. and 350 bales cotton at 1c. The charters were:—A brig from Philadelphia to Bilboa with 1,500 bbls. petroleum at 6s. 3d.; a bark, 700 tons, to Glasgow, with general cargo, at £850, and a bark, 459 tons, to Antwerp, with general cargo, at a lump sum.

GUNNIES were dull, the demand being light. Prices were nominal at 16½c. a 17½c. for bags and 19½c. a 20½c. for cloth; 250 bales bags (heavy) were sold in Boston at 17½c.

HAY.—There prevailed a moderately active demand at steady prices, shipping selling at 80c. a 90c.; retail lots, 95c. a $1 15; long rye straw, $1; short do., 90c.

HEMP was inactive and nominal at the following quotations:—Manila, 14½c. gold; Jute, 4½c. a 6c. do., Sisal, 11½c. a 11¾c., do., and Tampico, 7½c. a 8c. do., in bond. No sales.

HOPS.—The business was light, there being scarcely any demand, and the market was weak for all grades except prime, which were unobtainable except at full previous figures. The few sales reported were at prices ranging from 14c. to 28c. for common to choice.

HIDES.—The market for all kinds was quiet, the demand being light, but prices were generally steady. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 a 27 lbs., 23½c. a 23¾c.; Buenos Ayres, 20 a 23 lbs., 22½c. a 22¾c.; Montevideo, 21 a 22 lbs., 22½c. a 22½c.; Corrientes, 21 a 22 lbs., 21½c. a 21¾c.; Rio Grande, 20 a 22 lbs., 22c. a 22½c.; Orinoco, 21 a 23 lbs., 21c. a 21½c.; California, 22 a 25 lbs., 20c. a 21c.; Central American, trimmed, 18 a 21 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Central American, not trimmed, 18 a 21 lbs., 17½c. a 18c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 a 24 lbs., 17c. a 18c.; Vera Cruz, 18 a 19 lbs., 18½c. a 19½c.; Tampico, 20 a 22 lbs., 17c. a 19c., gold. Total stock hides December 21, 1869, 75,400; corresponding date last year, 58,200.

IRON.—The market for all kinds of Scotch pig was dull, there being but little demand, and holders were generally anxious to realize; prices, however, were no lower, Eglinton, ex ship, being quoted at $33, and Glengarnock, ex ship, $34 a $34 50. Of the former 100 tons were sold at $33. American was more freely offered, and obtainable at lower prices. No. 1 was quoted at $37 a $38, and No. 2, $35 a $36, without sales of significance. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $85, while rails were dull at $56 50, gold, for English, and $76 a $76 50, currency, for American. Of old rails 500 tons were sold on private terms.

LEATHER.—The business in hemlock was a trifle more active, but at rather lower prices. Receipts and stock moderate. Oak was only moderately active and prices for most kinds favored buyers. We quote:—

Hemlock.	Buenos Ayres.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Heavy	30c. a 31c.	28c. a 29c.	27c. a 29c.
Middle	30c. a 31c.	29c. a 30½c.	28½c. a 29½c.
Light	29½c. a 30c.	29c. a 30c.	28½c. a 29½c.

Good damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c. a 28c.; poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c. a 23c.; in the rough, 35c. a 38c.

Oak.	Slaughter.	Crop.	Rough.
Heavy	38c. a 45c.	38c. a 42c.	38c. a 44c.
Middle	38c. a 44c.	40c. a 45c.	38c. a 42c.
Light	36c. a 40c.	41c. a 45c.	38c. a 44c.

Bellies, 22c. a 23c.

MOLASSES.—Domestic was in good demand at about former prices, and sold to the extent of 510 bbls. (part at auction), at 75c. a 80c. Foreign was still dull, and prices were heavy at the following quotations:—Barbados, 53c. a 55c.; Porto Rico, 45c. a 70c.; Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 30c. a 34c.; do. clayed, 32c. a 40c.; do. muscovado, refined grades, 38c. a 45c.; do. do. grocery do., 45c. a 50.

NAVAL STORES.—There prevailed a moderate demand for spirits turpentine, prices for which were steady at former quotations, the market closing at 43½c. a 44½c. for merchantable and shipping lots. There were sold 200 bbls. at 43½c. a 44c. Rosin—Strained continued in fair demand for export, at full prices, while other kinds were dull, but held for full figures. The sales were 3,200 bbls. strained at $2 07½ a $2 10—almost all at the latter price—400 do. good strained and No. 2 at $2 25, 250 do. pale and opaque at $4 a $4 75 and small lots No. 1 within the range of $2 75 a $3 25. We quote:—Strained, $2 05 a $2 10; No. 2, $2 20 a $2 50; No. 1, $2 75 a $3 75; pale, $3 87½ a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8 25. Tar was dull at $2 75 a $2 80 for Wilmington and $2 50 for Washington.

OILS.—Linseed was dull and heavy. Jobbing lots were selling at 90c. a 93c. in casks and bbls. Olive was dull and nominal at $1 45, while menhaden was dull at 67c. a 67½c. and prime winter lard $1 55 a $1 60. Western distilled red was quoted 80c. a 85c.; bank, 75c.; straits, 78c.; Northern crude whale, 80c. a 85c.; Southern do., 73c. a 75c.; bleached winter whale, $1 05 a $1 08; crude sperm, $1 60 a $1 65; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 80 a $1 85. The sales of fish oil during the past week were 300 bbls. dark Northern whale, 720 do. crude sperm, all in New Bedford, on private terms.

PETROLEUM.—For crude, in bulk, there was a moderate demand and prices were steady, the sales being 1,800 bbls. at 17c.; 1,500 crude, in casks, were sold at 20½c. The market for refined continued to rule dull, there being but little demand, but prices were quite steady, owing to the smallness of the offerings; 500 bbls. were sold on private terms, the market closing with sellers demanding 31½c. Jobbing lots were moderately sought after at 34c. a 35½c.—the latter price for prime brands. Naphtha was dull and nominal at 10c. a 11c., according to quality. In Philadelphia the market was quiet, but prices were without change of moment; the sales were 1,000 bbls., for December, at 30½c.; 1,000 do., for January, at 31½c., and 5,000 do., from February to June, at 32c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,339 bbls. pork, 576 packages cut meats, 82 bbls. beef, 488 do. lard and 1,100 dressed hogs. The market for pork on the spot was dull, the demand still being only for small lots, which sold at yesterday's prices. For future delivery the market was comparatively active, at steady prices. The sales were 175 bbls., in lots, at $31 50 a $32 for new mess, $32 for city do. and $34 for clear; also 2,500 mess for February delivery at $31, seller's option. Dressed hogs were more in demand and firmer, closing at 12½c. a 13c. for Western and 13½c. for city. Live hogs were quoted 10½c. a 11c., with arrivals of 1,000 head, chiefly for slaughterers. Beef was slow of sale, the demand being limited, but previous prices were asked. The sales were 75 bbls. at $4 a $12 for old mess and $11 50 a $17 for new do. Tierce beef was dull and prices were nominal at $24 50 a $28 50 for prime mess and $29 a $31 50 for India do. Beef hams were in moderate jobbing demand at firm prices, and sales were made of 50 bbls. at $31 a $33, the latter price for prime brands. Cut meats were in light request, but held for former prices. A few small sales were reported within the range of 12c. a 12½c. for pickled shoulders, 17c. a 17½c. for do. hams, and 20c. a 21c. for smoked and bagged do. Bacon was dull and nominal at former prices; we heard of no sales. Lard was quiet but steady on the spot, but active for future delivery. The sales were 150 packages at 17½c. a 18½c. for No. 1 to prime steam; also 2,500 tierces at 18½c. for January delivery, 18½c. for February do., and 18½c. for December do. The market for butter was extremely quiet, there being scarcely any demand, except for the fine grades, which were moderately dealt in and quite steady in value. Prices were heavy for all but the fine qualities. Cheese was slow of sale and heavy, though prices were no lower. The business was almost entirely confined to small lots to supply the present wants of the home trade, there being little or no demand for export. We quote:—Butter—State, fine firkins, 39c. a 41c.; common to good do., 30c. a 36c.; fine, half tubs, 43c. a 45c.; medium to fair do., 35c. a 40c.; fine, pails, 45c. a 50c.; fair to good do., 40c. a 43c.; fine, Welsh tubs, 38c. a 40c.; medium to fair do., 25c. a 35c.; Western, common, 20c. a 25c.; fair to fine, firkins, 25c. a 33c.; Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, &c., good to fine, firkins, 28c. a 32c.; common to good do., 20c. a 28c. Cheese—State factory, good to extra, 16c. a 17½c.; common to fair, 15c. a 15½c.; State, farm dairy, fair to fine, 14c. a 17c.; skimmed, 8c. a 14c.

RICE.—The market for Carolina was quiet, the demand being light, and prices without being quotably lower favored buyers. The sales were 55 casks at 7c. a 7½c. for common to prime. From Dan Talmadge & Son's circular, dated December 22, 1869, we take the following:—The rice market is flat; rates have fallen off since ours of the 10th ult. fully ⅛c. per pound, and, as compared with this date last year, are off 1½c. per pound. Receipts at this port up to the present time, 4,013 tierces; same date last year, 4,390 tierces. Notwithstanding the light receipts the market lacks that tone which indicates confidence; the same apathy incident to other branches of trade prevails also in our line, consequent upon the depressing influences which have caused breadstuffs to rule so low. In addition to the facts previously presented we add others, which, we think, must confirm still further the belief that our article will continue to rule low. The crop of Louisiana was estimated at 32,000 tierces; later information shows that the yield will be in excess of 40,000. We believe that later reports from other sections will also show an increase over our former estimates, and the whole yield of the United States be considerably over 110,000 tierces. The crop before the war averaged nominally 195,000 tierces. The demand, however, is much less than at that time, the high price of rice during the war causing other grains, such as barley, &c., to be used as substitutes. Again, the demand for export is very largely reduced. Taking an average of ten years the shipments to Europe annually were 31,773 tierces, while now less than 1,000 go in that direction. The South American and Californian trade used over 3,000 tierces, now less than 100.

SALT.—The market for Liverpool was still quiet, there being no demand except for jobbing lots, which were selling from store at the following prices:—Ashton's, $3 25 a $3 30 per sack; Marshall's and Worthington's, $2 40 a $2 50; Evans', Deans', &c., $2 30 a $2 45; ground, $1 65 a $1 75; Higgins', $2 75, and Turk's Island, 48c. per bushel.

SHOT was steady at 8½c. for drop and 9c. for buck.

SOAP.—The demand was confined to small lots at about former prices. A few small sales of Castile were reported at 13c. a 13½c.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was dull and nominal at 43c. a 44c. No sales were reported.

SPELTER was dull, and we heard of no sales. Ordinary Silesian was quoted 6c. a 6½c., gold.

SEEDS.—Linseed was in moderate demand and prices were quite steady. There were sold 4,000 bags, ex Mont Rosa, at $2 20, gold, duty paid, and 2,000 bags Bombay at $2 22½, do. Grass was dull and nominal, at 13c. a 13½c. for clover, $4 a $4 50 for timothy and $2 35 for rough flax.

SKINS.—For deer there was a moderate demand at steady prices, and sales were made of 10,000 lbs. Para, 6,000 do. Central American and 2,000 do. Sisal on private terms. Goat were dull but unchanged in value; sales 178 bales African on private terms. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 52½c. a 55c.; Matamoros, 52½c. a 55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., per pound, all gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c. a 50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 47c. a 50c.; Cape, 42½c. a 46c. per pound, currency. Deer—Honduras, 43c.; Vera Cruz, 43c.; Central American, trimmed, 47½c. a 50c.; do., not trimmed, 41c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Angostura, 31c., and Para, 49c., all gold.

SUGAR.—The demand for raw was more active but the market was steady and prices receded a trifle, closing at 10⅛c. a 11c. for fair to good refining Cuba. The sales were 1,125 hhds. (chiefly for refining) at 10½c. a 11c. for Cuba; also 1,550 boxes part at 10½c. a 11¼c. Refined was only moderately dealt in, and some kinds were lower. Hard was quoted 14½c., soft white 13⅝c. a 14c., extra C 13⅛c. a 13⅜c. and yellow 12½c. a 13c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 10c. a 10⅛c.; fair refining, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; good refining, 10⅝c. a 11c.; fair to good grocery, 11⅛c. a 11⅜c.; prime to choice grocery, 11½c. a 12⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 10½c. a 12⅛c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 9½c. a 11c.; melado, 5½c. a 8½c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 a 9, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; do. do., Nos. 10 a 12, 10⅝c. a 11⅛c.; do. do., Nos. 13 a 15, 11⅜c. a 12⅛c.; do. do., Nos. 16 a 18, 12⅜c. a 13⅛c.; do. do., Nos. 19 a 20, 13⅛c. a 14⅛c.; do. do., white, 13⅝c. a 14½c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; grocery grades, 11½c. a 13c.

STEARINE.—The demand was light, but prices were unchanged; a few small lots were disposed of at 17½c. a 18½c., the latter price for choice.

TALLOW was moderately active at former figures. The sales were 75,000 lbs. at 10½c. a 10⅝c.

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky was a trifle more active at former prices. The sales were 250 hhds. at 9c. a 14c. Seedleaf was dull, but unchanged in value; sales 50 cases Pennsylvania on private terms. Spanish was dull, the sales being only 30 bales Havana at 91c. We quote:—

Kentucky.	Light Leaf.	Heavy Western and Clarksville.
Common lugs, per lb	8¼c. a 8½c.	— a —
Good lugs	8¾c. a 9¼c.	9¼c. a 9½c.
Common leaf	9½c. a 10c.	10c. a 11c.
Medium leaf	10½c. a 11c.	11½c. a 11¾c.
Good leaf	11c. a 12½c.	12c. a 12¾c.
Fine leaf	12½c. a 12¾c.	12¾c. a 13½c.
Selections	13c. a 14c.	14c. a 15c.
Seedleaf.		
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	13c.	a 15c.
Binders and seconds	18c.	a 25c.
Wrappery lots	35c.	a 45c.
Fine wrappers	55c.	a 70c.
New York State fillers	10c.	a 12c.
Average lots	16c.	a 25c.
Wrappers	20c.	a 50c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	10c.	a 12c.
Average lots	16c.	a 25c.
Wrappers	25c.	a 55c.

Havana—Common, 80c. a 90c.; good, 95c. a $1 02½; fine, $1 05 a $1 15. Yara—I cut, 75c. a 80c.; II cut, $1 02½ a $1 10; average lots, 87½c. a 92½c. Manufactured—Black work, common and medium, 20c. a 22c.; good and fine, 25c. a 30c.; bright work, common and medium, 25c. a 30c.; good and fine, 35c. a 55c., all in bond.

TIN.—Pig was dull and prices were nominal at 33c. gold for Straits, 30½c. do. for English and 35c. do. for Banca. No sales. Plates were dull and heavy at $8 a $8 37½ gold for I. C. charcoal, $6 62½ a $7 37½ do. for I. C. coke, $6 do. for coke terne and $7 50 a $8 do. for charcoal do. Sales 300 boxes I. C. charcoal at $8 25 gold.

WOOL.—The market for fleece continues to rule dull, the demand still being almost entirely for small lots, and holders are generally anxious to realize, though prices are no lower. Pulled is less sought after, and heavy in price, while Texas is in limited demand, but held for full prices. California is selling slowly and offered at prices favoring buyers. The market for foreign is dull, the demand being light, and prices are heavy and unsettled owing to the decline in gold. The sales were 75,000 lbs. fleece at 30c. a 58c., including 25,000 No. 1, X and XX Ohio at 49c. a 51c., 8,000 unwashed at 30c. a 31c., 6,000 Western at 44½c. a 45c., 12,000 delaine, part at 54½c., 6,000 Pennsylvania at 47½c., 2,000 tub washed at 56c. a 58c., and 2,500 noils on private terms; also 25,000 lbs. pulled, at 41c. a 46c. for super and extra and 39c. for lambs; 20,000 lbs. Texas, at 18c. a 28c., the inside price for burry Western, and 50,000 lbs. California, at 18c. a 23c. for fall clip, chiefly at 20c., and 22c. a 28c. for spring. Of Buenos Ayres sheep skins 150 bales were disposed of on private terms.

WHALEFOOTS.—Bleached and unbleached were dull and nominal at 9c. a 9½c. No sales.

WHALEBONE.—Owing to the favorable advices from the Arctic and Ochotsk fleets the market was heavy, though holders were indisposed to accept of lower figures. The demand was light. Sales, 2,600 lbs. South Sea, on private terms. We quote:—Arctic, 88c. a 90c., gold; Northwest, 87c. a 90c., do., and South Sea, 75c. a 76c., do. Stock at date, 291,500 lbs.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 125 bbls. The demand was only moderate, but prices were more steady. The sales were 350 bbls., at 99c. a $1, chiefly at $1, at which price the market closed steady.

Some of the old waiters at our hotels remember not only the guests, but their tastes, however long the interval between their visits. Governor McCormick, of Arizona, says that recently, after an absence of four years from the Astor House, New York, a waiter asked him at breakfast if he would have stewed clams "as usual."

A JAIL-BREAKING COLONEL.

An Ex-War Volunteer Tries to Carry Ludlow Street Jail by Storm—He is "Caught Napping" with Blanket Pads on His Feet—Mystery as to the Opening of the Cell Door.

Quite a furor was created at the County Jail in Ludlow street yesterday morning by the dicovery of an attempt on the part of one of the prisoners confined therein to escape.

It seems that on the 30th of October last Robert Clarke, formerly colonel of one of the volunteer regiments that went to the war from the city of Brooklyn, was arrested, charged with being engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit tobacco revenue stamps, and upon being brought before the United States Commissioner was held for trial, pending which he was committed to the County Jail.

At the time of his commitment the officers of the jail, believing his to be a case of more than ordinary magnitude, decided not to allow him the privileges of the jail that are usually given to prisoners, but to restrict him to his room and only allow him out when he could be under their surveillance. Subsequent events have proven the correctness of their judgment. Clarke, deeming it hard that he should be restricted to his room when others were allowed greater freedom, wrote to United States District Attorney Pierrepont and Marshal Harlow complaining of his treatment, and the result was that orders were issued to allow him more liberty.

Of course the orders were complied with, but the watch upon his actions was carefully maintained, as the officers still believed that Clarke contemplated making an attempt to escape. The officials, therefore, were not entirely surprised when, between the hours of five and six o'clock yesterday morning, the alarm of the night watchman aroused them from their slumbers, and, upon investigation, they found that Clarke had managed to escape from his cell, descend the main stairway to the office and proceed thence through the dining room to the kitchen, evidently expecting to find some easy mode of egress from thence to the street. Upon the alarm being given, however, he hastily retraced his steps to his cell, and was found apparently fast asleep, but in his haste he had not had time to remove the pieces of blankets from his feet, which he had wrapped around them to deaden the sound of his footsteps.

When questioned as to how he managed to open the door of his cell he stated that by some mistake it had not been locked the evening previous, but the officer present insisted that he locked the door personally, and so it still remains a mystery.

He was subsequently removed to another cell, and for the future will receive the especial attention of Warden Tracy and his officers.

THE CLERGYMAN AND HIS MOTHER.

HIGH CHURCH VS. LOW CHURCH.

Was Mr. Prichett Guilty of Contempt or Not?—Argument of the Case Before Judge Cardozo—Interesting Points For the Bar.

The case of Mrs. Caroline C. Allen, the lady whose liberty and property have been taken from her through the instrumentality of her son, Rev. Charles D. Allen, an Episcopal minister, on the ground that she is a High Church lunatic, again came up, before Judge Cardozo, yesterday afternoon. A side issue in the case, however, was only argued, namely, whether Mr. Prichett, the counsel for Rev. Mr. Allen, should be punished for contempt, in disregarding the proceedings pending before Judge Cardozo, or not.

The question of Mrs. Allen's sanity having been satisfactorily settled by the referee, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., was left out of the argument, inasmuch as it was understood that Judge Cardozo would confirm Mr. Jarvis' report and restore the injured lady to her rights over her person and property.

Ex-Judge Strong, in behalf of Mr. Prichett, proceeded to argue that that gentleman was guilty of no contempt against Judge Cardozo in obtaining the order staying proceedings from Judge Dwight. One of the grounds advanced by counsel in support of his proposition was that Judge Dwight's order had not been served in open court before Judge Cardozo or the counsel engaged in resisting Mrs. Allen's claim. He also contended that the motion to punish for contempt was groundless, because where the offence was not committed in full view of and before the court the charge should be sustained by affidavits, which had not been done in this case. He also presented an affidavit of Mr. Prichett denying that he intended any contempt.

Judge Cardozo here intimated that he should now adjourn the further hearing of the case.

Mr. George Shea—Before adjourning, your Honor, I may here say, in parenthesis, that if the learned counsel supposes that the primary object of this proceeding is to punish the attorney, he is mistaken in my motive. One of my motives is to try and fix the practice as it was and is, in my judgment, now. The primary object of this is to have the supercedias passed on as quickly as possible; because while we are discussing matters which appear to be idle, the property of this lady is being dissipated in defiance of the order of this court. So much so that I am informed by Messrs. Burton and Ten Eyke, reputable counsellors of this court, that the very undergarments of this lady have been exposed at public sale in order to raise funds to pay attorney's fees. I would therefore ask that the earliest possible day be appointed for some end to be brought to this litigation.

Judge Cardozo—If you will produce an affidavit in court that the property of the lady has been thus dissipated, I will of my own motion enjoin the committee from any proceedings in the matter until the termination of this suit.

The further hearing was then adjourned until half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Norfolk st, w s, 40 ft s of Rivington st, h and l, 20x50	$8,500
Water st, Nos 647, 651, each 16.8x70	7,000
22d st, No 245 (West) h and l, 37.1x98.9, Sheriff	1,500
26th st, n s, 122 ft e of 6th av, 17x98.9	14,000
36th st, s s, 150 ft w of 10th av, 25x98.9	2,950
47th st, n s, 175 ft w of 1st av, 25x100.5	7,750
57th st, s s, 200 ft e of 10th av, 100x100.5	27,692
85th st, n s, 215.6 ft e of 4th av, 20x102.2	20,000
100th st, n s, 150 ft w of 9th av, h and l, 75x100.11	9,000
115th st, n s, 230 ft e of 4th av, 75x100.10	7,500
125th st, centre line, 300 ft w of 9th av, thence south, —x13.3x33.5x20.5x37.5x71.1	291
128th st, n s, 280 ft e 4th av, h and l, 20.4x99.11	6,125
2d av, e s, 41.11 ft s of 35th st, 18.11x79	11,000
3d av, e s, 25 ft s of 85th st, 20.6x100x51.1x25x25x75	20,000
9th av, e s, 225 ft n of 150th st, 100x275	29,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Chrystie st, No 17, 5½ yrs, per yr	600
Houston and Cannon sts, s e cor, 4½ yrs, per yr	1,500
1st av, No 195, 5½ yrs, per yr	1,200

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.	
Dean st, n s, 275 ft e of New York av, 37.6x114.5	17,500
Dean st, n s, 312.6 ft e of New York av, 37.6x114.5	17,500
Devoe st, s s, 100 ft e of Catharine st, 25x133x25x135.5	600
Garden st, w s, 398 ft n of State st, 25x8—	2,550
Grove st, n s, 550 ft e of Central av, 50x200	5,000
Huntington st, s s, 80 ft w of Court st, 145x100	29,202
Linden boulevard, n s, 50 ft e of proposed Nostrand av, 500x117.6	2,600
Leonard st, w s, 175 ft s of Meserole st, h and l, 25x100	7,000
Pacific st, s s, 475 ft w of Franklin av, 40x100	4,500
Pulaski st, n s, 425 ft e of Stuyvesant av, 25x100	1,000
Smith st, w s, 25 ft s of Skillman st, 50x100	2,000
4th st, s s, 213.6 ft e of Smith st, 22x100	750
23d st, n s, 175 ft e of 4th av, 25x100	1,450
Clermont av, w s, 85 ft s of Willoughby st, 17x75	Nom.
Nostrand av, e s, 235 ft s of Hancock st, 425x180.7x90.6x80.7x335x270	16,500
5th and South 8th sts, n w cor, 96x100	12,750
Flatbush, Prospect Park and John A Wilkins' land, n e cor, 316.7x114x116x411	8,500

Westchester County.

CORTLAND.	
Peekskill pike, s s, adj J N Fink, 73x250	500
EASTCHESTER.	
5th av, e s, lot 375 Mt Vernon, 100x105	2,000
RYE.	
Rye Beach road, n s, 867 ft e of Grace Church st, 150x470	3,000
YONKERS.	
Grinnell st, w s, 146 ft n of St Mary's st, 50x100	12,000
Grinnell st, w s, 126 ft n of St Mary's st, 50x100	3,000
Woodworth av, w s, 100 ft n of Wells av, 100x102	6,000

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.	
Church st, No 221, 18.9x77	7,000
Broad st, e s corner of indeft st, 24.6x75	6,000
Clover st, s e corner of indeft st, 25x100	600
Fairmont av, e s, 200 ft from Cabinet st, 25x86	2,000
Elizabeth st, s s, 55 ft from Wall st, 50x100	5,400
South Orange av and Howard st, s e corner, 50x75	15,800
BLOOMFIELD.	
Newark and Pumpton road, w s, indeft, 151x480	7,000
EAST ORANGE.	
Evergreen place, w s, 50 ft from DeWitt, Jr's, 50x131	750
WEST ORANGE.	
Geo V Hecker's property, 2 138-1,000 acres	15,344

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

COOKE—BRIGHAM.—On Tuesday, December 21, at the New England Congregational church, by the Rev. L. W. Bacon, JOHN H. COOKE to MARY DOUGLASS, daughter of the late J. C. Brigham, D. D., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURINI—GIRARD.—On Saturday, December 18, by the pastor of St. Anthony's church, Sullivan street, AUGUSTINE, daughter of T. B. Girard, to GOVIANIS CURINI.

HOWARD—JOHNSON.—On Monday, December 6, JOSEPH HOWARD to Miss FLORENCE E. JOHNSON, both of East Orange, N. J.

HOWE—FIELD.—On Monday, December 20, by the Rev. Cornelius W. Smith, GEORGE H. HOWE, of Brighton, Mass., to CLIFFORD C. FIELD, of this city.

MCCOMB—BLACK.—On Sunday evening, December 19, at the residence of James Still, 508 West Thirty-seventh street, by Rev. W. T. Thorp, Mr. THOMAS MCCOMB to Miss SARAH BLACK, both of Jersey City.

SHIMEALL—DANIELS.—On Wednesday, December 8, by the Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Mr. GEORGE CLINTON SHIMEALL, of New York, to Miss MARY AUGUSTA DANIELS, daughter of Alfred L. Daniels, Esq., of Waverley, N. J.

Died.

CALHOUN.—On Monday, December 20, JOHN C. CALHOUN, formerly of Columbus, Ga., in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from 107 Macdougal street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Georgia papers please copy.

CARNEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, December 21, Mrs. MARGARET CARNEY, in the 77th year of her age, a native of Navan, county Meath, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of Harrison avenue and Hooper street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

COOPER.—On Sunday, December 19, SARAH BEDELL, wife of Peter Cooper, in the 77th year of her age.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at All Souls' church, corner of Twentieth street and Fourth avenue, this day (Wednesday), at noon precisely. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CRAWFORD.—On Monday evening, December 20, ROSANAH CRAWFORD, widow of George Crawford, aged 73 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Eighteenth street Methodist church, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—On Tuesday, December 21, GEORGE CRAWFORD, a native of county Leitrim, Ireland, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 313 East Fifty-second street, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice.

CUNNINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday, December 20, EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, a native of county Longford, Ireland, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Columbia and Degraw streets, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

California and Irish papers please copy.

DART.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, December 19, NORMAN DART, of the late firm of R. & N. Dart, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Willow street, this day (Wednesday) at twelve o'clock noon.

DEY.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Harpell, 79 Third street, New York, on Tuesday, December 21, JANE S., relict of the late John Dey, of Newark, N. J., aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Denman, 63 Bleecker street, Newark, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Newark papers please copy.

DRAKE.—On Tuesday, December 21, STEPHEN H. DRAKE, son of Robert and Sophia M. Drake, aged 10 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDSALL.—On Monday morning, December 20, JOHN D. EDSALL, son of Barton Edsall, Esq., aged 25 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Christie, No. 129 West Thirteenth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

GAFNEY.—At Bergen City, on Monday, December 20, after a short illness, ANNIE WARD, eldest daughter of Thomas and Margaret Gafney, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Pine and Atlantic streets. The remains will be taken to St. Peter's church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, at ten o'clock.

GIFFING.—On Monday, December 20, after a short illness, of pneumonia, CATHARINE, widow of Christopher Giffing, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Wood, No. 146 East Fiftieth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

HADLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 19, WILLIAM W. HADLEY, M. D., aged 51 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the South Second street Methodist Episcopal church, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock. The friends of the family, and the members of the New York Eclectic Medical Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

HAYDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 21, EMILY, daughter of Henry J. and Mary A. Hayden, aged 1 year.

New Haven papers please copy.

HEEGAN.—On Monday, December 20, MARIA, wife of Matthew Heegan, aged 29 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 404 West Forty-second street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HINDS.—On Tuesday, December 21, CELIA HINDS, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 261 Mulberry street, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Eleventh street Cathedral Cemetery.

KILLIAN.—At St. Louis, on Friday, December 17, BERNARD, eldest son of Michael and the late Jane Killian, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Michael Killian, No. 507 West Twenty-seventh street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LEONARD.—In this city, on Tuesday morning, December 21, of inflammation of the brain, Mrs. MARY E., widow of Peter A. Leonard.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fishkill village for interment.

LOCKHART.—On Tuesday, December 21, on board brig Curacao, GEORGE F. LOCKHART, son of Captain George B. and Amanda Lockhart, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, aged 9 months and 16 days.

The remains will be deposited in the receiving vault at Greenwood, this afternoon at two o'clock.

Halifax papers please copy.

MALLERY.—At Nassau, New Providence, of bilious fever, on Wednesday, November 24, JAMES D. MALLERY, aged 24 years, youngest son of the late Gerrick Mallery, of Philadelphia.

MILLWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 21, JANE B., wife of James Millward, aged 55 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Fiftieth street and Third avenue, South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MORA.—On Tuesday, December 21, MAXIMO I. MORA, a native of Havana, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Thursday morning's paper.

MUNRO.—On Tuesday, December 21, MARGARET MUNRO, daughter of the late P. J. Munro.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Ann's church, West Eighteenth street.

MCCARTHY.—At No. 371 Second avenue, on Tuesday, December 21, CORNELIUS MCCARTHY, in the 47th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Albany papers please copy.

O'BEIRNE.—The funeral of JOHN O'BEIRNE will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 322 West Twenty-first street. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

O'GORMAN.—On Tuesday, December 21, Mrs. ELIZABETH OLIVER O'GORMAN, late of the parish of Effen, county Limerick, Ireland, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 152 First street, Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, at twelve o'clock noon.

PLANTEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 20, MARINUS CHRISTIAN, second child of Anna and John R. Planten, aged 1 year and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 84 Elliott place, this day (Wednesday), at twelve o'clock noon.

SULLIVAN.—On Sunday, December 19, JOHN J. SULLIVAN, aged 31 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 302 East Eleventh street, near Second avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

VANDERVOORT.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Monday, December 20, JOHN D., Jr., son of J. D. and M. S. Vandervoort, aged 11 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Fort Hill, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 21, MARY VAN VALKENBURGH, relict of John Van Valkenburgh, aged 65 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Geckler, 25 South Tenth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

VAN VLECK.—On Sunday, December 19, of consumption, Mrs. EMMA VAN VLECK, aged 23 years.

WHITNEY.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, on Sunday, December 19, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. George F. Nesbitt, 89 Lexington avenue, ADDIE NESBITT, only daughter of Alfred R. and Adeline P. Whitney, aged 3 years, 8 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, as above, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. Train leaves Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, via Harlem Railroad, at half-past eleven A. M.

WEEKS.—On Monday, December 20, GEORGE JACKSON, infant son of Joseph M. and Elvina J. Weeks, aged 7 months and 15 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, Washington Heights, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. Trains leave Thirtieth street at twelve M., returning at eight minutes past two P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at 152d street station.

WHITLOCK.—On Tuesday, December 21, of consumption, REBECCA S., wife of William S. Whitlock and daughter of the late Daniel Fanshaw, Esq.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

YEANDLE.—On Saturday, December 18, after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE ANNE, the beloved wife of William Yeandle, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from St. Michael's Episcopal church, corner of Ninety-ninth street and Bloomingdale road, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

Bardstown (Ky.) and Jacksonville (Ill.) papers please copy.

WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of a Long List of Appointees.

Foreign Ministers, Heads of Bureaus, District Attorneys and Postmasters Among the Number.

Mr. Hoar's Nomination Not Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Debate in the House on the Georgia Reconstruction Bill.

The debate on the Georgia bill was resumed in the House this morning immediately after the reading of the journal, the democrats leading off. The most noticeable speeches were those of Voorhees, of Indiana, and Cox, of New York. The latter was listened to with great interest by both sides of the House, and at the close of his remarks was warmly complimented upon the soundness of his argument and his commanding delivery. While the democrats were speaking Governor Bullock, of Georgia, seemed to be busily engaged among the republicans, prompting and advising them what to do. Sometimes he would be talking to Butler, then to some of the Southern members. Occasionally he would be standing beside Speaker Blaine, whispering and consulting with him. Bullock's conspicuous lobbying on the floor of the House was the subject of general remark, even among republicans. Some democrats remarked that the title of the bill would be more german to its subject matter, certainly to its object, if it read "A bill to make Rufus Bullock United States Senator from Georgia and to prevent him from being impeached by the Legislature of that State." Now that the bill is through several republicans do not hesitate to denounce the conduct of Bullock as indecent, both on the floor of the Senate and in the House. Judge Bingham, of Ohio, followed Cox in the debate, and delivered a speech which demoralized the republicans to a certain extent and encouraged the democrats. Bingham mercilessly exposed what he termed the monstrous character of the bill, and announced with some feeling his determination to vote against it. That part of Bingham's speech wherein he asserted that a line had crept into the President's Message relating to imposing the test oath on the members of the Georgia Legislature, which the President never intended should be there, created quite a sensation all over the House, and when Mr. Bingham had concluded members flocked around him to ascertain whether he spoke by authority of the President. To all inquiries he merely replied, "I stand by what I said and I know whereof I affirm." Whether he learned this fact in conversation with the President or whether it is merely a surmise on his part is not known. Butler, in closing the debate, endeavored to drive Bingham into a position where it would be necessary for him to give his authority for the statement, but the latter fought shy of that and Butler could draw nothing forth but a reiteration of the assertion. Perhaps the most effective part of Bingham's speech was that wherein he showed that the provisions of the bill exalted Governor Bullock above all the power in the land and at the same time gave no guarantee that he would execute the bill then about to be passed for his special benefit. This was hot shot in Bullock's camp, and from his usual conspicuous occupation of going around from one member's seat to another he took himself off to the cloak room and kept under cover during the remainder of Bingham's speech. So damaging was Bingham's argument on this point that at the suggestion of some republicans Bullock sat down and wrote a letter addressed to General Butler, promising if the bill passed to call the Legislature together on the 12th of January. This is the letter read by Butler as part of his remarks. The vote on Bingham's motion to postpone was not as heavy as was expected, only four republicans voting for it with the democrats. It was regarded as a party measure and very few republicans were willing to vote against it.

The Senate Debate in Secret Session.

It is reliably ascertained that yesterday's debate in secret session upon the resolutions asking the President for the recommendations on which the Circuit Court Judges were nominated, was conducted in a spirit altogether friendly to the President.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:—James H. Lomis, to be assessor of internal revenue for the Twenty-ninth district of New York; Samuel Houston, to be supervising inspector of steamboats for the Sixth district; Stephen Thomas, to be pension agent at St. Johnsburg, Vt.; John L. Barstow, to be pension agent at Rutland, Vt.; William B. Mason, to be postmaster at Marietta, Ohio; Wm. S. Johnson, late first lieutenant in the Forty-third infantry, to be first lieutenant of infantry; Frederick W. Bailey, late captain in the Thirty-fifth infantry, to be captain of infantry; Ebenezer Gay, late major in the Seventeenth infantry, to be major of infantry.

An Unpopular Nomination.

The nomination of Judge Hoar, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has not been considered in executive session. The temper of the Senate is not favorable to the confirmation.

Meeting of Senate Committees.

The Finance Committee of the Senate met to-day and considered various propositions, but arrived at no conclusion on anything. A large amount of business was distributed among the different members of the committee to receive their special attention. The committee conversed at some length on the resumption of specie payments and the means to effect that result, but came to no conclusion. That portion of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to taking in the three and a half per cent certificates, amounting to between forty and fifty millions of dollars, and to issue an equal amount of currency to the Southern banks, was considered, but no action taken. The work of the committee is now in such a shape that meetings will be held during the recess of Congress, and will be attended by most of the members, who will either remain here or, if possible, be here on committee days.

The Senate Committee on Political Disabilities met to-day, the gathering being merely preliminary with a view to reorganizing for business. It is the intention of the committee, after the recess, to go to work on the multitude of names they have on hand and make one general bill of candidates for legislative pardon, as has already been practised, and put the whole of them through without the necessity of taking up each case.

Mr. Colfax's New Year's Reception.

Vice President Colfax will have a reception on New Year's Day. This will be the only one he will give this winter, in consequence of the ill health of his mother, Mrs. Mathews.

The Lillian Expedition—Letter of the United States Consul at Nassau.

Secretary Fish has received the following letter:—

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 10, 1869.

SIR—I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 8th inst., of the United States ship-of-war Powhatan with Admiral Poor and staff on board. The boisterous state of weather on the 8th compelled the ship to proceed to Southwest Bay (an anchorage on the south of the island) for safety, where she is yet lying. On the day following her arrival the Admiral communicated with me through the captain of the ship and informed me that the Powhatan had been despatched by the Navy Department for the purpose of bringing away the American citizens who formed part of the Lillian expedition, being the vessel referred to in the despatch of Mr. J. C. B. Davis to this Consulate. Between thirty and forty American citizens will leave to-day by the Powhatan. They have to march across the island and embark on the south side. You will notice I have been careful to observe and fulfil the instructions of the Department in relation to these men.

Enclosed is a document subscribed by all who have taken passage, and in which they all swear they are citizens of the United States, and for the future pledge themselves to respect and obey the neutrality laws of the United States.

I take pleasure in stating that the captain of the Powhatan was most hospitably entertained by his Excellency Sir James Walker, the Governor of the Bahamas, at the government house, during his short stay in the city. The continued unsettled weather has prevented Admiral Poor from visiting the city. I am, &c.,

SAMUEL P. SANDERS,
United States Vice Consul.

To Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 9, 1869.

We, the undersigned, do solemnly and truly swear that we are citizens of the United States of America, and in the event our obtaining a passage in the United States ship of war Powhatan, we pledge in future to respect and observe the neutrality laws of the United States of America.

Signed by Eugene J. Courtney, W. J. Conroy, Charles Miller, Hugh McGarvey, John F. Dixon, Duncan Rankin, Patrick Maguire, Jeremiah Lyons, James J. Morrison, Jr., Samuel K. Dilley, Terrence Dolan, John Williamson, Charles Hazleton, Andrew Rogers, Thomas Pugal, Frank Brunet, Thomas Johnson, Alfred Richardson, Ned Brown, H. Alex. Williams, Henry Green, Alex. Jones, Edmund Richardson, J. B. Rivers, Edward Buckley, Wm. Alexander, Mariano Altones, Henry Ayala, Apalonce Sineyra, Florence Lopez, Franco Conto, John C. Hengolchia, Captain Ed. Henderson, Captain J. E. Pollard, Captain S. Gratz, Tom Lillie Mercer.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Dec. 10, 1869.

I certify the above is a true copy of the original filed at this office.

SAMUEL P. SAUNDERS,
United States Consul.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Quarrel Adjusted.

Mr. Garrett, of Baltimore, has signified, through Colonel Phillips, of this city, his acceptance of the terms of Mayor Bowen, in regard to the removal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks in this city. This is regarded as a great triumph of the energy, pluck and integrity of Mayor Bowen in the contest with Garrett, which has been pending in our courts for some time, and has engaged public opinion in this district.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Ministers Plenipotentiary—Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Brazil; Frederick F. Low, of California, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at China; E. Rumsey Wing, of Kentucky, Minister Resident at Ecuador.

Assistant Postmaster General—James W. Marshall.

District Judges—Walter O. Tresham, for the district of Indiana; Edgar W. Willyer, for the district of Nevada.

United States Marshals.—Samuel R. Harlow, for the Southern district of New York; Joseph T. Holle, for the district of Nebraska; Isaac F. Quimby, for the Northern district of New York; Edward M. Gregory, for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; William F. Wheeler, for Montana Territory.

United States District Attorneys.—William Alexander, for Western Texas; Edwin Hill, for Northern Mississippi; Joel C. C. Winck, for Eastern Texas; Thomas F. Purnell, for Western Texas; Archibald Sterling, for the district of Maryland; Claiborne R. Mobley, for the Southern district of Florida; John R. Southworth, for the Northern district of Alabama; Lorenzo D. Latimer, for the district of California.

Assistant Treasurers—Charles T. Folger, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York; Charles Clinton, Treasurer of the Branch Mint and Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans.

Governor of New Mexico—William A. Pile, of Missouri.

Registers of Land Offices—George R. Maxwell, for Utah; William White, at Booneville, Mo.; Charles Barnard, at New Orleans.

Surveyors General—C. C. Clements, for Utah; John Lynch, for Louisiana.

Receivers of Public Money—Webb Vincent, at Fort Dodge; Uriah Bruner, at West Point, Iowa; N. Blakely, Beatrice, Neb.; Fayette Allen, Falls of St. Croix, Wis.; Norman Fletcher, Menasha, Wis.; Giles B. Overton, Utah.

Recorder of Land Titles—Albert Sigel, for Missouri.

Assayers at the Branch Mints—Jacob F. L. Schermer, at Denver; Frank D. Hetrick, at Carson City, Nevada. Oscar H. La Grange to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.

Indian Agents—Joel H. Morris, for the Pottawatamies, Kansas; Thomas Miller, of Ohio, for the Sacs and Fox Indians; Howard White, for the Winnebagoes; John D. Miles, of Indiana, for the Kickapoo Indians; Isaac T. Gibson, of Iowa, for the Osage and other Indians.

Pension Agents—Joseph B. Young, of Iowa, at Marion, Iowa; Hiram Jeddings, of Indiana, at Fort Wayne; George M. Van Buren, at New York city; Henry C. Rodgers, at St. Paul, Minn.; Edward Ferguson, at Milwaukee; H. C. Bennet, at San Francisco; Daniel J. Vaughn, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Consuls—John W. Parsons, Consul at St. Jago de Cuba; Christopher C. Scheetz, Consul at Elsinore.

Surveyors of Customs—John Dietrich, Velasco, Texas; Felix Coster, St. Louis, Mo.

Appraisers of Merchandise—W. H. Collins, Charleston, S. C.; Thomas H. Batzin, Charleston, S. C.; George W. Palmer, New York city.

Collectors of Customs—George W. Clark, Charleston, S. C.; Dwight C. Marsh, Paso del Norte; William Emerson, Genesee, N. Y.; H. A. Burt, Superior, Mich.; Samuel E. De Forrest, Fernandina, Fla.; James E. McLean, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Rogers, St. Marks, Fla.; Augustus Putnam, Middletown, Conn.; Nathan Patten, District of Texas, State of Texas; Seth R. Remington, Oswegatchie, N. Y.

Steamboat Inspector—Addison Lamb, Supervising Inspector for the Second district.

Postmasters—Patrick H. Jones, New York city, New York; J. E. Willis, Carthage, New York; John K. Loring, at Waterloo, New York; John W. Van Etter, Lyons, New York; Martin Tipple, Camden, New York; J. Hudson, Peekskill, New York; James O. Leach, Ballston, New York; George H. Dunn, Greensburg, Indiana; Edwin Lisle, Kendallsville, Indiana; Peter Platter, Seymour, Indiana; Wm. M. Kendall, Plymouth, Indiana; James K. S. Marsh, Knoxville, Illinois; Thomas S. Wilson, Collinsville, Illinois; John R. Hotaling, Rochelle, Illinois; W. M. Morrison, Cedar Falls, Iowa; A. K. Bailey, Decorah, Iowa; George M. Hewlett, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Wm. W. King, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; O. Z. Olin, Waukesha, Wisconsin; Joseph Hall, Oconto, Wisconsin; Samuel Henderson, Santa Clara, California; Edson J. Wilson, Vallejo, California; Robert Hawley, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; H. R. Keeton, Mexico, Missouri; Eden J. Southworth, Hudson, Michigan; Joseph K. Moore, St. Peter, Minnesota; Joseph Hespert, Cassopolis, Michigan; Thomas B. Irwin, Pawpaw, Michigan; Isaac H. Brown, Massillon, Ohio; Oliver Wood, Portsmouth, Ohio; James Y. Corey, Waukegan, Illinois; R. R. Brush, Elkhart, Iowa; Edward C. Webster, La Salle, Illinois; William L. Bevins, Goshen, Indiana; Francis P. Sawyer, Kent, Ohio; James W. Reed, Steubenville, Ohio; William M. Smith, Woodstock, Illinois; Daniel B. James, Lycoming, Illinois; Martha M. Maher, Elkton, Maryland; Geo. W. Howland, Santa Fé, New Mexico; James T. Watson, Houston, Texas; Svante Palm, Austin, Texas; Edward H. Quick, Brownsville, Texas; James Hunter, St. Joseph, Missouri; W. H. Maersters, St. Charles, Missouri; Geo. W. Coldbath, Dover, New Hampshire; Chas. G. Bristol, Ansonia, Connecticut; William Marland, Andover, Massachusetts; Rufus A. White, Charlestown, Massachusetts; David Boynton, Haverhill, Massachusetts; Samuel O. Upham, Waltham, Massachusetts; Oliver G. Conant, Rockland, Maine; A. N. Swain, Bellows' Falls, Vermont; Wm. H. Gilbert, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts; Rufus C. Wood, Canton, Massachusetts; Mrs. Adeline Livingston, Greenville, Alabama; Charles P. Wheeler, Eufaula, Alabama; Wesley Prettyman, Marrietta, Georgia; David Barwolo, Americus, Georgia; Walter L. Clift, Savannah, Georgia; Frederick Ball, La Grange, Georgia; E. H. Sears, Staunton, Virginia; Bartlett Bent, Middletown, Connecticut; Henry A. Hellerman, Hudson, New Jersey; Robert H. Jenks, St. Clair, Michigan; Lewis D. Cyr, Nefaunsee, Michigan; Edward S. Jewett, Niles, Michigan; Edson W. Lyman, Fairburg, Maine; Frederick D. Turner, Carson City, Nevada; William Ward, Newark, New Jersey; William B. Griswold, Wankata, Minnesota; John Chandler, Coldwater, Michigan; Herbert A. Read, Marshall, Michigan; William P. Guest, Wentonville, Michigan; J. J. Drake, Berlan, Michigan.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—James R. Allaben, Second district of New York; Milliard, Seventh district of Virginia; Edwin H. Smith, Third district of Virginia; John P. Taggart, district of Utah; William E. Barber, Seventh district of Pennsylvania; William F. Gidding, First district of Virginia; W. D. Jones, Fourth district of North Carolina; C. P. Drake, Fifth district of Michigan; John H. Pratt, Seventh district of Kentucky; William E. Robeson, Third district of Kentucky; W. W. Crothers, First district of West Virginia; James H. McNeely, First district of Indiana; Frank White, Seventh district of Indiana; H. E. Stilley, First district of North Carolina; George W. Ross, Second district of Tennessee; Samuel Brown, Jr., Fourth district of Tennessee; Jas. H. Dickerson, Sixth district of Tennessee; A. B. Newkirk, Eighth district of Tennessee; A. M. Crane, Sixth district of Virginia; Franklin Wheeler, Fifth district of North Carolina; Ralph P. Lathrop, Fourteenth district of New York; Gilbert Robertson, Jr., Fifteenth district of New York; S. Pulver Heath, Eighteenth district of New York; William R. Wooden, Twelfth district of New York; Robert Clarke, Second district of Georgia; William B. Moore, Third district of Texas; Angier M. Hobbs, First district of Texas.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Charles C. Walcut, Seventh district of Ohio; Newton Cooper, Nineteenth district of Kentucky; Robert M. Kelly, Seventh district of Kentucky; George Moon, Tenth district of Indiana; Ralph Hill, Third district of Indiana; Andrew Lewis, First district of Indiana; Reese J. Chestnut Wood, Ninth district of Indiana; Arthur C. Stewart, Fourth district of Missouri; P. R. Gray, Twentieth district of Pennsylvania; William C. Gray, Seventh district of Pennsylvania; Michael Yardley, Fifth district of Pennsylvania; Horatio G. Sickle, Fourth district of Pennsylvania; J. W. Patton, Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania; George Delamontanya, Thirteenth district of Pennsylvania; William Trumbull, Third district of Iowa; Francis Springer, First district of Iowa; Moses D. Stivers, Eleventh district of New York; William B. Winter, Sixth district of New York; John M. Bailey, Fourteenth district of New York; John T. Masters, Fifteenth district of New York; Edward E. White, Seventh district of Virginia; Thomas L. Tullock, District of Columbia; James L. Kissenger, Fifteenth district of Ohio; Gordon C. Lofland, Sixteenth district of Ohio; G. A. Smith, First district of New Mexico; Fielding Hurst, Sixth district of Tennessee; Benjamin R. Emory, Third district of Mississippi; Curtis H. Brogden, Second district of North Carolina; John H. Gould, First district of Georgia. Philip Brandock, Third district of Texas.

Confirmations in the Naval Service.

Chiefs of Bureaus—Captain Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Commodore Case, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Paymaster Edward Dunn, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Paymasters on the Active List—Robert B. Rodney and James S. Girard.

Passed Assistant Paymasters—Frank Bissell, H. T. Stancliff, Aaron H. Nelson and George F. Bemis.

Assistant Paymasters—R. P. Paulding, Stephen Rand, John Breese, L. G. Boggs, S. R. Colhoun, J. T. Addicks, L. A. Jocke, C. N. Saunders, William H. Preston, W. T. Stevenson, C. H. Bartlett and N. H. Slovey.

Surgeons—Thomas Hiland, B. R. Dodge, D. R. Bonnan and C. H. White.

Assistant Surgeons—A. F. Owen and J. L. Ligget.

Chaplains—M. C. Brittain, J. R. Matthews, W. R. Cobb and J. K. Lewis.

The following to be on the active list of the navy:—David McDougall, to be commodore; C. H. Baldwin, captain; William H. Dana, commander; Edward E. Patten, commander; Charles A. Babcock, commander, and Lester A. Braidlee, commander.

Lieutenant Commanders—W. M. Folger, Benjamin F. Lamberton, John Schouler, Francis W. Dicking, G. F. Wild, Charles F. Davis, Charles J. Train, Edwin White, Oscar F. Hycoman and George W. Sigman.

Ensign—Charles Seymour.

The following confirmations in the marine:—James Lewis to be major, William B. McKean, captain. To be first lieutenants, William B. Murray, George C. Reid, Erastus R. Robinson, Francis H. Harrington. To be second lieutenants, Richard Wallack, William B. Slack, Samuel H. Gibson, Benjamin R. Russel, Robert D. Wainwright and Stephen Quackenbush.

The above were in places of those retired, deceased, resigned or promoted.

RAILWAY ROBBERIES.

Extensive Baggage Smashing on the Railroads—Trunks Broken Open in the Cars—The Detectives Foiled Again—A Baroness a Heavy Loser—$100,000 Stolen.

To the officials of many of the railroads running out of this city the statements about to be given will not be news, but to the masses who patronize the railroads some information may be derived as to what they are likely to be exposed to while travelling.

Several months ago it was ascertained that trunks containing valuable articles of clothing and jewelry were being broken along the lines of the Hartford and New Haven, the Erie and the New York Central Railroads and a portion of the contents stolen. The officers of the roads, it is said, exerted every effort to discover the authors of the robberies and the points at which they were perpetrated. Their investigations were of no avail. Property continued to disappear in a mysterious manner, especially on the Central road. It was discovered, however, that nearly all the robberies occurred on night trains between Albany and Suspension Bridge, and between Troy and New York. During the last two months it is said that travellers have lost more than $100,000 worth of property on the Central Railroad alone. Recently the working up of the case has been given to some expert New York detectives, who are now engaged in endeavoring to fathom the mystery of the peculations. It is understood that in most cases the companies throw the responsibility of the robberies on the city express companies and assert that their employes are the really guilty parties, but this is by no means clear.

The last extensive robbery reported occurred on the 4th of November, between Albany and Niagara. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Baron and Baroness Olga de Maluta Fraloff, at present residing at 229 West Twenty-third street, in this city, took the train from Albany for the Falls, having checked their baggage through to their destination. On receiving it at the Falls from the railway company it was discovered that an immense quantity of costly laces, most of which has descended through the family to the Baroness, and is valued at a very large amount, had bean stolen from one of her trunks, the locks of which had been wrenched off by some thieves who gained access to the baggage car. The company's officers have since that time devoted their energy to the recovery of the property without effect. The articles stolen consist in part of three volants (flounces), each ten meters long, in all thirty-three yards, for corsage (waist), similar laces, eleven yards; five and a half corsage, one-third of a meter in width; five volants (flounces), one-third meter wide, fifty-five yards; for corsage (waist), one-quarter meter wide, eleven yards; two volants (flounces) with tunique, twenty-two yards; four ditto similar laces, forty-seven yards, for mantilla, five and a half yards; two valants (flounces), twenty-two yards; fifty-five yards of laces of various widths and designs and other property, swelling the total to several thousand dollars. It is understood that the Baron, desponding of ever recovering the property, has applied to the company to reimburse him for his loss with no success, and consequently he has just offered a reward of $4,000 for its return. It is likely that this large reward will result in the detection of some of the baggage smashers who travel on the railroads for the express purpose of robbing passengers and their confinement at the Central Police Office, where the robbery has been reported.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at the City Hall to elect a principal for No. 4 public school. A vote was taken and resulted in eight for Edward Kelly, of Hoboken, and eight for E. A. Jocelyn, of Bergen. After repeated voting with the same result the Board resorted to balloting, but no election could be made. At last Judge Randolph arose and delivered a few temperate and appropriate remarks, which were well received, and recommended the nomination of Mr. Kelly. This candidate was thereupon elected, and the Board adjourned.

Paterson.

PASSAIC COUNTY COURTS.—The December term of Passaic County Courts convened at Paterson yesterday morning, Judge Bedle presiding, with Associate Judges Daggers, Terhune and Sandford. Colonel Philip Rafferty is foreman of the Grand Jury. After opening the court was adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. William Gedhill, a prominent member of the bar, whose death occurred about a week since. A meeting of the bar was subsequently held, and appropriate resolutions of condolence were adopted. Owing to the Dickey murder trial at Hackensack not being completed, and Judge Bedle being obliged to attend thereat, the courts were adjourned until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

Passaic.

ARREST OF THE CORPORATION.—Nearly all the members of the Passaic village Council were under arrest yesterday, at the instigation of a colored woman, named Susan Wilson, who charges them with malicious mischief. The crime consisted in moving her house, which stood in the way of a new avenue being opened, and nothing but a criminal action would satisfy her. The councilmen were released on bail.

Trenton.

SHOCKING DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—At five o'clock yesterday morning a man named Alexander McDonald, residing in the village of Yardville, a short distance from this city, died from hydrophobia, having been bitten by a little dog about two weeks since. The canine was owned by a negro named Elias Johnson, was small and handsome and by no means considered vicious. McDonald took the animal up on his arms and was taking it home when it bit his hand slightly. The man thought nothing of the occurrence and took a drink of water on arriving at home. Three days ago he felt thirsty but on being offered water he recoiled from the draught with abhorrence, and shortly after was seized with spasms, accompanied with the most writhing agony, which continued till yesterday morning when he succumbed. During his sufferings he occasionally had lucid intervals and conversed quite calmly on the occurrence, but manifested such a painful horror of the periodical convulsions that he earnestly besought the attending physicians to bleed him to death. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and family. The colored boy, Lewis, the owner of the dog, was also bitten by the animal a few days ago, and the fate of McDonald has so paralyzed him with fear that it is apprehended his disordered imagination will superinduce hydrophobial symptoms. The dog has since been killed by Lewis.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Man Attacked for a Prize of $300—The Ruffians Try to Throw Him in the River.

The Ninth precinct, noted for some time for its quietude, last night had its sensation. Officer Laird, about eight o'clock, heard a cry at the foot of West Thirteenth street, and a heavy plash. He hurried to the pier and found a man struggling in the water. By extraordinary efforts the officer, aided by citizens, rescued the man and conveyed him to the Charles street station house in an almost insensible state. Captain Washburne and his officers immediately gave him some stimulants and resuscitated him, when be stated that his name was Adam Bamberger, a tailor by occupation, and worked at the store of Thomas Wiley, corner of Tenth and Hudson streets—a brother of Captain Wiley, the late candidate for Police Justice of the Ninth district. He further stated that at a late hour yesterday afternoon he drew the sum of $350 from the Bowery Savings Bank, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his contemplated marriage, and about dark entered a saloon in Bleecker street, there he became acquainted with two men, with whom he had several drinks, and in whose company he visited several saloons. Being in the vicinity of the river, and having occasion to retire, he went behind two large boilers, when he was set upon by his companions, stripped of his money and hurled into the river. When taken into the station house the man's condition confirmed his story. The officer, however, officer-like, stated that he was in the neighborhood, and a moment before he heard the cry of the victim was in conversation with his captain, who is in charge of Delameter's iron works, and that he saw no one approach from the direction indicated. Captain Washburne, who is inclined to credit the story of the baptised man, is exerting himself to discover the authors of this latest outrage.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NAVY YARD ACCIDENT.—A man named Peckett, employed in the Navy Yard, had one of his legs so badly injured yesterday, a large piece of iron having fallen upon it, that the surgeons at the hospital were compelled to amputate the limb.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The following figures show the internal revenue collections made by Collector James Freeland, of the Second Collection district, for the past seven months, and also the sums collected the same months the year previous:—

Months.	1868.	1869.
May	$206,402	$440,231
June	376,696	303,921
July	176,942	192,899
August	158,779	172,819
September	152,179	180,408
October	142,131	185,591
November	167,504	171,131
Total	$1,390,635	$1,715,999
Increase in seven months		$325,354

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

A Broker Knocked Down and Robbed of Upwards of Two Thousand Dollars—The Butcher Cart Game.

Nevins street, between Schermerhorn and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, was the scene of one of the most audacious highway robberies that has ever occurred in that city. The victim was Mr. Daniel M. Sweeny, a broker, doing business at No. 104 Nassau street, New York, who resides at No. 20 Nevins, in the former city. It appears that Mr. Sweeny was on his way home, at about half-past seven o'clock, carrying with him a leather satchel in which were $2,000 in greenbacks and several endorsed checks for various amounts. When he had reached a dark point of Nevins street, about 100 feet from his residence, he was assaulted from behind by two ruffians and knocked senseless to the sidewalk. His satchel which contained the money was seized and the two ruffians jumped into a butcher's cart, which was in waiting, and from which they were observed to alight a moment before by a citizen, and drove rapidly away with their booty. The gentleman who witnessed the occurrence gave the alarm, and hastened to the assistance of the prostrate gentleman, who was severely injured about the head. Pursuit on foot was useless, and the rogues were soon out of sight. One of the robbers is tall in stature, and wore a black suit of clothes and dark hat; the other, who is a short man, was also dressed in black. There was a third party, who remained in the cart and officiated as driver. The horse attached to the butcher's vehicle was a dark bay. The wagon was painted in dark colors. Mr. Sweeny was undoubtedly "spotted" while leaving his office with the money, and was followed by the rogues until they reached the sequestered spot where the robbery was committed. The police of the various precincts were notified of the affair from the Central Office, and every effort is being made to effect the arrest of the ruffians.

ROW AT A REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

The General Committee (republican) of Kings county recently appointed a committee of three to conduct a new enrolment of members of the Sixth Ward Republican Committee, the old books of the latter organization being incomplete, owing to the long period of years that has elapsed since the books were made out. A primary election is shortly to be held. Two members of a sub-committee of the Sixth Ward Club, appointed to consider the plan of enrolment with the General Committee men, objected to the whole affair as an infringement upon the rights of their organization, actuated by a desire to carry the approaching primaries by excluding the newly enrolled members from voting. The latter gentlemen are endorsed highly and are in every way eligible to membership.

Last evening the chairman (Mr. Cockle) refused to hear any motion from the side of the house favorable to the action of the General Committee, and declared the report of the opponents of the reenrolment measure as adopted. A general row ensued, there were several knock downs, the police were called in and the lights turned off. The meeting was thus summarily dissolved. The re-enrolment will be enforced by the Republican General Committee notwithstanding.

THE PRIZE RING.

Jem Mace and Tom Allen.

[From the New York Clipper, Dec. 21.]

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP—TOM ALLEN WILL FIGHT MACE FOR $5,000—LETTER FROM ALLEN.

By the noon mail of the 20th inst. we received the communication which appears below, written on behalf of Tom Allen, intimating his willingness to encounter Jem Mace. It will be observed that he therein proposes to do battle for $2,500 a side, and from this we are led to infer that he had not, at the period of writing, received our issue of last week, in which it was stated that Mace would not re-enter the ring for a less sum than $5,000 a side. There are many persons in the West so favorably impressed with Allen's abilities as a fighter since he first put up his hands in this country that there is little if any doubt that they will willingly find double the sum mentioned in the communication for him. We expect to be better advised in the matter in time for our next issue, and now call attention to Allen's card:—

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16, 1869.

FRANK QUEEN—DEAR SIR—I see by your last issue that Jem Mace has accepted Tom Allen's challenge. Tom Allen has been very sick for the last week—so bad as to be continued to his house—and could not attend to the challenge, as he would have done by return of mail. Allen is ready to meet Jem Mace, to draw up articles, put up a forfeit of $500, and meet him half way between here and New York, which would be about Pittsburg. The fight to take place fifty miles from Cincinnati, or fifty miles from Detroit, which will fetch us in Canada. Allen, as you know, has been in training five different times during the last year, and that is enough for any one; consequently he needs some rest. Should this meet with Jem Mace's approval Tom Allen will fight him for $2,500 a side, six months from the date of signing articles, and as the citizens of St. Louis are getting up a champion belt to be presented to Tom Allen, the latter will put up the said champion belt against Jem Mace's champion belt of England. Now if Mace means business let him put up or shut up, for Allen does not intend to take notice of anything but business. Yours respectfully,

BILLY CARROLL, for TOM ALLEN,
Champion of America.

Billy Edwards and Patsy Sheppard.

NO MATCH MADE YET—FIGHT TALK BETWEEN COLLYER AND EDWARDS—TIM COLLINS CHALLENGES ANYBODY—EDWARDS' CHALLENGE THROWN OPEN TO ALL.

The call issued by Billy Edwards resulted in a meeting being held on Saturday, 18th inst., at this office, for the purpose of arranging a match between him and Patsy Sheppard, at which both parties were present, but nothing was done, owing, it was stated, to those who had promised to back Sheppard failing to make good their word, a further meeting being arranged for Monday, 20th. Patsy, who was accompanied by Barney Aaron, left with the intention of proceeding to New Haven and obtaining the required amount from some of his friends there, but during the evening he met Tommy Costello, an up town sport, who, upon hearing how matters stood, volunteered to find a century for Sheppard, promising to be present with the sugar at the second meeting. Monday brought together an old fashioned crowd. Edwards having for adviser the far sighted Dooney Harris, and Sheppard being accompanied, as before, by Barney Aaron. Costello, however, did not make his appearance, though they waited a full hour past the time appointed, and so no satisfactory arrangement was effected. Patsy seemed much chagrined at this state of affairs, saying that rather than have the affair end thus he would fight for a few hundred dollars if anybody would put it up; but as he couldn't do it himself nothing could be done, and so the matter ended, greatly to the regret of all present, especially Edwards. The latter, who placed an additional $150 in the hands of the temporary stakeholder on the 18th inst., making $250 in all, thinks it very strange, after Sheppard talking so much and repeatedly challenging him, that now, when the time for putting up arrives, he cannot find anybody to put up a dollar on him, and advises him to know where the money is coming from before he indulges in so much bounce. Sam Collyer's brother came on from Baltimore on the morning of the 20th, and, after the negotiations ended between Edwards and Patsy, made a proposition on behalf of Sam to fight at 128 pounds for the light-weight championship; but Billy said he would not mill at that weight, but would meet Collyer at the same weight they fought before—124 pounds—weigh the morning of the fight, which was in accordance with the terms of his challenge. Sam's brother then said he would make the match to fight at 124 lbs., and weigh the day before the fighting, but he was not authorized to do more than that. Thus the matter ended, and whether anything will come of one or other of the proposed matches time alone can tell. In the meantime Edwards leaves his original challenge to fight at 124 lbs., weigh on the morning of fighting, open to any man in the country. Below will be found a communication from Sam Collyer, who is certainly very anxious for a match with his old opponent:—

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 18, 1869.

FRIEND QUEEN—I see that Edwards is out in a challenge to Patsy Sheppard, which I think looks very bad on his part, as every one knows that I have been after him, and anxious all the time to make a match for fun or for as much as he could raise; and as he did so faithfully promise to give me the first chance if he ever fought, I think that if he don't keep his promise and fight me first, nothing but fear is the cause. But I think that, taking into consideration that I am the champion of light weights, that will induce him to come right out flat-footed to compete for it in a good, square, stand up battle. Respectfully yours,

SAM COLLYER,
Champion of light weights.

We neglected to mention above that Aaron during the meeting offered to fight Edwards at 120 pounds for $2,500 a side, upon the latter saying that he could get to that weight, to which Billy replied that he would see certain parties, and if they thought well of it he would do so. Tim Collins has also been stirred up by Edwards' blast of defiance, and by the following it will be seen that he accepts Billy's challenge, so there is a chance for a match in some quarter. Read Tim's letter:—

MARBLEHEAD, Dec. 16, 1869.

EDITOR NEW YORK CLIPPER:—

DEAR SIR—Having seen a communication in your issue of the 18th from Billy Edwards to fight Patsy Sheppard for $1,000, at 124 pounds, or catch weight, and if he does not accept the match to fight Sam Collyer or any other man in the country at 124 pounds, weigh on the morning of the fight, I now propose to fight Billy Edwards, at his own terms, two months from signing articles, and weigh on the morning of the fight, for $1,000; and to show that I mean business I have sent a Post Office order for $100 as forfeit, the fight to take place in Canada. By his covering my forfeit and sending the articles to me, in care of Mr. John Marrs, Marblehead, Mass., I will sign them. If not accepted by Edwards I will fight any man in America at 120 pounds, to weigh on the morning of fighting, for $1,000 a side. Yours respectfully,

TIM COLLINS.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 21	Moon rises....eve	8 39
Sun sets	4 36	High water..morn	10 50

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 21, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship Colorado (Br), Williams, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Lake Ontario (Br), Bairnson, Liverpool—Geo H Martin.
Ship Frolic, Bush, San Francisco—G D Sutton.
Bark Lady of the Lake (Br), Bramer, Bristol—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Bark Kosmos (NG), Warcich, Genoa—Fred Senwoon.
Brig Sam Weller (Br), Varwell, Falmouth—G F Bulley.
Brig Stella (Nor), Olsen, Bilboa—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Sultana (Br), Pierout, Oporto—G F Bulley.
Brig Velocity (Br), Darrell, Demerara via Wilmington, NC—Dalley & Nash.
Brig L H Colby (Br), Jones, Guantanamo—Waydell & Co.
Brig Choice (Br), Browne, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Sons.
Brig Florence (Br), Pye, St John, NB—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig P Larrabee, Crowell, Savannah—Smith & Sneckner.
Schr Henry Whitney, Perkins, Point a Pitre (Guad)—B P Sherman.
Schr Cora Nash, Coffin, Point a Pitre (Guad)—Miller & Houghton.
Schr N W Smith, Tooker, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.
Schr John, Rollins, Wilmington, NC.
Schr C E McConville, Fletcher, Baltimore—R P Buck & Co.
Schr C R Paynter, Hawkins, New Haven—G K Rackett & Bro.
Schr Cornelia, Eaton, Bridgeport—G K Rackett & Bro.
Schr N Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Dec 18, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Dec 19, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Dec 20, at 8 AM, passed a US revenue steamer, towing a lightboat, with "Galveston" painted on the quarter, bound S; same time, saw steamship Mariposa, hence for New Orleans; same day, at 2:30 PM, saw steamships Sherman, Rapidan, and Tillie, all bound S.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Blandina Dudley (Br), Wilson, Liverpool, 50 days, with mdse, to Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda; has been 15 days from that point, with heavy SE and NW gales, lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Yumuri (Br), Johnson, Sagua, 9 days, with sugar and molasses and 2 passengers, to Waydell & Co. Had fine weather. Sailed in company with brig G D Lincoln, for New York.

Brig Beauty (Br), Barnes, Pernambuco, 35 days, with sugar, to E D Morgan & Co. Crossed the Equator Nov 19, in lon 36 30. Had some very rough weather on the passage, lost foretopgallantsail, split foresail, &c.

Schr Alice Oaks, Pillsbury, Galveston, 20 days, with cotton, &c, to W R Brown & Co.

Schr E Richardson, Nelson, Apalachicola, 28 days, with lumber, to Snow & Richardson. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras; was blown across the Gulf Stream twice by strong NW gales, splitting sails and doing considerable damage to the vessel; Dec 19, lat 35 40, lon 73 50, while lying to in a very heavy gale from NW, shipped a tremendous sea, which broke away the fastenings of deck load, washing it, together with the water casks, overboard, started forward house and filled the forecastle and galley with water. Dec 8, lat 36 05, lon 73 26, spoke schr Webster Barnard, from Boston for Jacksonville.

Schr Mountain Laurel, Langley, Jacksonville, 12 days, with lumber, to Epdinger & Russell—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr W R Tice, Tice, Newbern, &c, 7 days, with naval stores, to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

The bark Vinco, which arrived 20th, is consigned to Geo F Bulley, not as before.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Boston for New York, with mdse, to W P Clyde.
Schr Pinta, Pike, Lubec, 6 days, for New York, with fish, to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr N H Skinner, Thrasher, Fall River for Baltimore.
Schr Wm Bement, Penney, Quincey Point for Philadelphia.
Schr Clara Merrick, Hand, New Haven for North Carolina.
Schr L Hallaway, Bryant, New Haven for New York.
Schr Milard Fillmore.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Star, Crowell, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr More Light, Blatchford, New York for Calais.
Schr Brazos, Kelsey, New York for New Haven.

SAILED.

Steamships Cimbria, Hamburg; Alaska, Aspinwall; Virgo, Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Niagara, Richmond, &c.

Wind at sunset E, light.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN—Four lighters, with cargo from steamship Circassian, from New Orleans, ashore at Squam, arrived AM 21st, and in good condition. The vessel is tight. She was hove some 20 feet morning tide of the 20th, and at night it was supposed she was moved again. Prospects of the ship floating are very favorable.

SHIP DUNCAN (Br), McInness, of and from Prince Edward's Island for Bristol, before reported on the Cerberus Rock, off Arichat, has slipped and sunk, her mastheads only being above water.

SHIP WM WILCOX, from Alicante for Philadelphia, before reported as ashore above Delaware Breakwater, was got off at 9:30 AM 21st inst.

BARK W H SHAILER (whaler, of Salem), which put into Rio Janeiro Nov 25 dismasted, has been condemned.

BRIG CYPRUS (Br), McCarty, from Belfast for Matanzas, with a cargo of coal and machinery, was totally wrecked on the Key Confites at daybreak morning of the 4th inst. The crew were saved and taken to Havana by the Spanish gunboat Maria.

SCHR CAPITOL (of Frankfort), Roberts, bound to Bucksport, while getting under way at Salem AM of 19th, dragged ashore on the westerly side of Winter Island, but would probably come off next tide.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to purser John B Moffett, of the steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, for favors.

Notice to Mariners.

EAST BEACON—SANDY HOOK.

U S LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Dec 20, 1869.

In consequence of the washing away of the north point of Sandy Hook, the East Beacon at that point will be moved about 450 feet to the southward, toward the main light. The present range with the latter will be retained. Consequently, vessels in passing it will be careful to give the East Beacon a wider berth than heretofore.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
CHARLES S BOGGS Lighthouse Inspector, 3d dist.

SHIPPAN POINT BUOY GONE ADRIFT.

NEW YORK, Dec 20, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:—

SIR—The buoy has been gone from Shippan Point, Long Island Sound, for some days. Please give notice in HERALD and oblige

J I MINER, Coast Pilot.

Whalemen.

Sailed from San Francisco 11th inst, ship Florida, Fraser, to cruise.

Bark Eugenia, of NB, Nye, was at Bravo, CVI, Nov 7, clean, all well—bound South.

Ship Vineyard, of Edgartown, Smith, was at Honolulu repairing, to go North the fourth season—the estimated expense by the survey amounting to $2800.

Ship Europa, of Edgartown, Mellen, was at Honolulu, having taken during the past season 500 bbls wh oil and 5700 lbs bone.

Schr Sarah A Lewis, Paine, cleared at Boston 20th inst for Atlantic Ocean.

Spoken.

Bark Wallace, Adams, 16 days from Montevideo for St Thomas, Nov 14, lat 20 S, lon 31.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Dec 19—Arrived, bark E R A (Br), McCulloch, Philadelphia.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct 16—Arrived, brig Minnie Abbie, Harding, Boston; 25th, bark Sarah A Staples, Staples, Bangor; 27th, ship Lochiel (Br), Andrews, Pensacola; Nov 3, barks Morning Light, Lavender, Cadiz; 10th, Sarah Hobart, Croston, Portland; "Alice," from New York.

Sailed Oct 15, barks Mary M Bird, Packard, Valparaiso; 29th (not 23d), Arizona, Carver, NYork; Nov 10, La Plata, Crowell, do; John H Parson, Taylor, Boston.

In port Oct 25 (back date), barks Archer, Tibbetts; J B Bradley, Bradley, and Augustine Kobbe, Carver, for NYork ldg; brigs Helen O Phinney, Boyd; Agenora, White; E C Redman, Redman; Nimwaukee, Wiswell, and Amy A Lane, Carver, for do do; Clara M Goodrich, Look, for Boston do; Minnie Abbie, Harding, unc; and others.

BARBADOS, Dec 10—Arrived, schr Richard Hill, Homan, NYork.

CALCUTTA, Nov 9—In port ships Whittier, Swap, for New York; Emily Farnum, Simes, for do ldg; barks Lizzie H, Ross, for do; Nonantum, Day, for Boston ldg; Kadosh, Gray, for Colombo.

Arrived at do prior to Dec 1, bark Ellsworth, Woodward, Liverpool.

Proceeding down the river Nov 9, ship Ocean (Fr), Roturier, for NYork.

GALLE, Nov 15—Arrived, ship Arlington, Newcomb, Liverpool.

GRAND TURK, TI, Dec 6—In port bark Kremlin (not Cramlen), Emerson, from Guadaloupe via St Thomas for Inagua.

Arrived at do Dec 2, brig Maria Ferguson, Stephens, New York.

HALIFAX, Dec 19—Arrived, brig Gladiateur, Nickerson, NYork; schr Carrie Frazier, Freeman, Baltimore.

Sailed 19th, brig Ask (Nor), having repaired, Belfast, I.

LEGHORN, Dec 4—In port ship Guardian, Borland, from and for NYork, arrived Nov 29.

LAGUAYRA, Nov 13—Arrived, schr Ella Hodsdon, Hodsdon, NYork (and cleared 23d for Navassa).

PERNAMBUCO, Nov 29—Arrived, schr R W Brown, Horton, NYork; 30th, ship Lottie Maria (Br), Gradam, Howland's Island and for ——.

Sailed Nov 30, brig Little Fury (Br), Cunningham, NYork; Portia (Br), Thompson, Delaware Breakwater.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 21—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, Mirehouse, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 20—Arrived, bark Jennie Cobb, Hanley, Providence; brigs Leona (Br), Tingley, and Mary Givan, Robertson, NYork; H H Wright, Searsport; Gondolier (Br), Roberts, Boston; schr W K Chapman (Br), Buck, NYork.

Cleared 20th, brig Clara J Adams, Matanzas; ... gansett, Cardenas; R A Ford, ...

Arrived at do 21st, bark G... Waltham, Hammond; H Ho... (Br) schr Adelia, Philadelphi...

YOKOHAMA, Nov 16—In p...

from Hong Kong for San Francisco, to sail in 2 days; Mercator, for do, to sail in 2 weeks.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 20—Arrived, schr Frank Atwood, Bacon, Tangier.

Cleared—Steamships Alhambra, Wright, Savannah; Blackstone, Loveland, Norfolk; ship Igona (Br), Hayes, St John, NB.

Sailed—Steamship Alhambra; barks Bessie Simpson, and Pearl; brig Redwood. Brigs Mary E Dana, and P M Tinker went to sea from the Roads Sunday evening.

21st—Arrived, brigs Fannie Lincoln, Bryant, Turks Islands; Eliza Thompson, Dill, Guayanilla; Hattie S Bishop, Webber, Sagua; Pomona, Molyneux, Azua; Senator, Faulklin, NYork; A C Thomas, Altamaha River.

BALTIMORE, Dec 20—Arrived, schrs E L Gregory, Thorndike, Providence; S J Fort, NYork.

Cleared—Steamship Wm Kennedy, Parker, Boston; schrs W H Thorndike, Hall, Georgetown, SC; Ann Carlet, Wescott, Fall River; L & M Reed, Steelman, Providence; Laura A Webb, Hatch, and D B Webb, Knight, do; A L Butler, Butler, Boston; S Morgan, VanCleaf, Jersey City; J Y Smith, Newbury, Hoboken.

21st—Arrived, steamship Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Boston.

CHARLESTON, Dec 21—Arrived, steamship Champion, NYork; ship R C Winthrop, do.

FALL RIVER, Dec 18—Sailed, brig J W Woodruff, Haskell, NYork; schrs Saml Fish, Teel, James River; San Juan, Jones, NYork.

20th—Arrived, brig H C Brooks, Briggs, Philadelphia; schrs Caroline Kienzie, Studams, Alexandria; Mediator, Gage, and Jabez L White, Weeks, Elizabethport.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 18, PM—Arrived, schrs Frank Atwood, Higgins, Tangier for Boston; Ephraim & Anna, Green, Boston for Philadelphia.

Returned—Brigs Proteus, Lizzie Troop; schrs Evelyn, Viola, Garland, Impudence, Kedron, J Morton, A H Cain, Sarah Jane, Isaac Keen.

Passed by—Schr King Bird (Br), Menneon, from St John, NB, for NYork.

19th—Arrived (and sailed), brig Josephine, Skinner, Baltimore for Boston; schr Jessie Hart 2d, Pierson, Philadelphia for do.

Sailed—Bark Navasota; brigs Hattie S Bishop, Fannie Lincoln, Jas Murchie, Mary C Mariner, Hattie B, Milwaukie, Eliza Thomson, Martha, Proteus, Lizzie Troop; schrs Alligator, Julia Clinch, Anna Currier, Caroline, Valhalla, Josephine, Carroll, Pomona, Gipsey, J F Carver, Sinaloa, Frank Atwood, Unexpected, Evelyn, Viola, Garland, Impudence, Kedron, J Morton, A H Cain, Isaac Keen, Sarah Jane.

Passed by—Schr Ida F Wheeler, Dyer, from Philadelphia for Portland.

20th, AM—Arrived, brigs Aroostook, Lord, Cadiz for Boston; Frank E Allen, Clerk, Cardenas for Portland; Manzanilla, Spear, Wilmington, NC, for Kennebunkport; schrs W D Bickford (Br), Frisbee, Port au Prince for Boston; Fannie H Bucklin, Bucklin, Charleston for do; Emma R Graham, Smith; Julia A Garrison, Smith, and Emily A Bartle, Smith, Philadelphia for do; Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Port Johnson for Portland.

9 AM—Sailed, brigs Aroostook, Frank E Allen, Manzanilla; schrs Ephraim & Anna, Fannie H Bucklin, Emma R Graham, Julia A Garrison, Emily A Bartle, Hannie Westbrook, Gen Williams.

KEY WEST, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs M B Mehoney, Anderson, NYork (and cleared 10th for Cedar Keys); 9th, Ringgold, Filer, Pensacola; 10th, steamship Varuna, Spencer, NYork for Galveston (and proceeded).

Cleared 9th, schrs Sea Bird, Parks, Pensacola; 10th, Julia, Camaler, Matanzas.

MACHIAS, Dec 9—Sailed, schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 16—Arrived, steamships Teutonia, Bahrends, Hamburg; Alliance, Livingston, Havana. Below, ship Rowantree, Lewis, from Rio Janeiro.

Cleared—Steamship Lodona, Hovey, NYork; ships Northampton, Nealey, Havre; Pocahontas, Oliver, Liverpool; bark Agincourt (Br), Williamson, do.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 16—Arrived, bark Maggie McNeil, Smith, Boston.

Sailed—Steamship New York; brigs Trinidad, Lucy W Snow, Maria Isabel.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Dec 16—Arrived, brigs Pronta, Campa, Havana; Orion, Chisholm, Rio Janeiro.

NANTUCKET, Dec 11—Arrived, schrs L O Foster, Eldridge, NYork; 13th, Onward, Gorham, do.

Sailed 12th, schr Minetta, Libby, NYork.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 19—Arrived, schr Gen Knox, Lovell, Elizabethport via Salem (in tow of steam tug Clover, of Boston).

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 18—Arrived, schrs J S Whillden, Crowell, Philadelphia; 19th, John H Perry, Kelley, do; 20th, Cohassett, Gibbs, do; R B Smith, Nickerson, NYork.

NEWPORT, Dec 18, PM—Arrived, brigs David B Doane, Veazie, Fall River for NYork; Frank E Allen, Clark, Cardenas for Portland; schrs Maggie (Br), Reddy, NYork for Halifax, NS; Emma F Lewis, Pierce, Provincetown for Tangier; Saml Fish, Teel, Fall River for James River, Va; Mary Emma, Brown, do for Rockland.

19th, PM—Arrived, schrs Lizzie W Hannum, Wiley, Portland for Tangier; Forest Home, Thorn; Justina, Keen, and Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, Providence for NYork.

20th, 8 AM—Arrived, brig J L Bowen, Amsbury, Savannah for Havre; schrs Julia A Crawford, Young, Philadelphia; David A Berry, Waters, Elizabethport; Edward Lee, Wilson, Newburyport for Philadelphia; Fred Dunbar, Dunbar, Providence for Baltimore; Helen P, Jones, Boston for NYork.

NEW LONDON, Dec 18—Arrived, schrs Grace Girdler, Smith, Philadelphia for Boston; Geo Hunt, NYork for do; Mary A, Jellerson, do for Salem.

NORWICH, Dec 18—Arrived, schr Black Diamond, Merrill, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Henrietta, Lindon, Philadelphia; Ruth Halsey, Perry, NYork.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 20—Arrived, schrs Paugussett, Staples; Katie J Hoyt, Parker, and Henry Hobart, Morrison, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 20—Arrived, brig Etta M Tucker, Tucker, NYork; schr Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport.

Cleared—Bark B Rogers (Br), Crosby, Antwerp; brig Acelia Thurlow, Galison, do.

PORTLAND, Dec 18—Arrived, brig Emma, Smart, Bonaire; schr M L Newton, Calais for NYork; steamer Dirigo, Johnson, NYork.

Cleared—Steamship Nova Scotian (Br), Watts, Liverpool (and sailed).

20th—Arrived, bark Andes, Shepherd, Sagua; schrs James Tilden, NYork; Fair Wind, Port Johnson; Z Snow, Rondout; Orozimbo, NYork.

Cleared—Schr Eddie F Treat, Cardenas.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov 16—Arrived, schr Annie Harris, Harris, Norfolk.

PLYMOUTH, Dec 11—Arrived, schrs Wave, Falkingham, NYork.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 18—Arrived, schr Angeline Vancleaf, Heath, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schrs Fred Dunbar, Dunbar, Baltimore; Justina, Keen, NYork.

19th—Arrived, schrs Addie Walton, Rich, Mobile; Welcome R Beebe, Lozier, Savannah; Laura Robinson, Robinson, Port Johnson.

Sailed—Schr Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, NYork.

20th—Arrived, schrs Wm Butler, Knowles, Nansemond, Va; Etta M Story, Kelley, Nanticoke River; George Fales, Little; M V Cook, Falkenburg; West Wind, Townsend; E G Irwin; Adkins; Transit, Rackett, and Brandywine, Adams, Philadelphia; Hannah D, Chace, Raritan River; J B Cunningham, Kelley; J H Youmans, Gildersleeve; Charles A Grainer, Harvey; David G Floyd, Weeden; Lizzie Evans, Mahan; John Warren, McGar; Webster Kelley, Haskell; Onrust, Heath; Georgiana, Brown; Michigan, Pickering; Mary Mershon, Brightman; Wm H Mailler, Murch, and Raven, Rose, Elizabethport; L M Stront, Veazie, Rondout; Waterloo, Smith, and Josephine, Phinney, Hoboken; Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Manhattanville; Antecedent, Pendleton, NYork. Below, schr Ella H Barnes.

Sailed—Brig Canima, Coombs, Philadelphia (or Baltimore); schr Ida Bella, Fisher, Portsmouth, RI, to load for Charleston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 13—Arrived, barks Miako (Br), Anderson, Yokohama; Onward, Nyberg, Utsalady.

Sailed—Bark Live Yankee, Wiggin, Astoria.

SAVANNAH, Dec 17—Arrived, ships British Queen (Br), Francis, and Victory, Cushing, Liverpool; brig Annandale (Br), Foley, Prince Edward's Island.

Cleared—Schr Coquette, Cruce, Nassau.

Sailed—Bark Norwegian (Br), Murray, Liverpool; brig Carrie Bertha, Soule, do.

21st—Arrived, ships Margaret Evans, Liverpool; Brookville, Queenstown.

Cleared—Steamship Leo, NYork; schrs Lucy H Gibson, and Nancy Smith, Montevideo.

SALEM, Dec 18—Arrived, schr Julia, Kent, Calais for New York.

19th—Sailed, schrs Alabama, Vangilder, and R W Tull, Robbins, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 21—Cleared, steamship Fanita, NYork.

WINTERPORT, Dec 18—Sailed, brig Robin, Douglas, Cardenas.

WAREHAM, Dec 19—Arrived, schr J Ponder, Jr, Springer, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—RESTORER AMERICA ACTS ON THE HAIR upon scientific and physiological principles, just as your dentist (if a good one) would upon your teeth.

You submit your teeth to his professional care and manipulation, with the view of having their diseased and carious condition restored to health and usefulness.

This by him accomplished, without the slightest infringement upon the domain of the healthy dentes, you request that he cleanse and beautify the entire denture.

He removes the calcareous deposit (crusta petrosa, from the salivary and other secretions of the mouth) from the teeth, with such artistic skill, care and effect that the beholder involuntarily exclaims—"What pearl upon its ocean bed ever glittered with a sheen like that of these delicate teeth, as they peep from between her coral lips!"

The denture being now restored to a healthful and cleanly condition present a uniform and beautiful appearance. In like manner

RESTORER AMERICA

singles out the sickly white and prematurely gray hairs from amid their more fortunate and healthy companions, and, laying siege to their roots, with the aid of the absorbents, is taken up and ramifies the entire group of faded filaments. In due time it restores them to their original color without in the slightest possible degree affecting the shade or color of the perfect hair, save, as a dressing, in the final result of beautifying all alike.

THE RESTORER AMERICA WILL ONLY REPRODUCE THE LOST COLOR IN ITS ORIGINAL SHADE, however many applications of it may be made.

To be had at MACY'S stores, Sixth avenue and Fourteenth streets, druggists, and the various hair emporiums throughout the city. Prepared by

Dr. I. J. O'BRIEN.

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FARO AND POKER CHECKS, COMPRESSED IVORY, in sets of 600, $55 per set, plain; lined, $60; engraved, same as ivory, $80 per set, 1½ inch.
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207 Centre street, sole patentee and manufacturer.

HAWKES' PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN.—NO INKSTAND required. One filling writes 12 hours. Send stamp for circular.
GEORGE F. HAWKES,
Manufacturers, 64 Nassau street, N. Y.

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RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person.
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TO IMPORTERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, LATE UNITED States Appraiser (in connection with Charles H. Hunt, Esq., formerly Assistant Attorney for the United States), will attend to any business at the Custom House and Appraiser's Department, or to any matter connected with the revenue, erroneous classification and illegal duties, believing that the experience of over 25 years, with a thorough knowledge of the laws of the United States and the decisions of ...sury will render his services desirable. Importers ... it to their advantage by consulting with me before their goods at the Custom House. ...s in the State courts, collections, conveyancing, have due attention.
ISAAC PHILLIPS,
158 Broadway, rooms 11 and 12.

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

Agricultural Capacities of the West—Erroneous Impressions of Its Soil and Climate—Natural Agencies Employed in the Formation of the Soil—Its Wonderful Fertility—Agricultural Resources of Other Territories and States—Increasing Immigration—The Question of Irrigation—Future Prospects of the West.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Dec. 10, 1869.

From the time of the earliest explorations of the West until a very recent period the opinion was quite prevalent that there was no considerable portion of the country west of the Missouri well adapted to agriculture. It seemed to be assumed that the climate was essentially severe; that the soil was sterile and so impregnated with alkaline earths that no crops could be produced; that the great plains between the mountain ranges were nothing more than vast tracts of desert country where no life, either animal or vegetable, could exist, for thus were they misrepresented on the maps; and the public mind appeared to be convinced that most of the Trans-Missouri country was in fact the great desert of America. Only ten years ago, upon the discovery of gold in Colorado near the site of this charming little city, people came here with an eye to mining alone, believing that everything necessary for the sustenance of life must needs be brought on wagons hundreds of miles across the plains. And the Overland Stage Company, which for so many years kept up the transcontinental communication with California, brought to different depots by wagon transportation everything required for the subsistence of their employés. People had no idea that even in the most inviting of the valleys the soil and climate were adapted to the production of the simplest roots and grains. So universal was this impression that people in the mining districts made no attempt to test the capacities of the soil, but, rather, lived on breadstuffs, meats and vegetables brought from the older-settled States, and sold at enormously high prices. At length there came a revelation of the truth that not only were the extensive plains by no means Saharan in their wastes, but that even in the little mountain valleys not far below the line of perpetual snows the soil was susceptible of tillage. Many million acres in Kansas and Nebraska have nowhere been surpassed for their fertility. The whole of the southeastern section of Nebraska, the delightful valley of the Elkhorn and the more familiar valley of the Platte are being rapidly reduced to cultivation. Both Kansas and Nebraska are essentially agricultural and pastoral States. And as to Colorado, which first attracted people by its royal metals only, the annual production of its flocks and herds and crops has already far exceeded in value that of its silver and its gold. Although the yield of the precious metals has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the eager pioneers the products of the soil for the present year will probably be ten times as great as the product of the mines. North and south of Colorado and on the Pacific slope people have analogous experience. California, which attracted immigrants by the glitter of its gold, and was deemed of little value as a farming country, has recently become one of our foremost agricultural States. California wheat, so much desired in Europe, is now a staple article of export. California fruits are equally celebrated. With a decrease of the mineral we get an increase of the agricultural product. A miner of to-day is to-morrow a farmer or a shepherd. As with California so it is with Oregon. Indeed, the agricultural resources of all the Western States and Territories are beyond accurate calculation.

To any intelligent person who has not been misled by the earlier popular cries of inhospitable climate, alkaline earths, American desert, the very physical formation of the Western country would seem to suggest that these plains and valleys must be rich and fertile. Divided nearly equally into two grand divisions by the lofty Sierra Madre range of mountains, whose towering tops and sides have been materially denuded of their vegetable growth and the constituents of their rocks by the action of the winds and waters, those plains and valleys have been covered with rich alluvial soils by innumerable deposits. For those powerful agents the wild winds and wearing waters, the great glaciers and the sweeping floods of the drift period, have been performing their gigantic work during silent and unnumbered ages. And other agencies have been at work. The rains and melted snows which have washed the mountain slopes have carried the decaying annual vegetable growths down to the elevated plateaus and secluded valleys; the creeks and rivers formed by those accumulating waters have borne productive elements further on along the larger valleys; so that nearly everywhere the soil is composed of the best material for agricultural purposes. The productions of the Big Blue and the Elkhorn, in Nebraska, of the Upper Arkansas and the South Platte in Colorado, and of the Cache, the Great Basin and the southern section of Utah are ample illustrations of the fertility of the soil for the production of cereals, vegetables and fruits. What would be considered an average yield in the great grain-raising States of the Northwest (east of the Missouri) would west of it, in Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and California, be looked upon as a comparative failure of the crops. The general supposition has been that the alkali, about which such fallacious impressions have prevailed, was a destructive element in the composition of the soil; but the contrary is the fact. Those alkaline earths are composed of the salts of soda, potash, magnesia and lime—the very elements which people endeavor to replace in the worn out wheat and corn lands in the Eastern States. Where these salts seem to be most prevalent in the soil there the yields of grain, vegetables and fruits have been most abundant, and their flavors most delicate. These characteristics apply particularly to the roots. On the line of the Pacific Railroad, where supplies for passengers and residents are drawn from various sections, sometimes from Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; sometimes from Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and California. One need not be an epicure to soon be able to distinguish between the vegetables raised in the dry soil and climate of the distant West and those raised in the damp ground and atmosphere of more Eastern States. The superiority of the vegetables grown west of the Missouri is proverbial.

The great basin of Utah, which has been settled longer than any other part of the far West, is in its climate, soil and general situation not unlike thousands of other valleys, large and small, in this Trans-Missouri country, and therefore may be taken as an example of what other localities are susceptible of yielding when cultivated. The Mormons are not only producing enough food to supply themselves and the thousands of destitute proselytes arriving from Europe every year, but they have a surplus to send to the mining districts of Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming (whose own agricultural resources have as yet been but little developed) and to feed thousands of visitors to the New Jerusalem and travellers across the Continent. If the spiritual sophistry of the Mormon creed cannot receive our commendation, the material results of Mormon labor must. East of the Sierra Madre range, Colorado and Nebraska are already exporting grains. And yet the development of the agricultural resources of both may be said to have been only commenced. The unsettled "bleeding" Kansas of a few years ago is now a flourishing agricultural State. And yet a single line of railroad through the State which is to facilitate development is not quite completed. An enumeration of the fertile valleys of the west would fill a quadruple issue of the HERALD. Look at a single stream. The Platte river drains but a small portion of the vast area on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains; yet the Platte with both its forks is 1,500 miles in length, and has some 6,000,000 of magnificent bottom lands, quite as susceptible of highly productive cultivation as any part of the earthly paradise of the Saints. Follow one of the forks of the Platte into Wyoming—the last of the organized Territories, and, I may say without disparagement to its other valuable resources, one of the least in its agricultural prospects in the West. The North Platte is one of the principal streams of Wyoming. Turning away from it to its tributaries, we find a gathering host of creeks and rivers, as, for example, to name a few, Crow, Horse, Red Spring, Cherry, Lodge Pole, Chug Water, Big Laramie, Little Laramie, Carter, Warm Spring, Bitter, Shoe, La Bonté, Spring, La Perle, Boisee, Deer, Hill, Raw Hide, Blue Earth, Carson, Cooper's, Rock, Medicine Bow, Sage, and a hundred others, all of which are lateral branches of the north fork of the Platte river alone. These are the tributaries of but one stream that takes its rise in Wyoming. In addition to it there are the White Earth, Big Cheyenne, Powder, Wind, Yellowstone and Columbia rivers, and the source of the Colorado of Utah and California, with their innumerable branches, whose valleys only await the tillers of the soil to make them as productive as the valleys of the Connecticut and the Mohawk. The salubrious climate and fertile soil, even more than the silver and the gold, are already attracting a large and permanent population to the West. Pioneers are sending for their friends, and families are following families to various localities. Isolation is no longer a dread, for railroads are being built and projected everywhere. Distant settlements will soon become populous communities. Cumulative evidence assures me that people who have been here and gone have still a longing for the West. Those who have lived here a year feel unsettled anywhere else. And there is abundance of room for millions of industrious immigrants from Europe and the poor inhabitants of crowded Eastern cities who are willing to work. Beggars have no countenance here: industrious people never fail to thrive. I have not seen a single beggar in all my travels in the West.

With reference to the dryness of the climate and the infrequency of rains as an offset to the natural richness of the soil, I must not omit to mention that the necessary moisture for securing certain crops on the uplands of the West can be abundantly supplied by irrigation. Nowhere have I seen any of those uplands to which water cannot be conveyed by acequias from the mountain streams. During the present year a plentiful harvest was reaped everywhere west of the Missouri, while east of it the rain destroyed many of the cereal crops. Agricultural experience has demonstrated, I believe, that where artificial moisture has to be supplied the cost of irrigation, by insuring certain crops, is not so great for a term of years as the loss sustained by excessive rains. In Utah there are about 300 irrigating canals, having a total length of about 400,000 rods. In Colorado, where agriculture is yet in its infancy, the main acequias measure some 400 miles. In New Mexico the discovered ruins of ancient irrigating channels, and of once populous towns and cities, with their private dwellings, public fountains and sacred temples, all pointing to the industry and devotion of the Aztecs, indicate that the now uncultivated lands of that Territory once produced subsistence for a numerous industrial race. Remains of large acequias are found everywhere. Further explorations only show that the seven Moqui villages between the Great Colorado and the Colorado Chiquito, and the ten ruined towns in the Cañon de Chaco, are only some of the indications left of the existence of populous communities. Additional evidence of early agricultural cultivation are seen in Arizona. Farmers can find for many generations plenty of land for profitable tillage in the West. When we consider that the plains of Lombardy have been made to sustain a teeming population it is impossible to predict how many millions of inhabitants will some day subsist upon the products of this almost illimitable West.

EQUAL RIGHTS.—A Washington correspondent tells the following good story:—A negro member of Council recently offered and secured the passage of an ordinance denying license to any restaurant or place of amusement that refused to treat negro customers on a perfect equality with whites. The father of that measure is the owner of the principal barber shop in the city. While one of his workmen was scraping my chin the other day I asked him if he ever had any colored customers. "No, sah; we don't shave no niggas in dis shop," was the prompt reply. "But," said I, "suppose a colored man were to come in and sit down in one of the chairs like I do, what would you do?" "Put him out, sah! Some shops'll shave niggas, but dis is too 'spectable for dat." "You wouldn't refuse to shave the colored Congressmen from Louisiana, would you?" "Yes, sah. Wouldn't shave no niggas, no how, even if dey was President. One o' General Grant's niggas came here one day, but he didn't get no shave; no, sah. Wese got all we can do to shave de white folks, and don't want no niggas."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 MINETTA ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTable colored woman as cook; best city reference.

43 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—A VERY COMPEtent girl to cook, wash and iron or do housework.

52 SPRING ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST class cook, meat or pastry, hotel or restaurant; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

68 SULLIVAN ST.—AN INTELLIGENT COLORED man as first class cook, either in a private boarding house or hotel; first class reference. Call for three days. W. REDDING.

105 EAST 43D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 4th avs.—To cook, wash and iron and do housework in a small family.

130 WEST 8TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear, room 20.—A Scotch Presbyterian woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; soups, meats, jellies and pastry. Seven years' reference.

123 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook in a private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

155 ORCHARD ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady (with a child two years and three months old) as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for one week.

184 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron, in a family of two or three persons; best city references. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—As good cook; will assist in coarse washing; city reference.

234 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., top floor.—A respectable woman to do first class cooking in French, English and German styles; would take full charge of kitchen in hotel, restaurant, club house or large boarding house; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

313 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A steady woman to do cooking, washing and ironing; best city references. Call for two days.

315 EAST 33TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands soups, meats, boning and larding; can get up all kinds of fancy side dishes; is first class pastry cook for public or private.

319 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., top floor, back room.—A respectable girl as cook and washer in a private family; is an excellent baker; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

382 3D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A REspectable young Protestant girl as thorough cook; no objections to a boarding house or to assist in the washing; best city reference from last place.

425 EAST 15th ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Has the best city reference.

436 EAST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

466 8TH AV., REAR, IN BASEMENT.—A SCOTCH Protestant woman as good cook; excellent washer and ironer; first rate maker of bread and biscuit; city or country; good reference.

1,257 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR.—A FIRST class French cook in a private family; best city references. Call for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

18 IRVING PLACE, BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable young girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; has five years' city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

111 EAST 19TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children. Call before 4 o'clock.

153 MONROE ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do up stairs work, waiting and as seamstress; best city references. Call or address for two days.

166 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE person as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—To do chamberwork and assist in washing or sewing, or the general housework of a small family; wages moderate; city reference.

217 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

227 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., top floor, front room.—As chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid; is willing to assist with fine washing; is also a good seamstress; good reference if required.

269 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; is perfectly competent. Good city reference.

281½ ELIZABETH ST.—TWO AMERICAN PROTESTant persons; one to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; the other as cook and to assist in the washing; good city reference.

434 WEST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Good reference.

490 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 6.—AN AMERICAN PROtestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or would do plain sewing; permanent place desired. City reference.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, AN ORPHAN, TO DO chamberwork, plain sewing and to take care of children in a private American family. Address LILLIE, box 118 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

53 6TH AV.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPErience in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, wrappers, children's clothes of every description, gentlemen's shirts, &c., would like the work of a few families; cording and quilting; tucking three cents per yard, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. R. M. JONES.

109 WEST 23D ST.—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S Underwear made to order; ladies' and misses Evening Dresses made in the latest style; ladies' Wrappers, puffed and tucked Yokes, children's French Yoke Aprons at very low prices.

121 WEST 47TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress in a private family; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

129 HENRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress, and to do up stairs work; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

134 13TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and seamstress will go out by the month or week; can operate. Can be seen all the week.

141 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear house.—A dress and cloak maker, who is thoroughly versed in the business; has been engaged in the first class houses both North and South; invents style, cuts out by the French system, by measure, children's wardrobes, also; wishes a situation as forewoman, or would go out by the week or month; no objection to the country. Address for three days.

149 EAST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress or companion to a lady; six years' reference. Call for two days.

224 6TH AV., CORNER OF 15TH ST.—A FRENCH dressmaker wants some work from private families by the day; can cut and fit all kinds of work and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; terms very moderate. Ring bell No. 4.

248 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW as seamstress or to take care of an invalid or children; can cut and fit well; good city reference.

315 2D AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS SEAMstress in a private family; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; understands operating perfectly.

315 WEST 19TH ST.—A LADY TO DO ALL KINDS of fine sewing and to act as assistant to a lady or young ladies; would travel or go abroad. Call on or address H. K., for two days.

349 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $8, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

512 WEST 34TH ST., THREE DOORS FROM 10TH av.—An American lady would like the sewing of a few more families; can fit children's or infant's clothes; is an extra skirt maker; has a new machine; is positively an extra operator.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

796 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—A competent dressmaker wishes to get a few more families, where she can go by the day to work.

WANTED—FAMILY SEWING, BY A WIDOW LADY, by hand or machine; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of needle work. Call or address Mrs. WINANT, 307 West 16th st., first house from 8th av.

General Housework, &c.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework or to work out by the day at scrubbing or housecleaning; good reference.

127 NORFOLK ST., BETWEEN STANTON AND Rivington sts.—A good German girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging.

202 BROAD STREET, JERSEY CITY.—A COMPEtent young woman to do housework in a private family; best city reference.

213 WEST 40TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable girl in a small private family to do general housework or chamberwork.

342 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS. A competent person to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good reference from last place.

343 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

532 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in city or country; good reference. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

19 RENWICK ST.—AN AMERICAN AS HOUSEkeeper; the house of a widower preferred; would leave the city; best reference given; triflers need not apply.

99 CHRISTOPHER ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR TO do light work in a small family.

823 BROADWAY.—A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN AS housekeeper; is willing to do all the work except the washing; salary required $8 per week; no objection to a widower's family with children. Address for two days Mrs. E. WARING.

1,164 BROADWAY, NEAR 28TH ST.—A MIDDLE aged lady, without any incumbrance, as housekeeper; is willing to assist in the care of children, or if motherless would give them a mother's care. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER all week.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, FORMERLY LIVING in England, is desirous of procuring a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address F., box 173 Herald office.

A VERY REFINED WIDOW LADY OF 25 DESIRES a position as housekeeper in a wealthy widower's family; or will go as travelling companion to a lady. Address, in confidence, C. G. WARD, Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, WHOSE home is not a pleasant one, is desirous of procuring a position as housekeeper in a widower's family; none but first class parties need apply. Address O. J. W., box 207 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper in a widower's or gentleman's family; good references. Address C. S., box 175 Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

31 PARK ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND good nurse wishes the care of a child. Mrs. DWYER.

45 ELIZABETH STREET, NEAR CANAL.—AN ELderly lady, a stranger in the city and without friends, as nurse or light housekeeper, for a home.

74 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wants a baby to wet nurse at her own home; has lost her own, two months old.

101 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as nurse; is competent to take care of a child from its birth; will assist with chamberwork or plain sewing; best city reference.

166 LEONARD ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Mrs. STARKE, Midwife.

186 HESTER ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse; has plenty of milk. Mrs. FLEMING.

226 CHRYSTIE ST., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wants a child to wet nurse at her own house. Call for three days.

255 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—AN experienced woman as nurse; thoroughly understands the entire charge of children from their infancy, or to wait on an old lady; fifteen years' experience in first class families; good city reference.

280 STANTON ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE (Scotch woman) to take care of a baby or children; best reference. Address Mrs. B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION AS wet nurse, with full breast of milk. Inquire at present employer's, north side of 78th st., fourth house west of 4th av.

Laundresses, &c.

4 MINETTA ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A REspectable colored woman to do a few gentlemen's or a family's washing, or would go out by the day.

83 WEST HOUSTON ST., ENTRANCE ON LAURENS st.—A young woman who does gentlemen's and ladies' washing would like more custom; best city reference.

85 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK STAIRS.—A WIDOW to do washing and ironing; puffing and fluting done reasonable; would go out to do it. Mrs. REGAN.

239 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., room 19.—A respectable woman wishes gentlemen's or families' washing; no objection to go out by the day to wash or clean; best reference. Call or address.

246 WEST 25TH ST., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR, room No. 1.—A young woman to go out by the day or week as first class laundress, or would do any kind of general work; has had good experience; first class reference. Can be seen any time at her residence.

263 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—AS LAUNDRESS AND to help with the chamberwork, or would do plain cooking; good reference given.

287 7TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, lately landed, as laundress or to do general housework.

304 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing at her own home; is well experienced. Call or address.

311 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., TOP floor, back room.—A first class laundress to take in fine washing; understands French fluting and polishing.

408 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; can do French fluting; best city reference. Call for two days.

446 3D AV., CORNER 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do washing at her own residence, for families, at a moderate charge.

466 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER OF 10TH AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable woman as laundress, to go out by the day; can flute and do any kind of housework. Best twelve years' city reference.

Waitresses, &c.

46 EAST 10TH ST.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH PERson to wait on a lady and sew or to do light chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days.

642 6TH AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A young girl as first class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; is willing and obliging; has the best city reference.

WANTED—A PLACE, BY A SMART YOUNG AMERIcan girl who is not afraid of work, as waitress or chambermaid; is intelligent and tidy and will make herself useful. Address W. C., box 188 Herald office.

Miscellaneous.

12 MACDOUGAL ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 16, as assistant in a bakery or confectionery store; good references. Call or address.

13 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A respectable Protestant woman in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country; understands cooking in all its branches and could take entire charge of the kitchen; would do the marketing if required; best references. Can be seen until suited.

254 MADISON AV.—A YOUNG MISS (14), AN orphan, of highly American parentage, wishes a home where she would be sent to school or receive instruction; would like to be adopted. Address or call on ORPHAN.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES COPYING AT HOME.—Address E. H. B., station G.

A LADY AS DAILY OR VISITING GOVERNESS—Teaching the solid branches, also drawing, painting, German and French—desires one more pupil between the hours of two and four; terms 50c. an hour. Address W. A. N., box 141 Herald office.

A LADY, IN SUDDENLY REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, desires a situation where she would be kindly treated; is well educated, and would either teach young children or act as housekeeper for an invalid; would be found a cheerful companion to a sick person; is willing to do anything to gain a respectable livelihood. Address, with particulars, E. M. B., Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY, WRITES CLEAR, RAPID, desires copying to do at home; references. Address J. A. B., Herald office.

573 BROOME ST.—WANTED, A SMART GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; a good cook, washer and ironer; must have city reference.

Intelligence Offices.

FREE LABOR AND INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, Plimpton Building, corner Ninth and Stuyvesant streets, near Third avenue, Department of Public Charities and Correction.—Families, hotels, boarding houses, laundries, dressmakers, &c., in city or country, supplied with good recommended servants of all descriptions free of charge. G. M. LOSEE, Superintendent.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A SMART GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework. 231 East 58th st.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED—AT 147 WEST 23D ST. GOOD CHAMBERmaid and waitress; wages $12 per month.

WANTED—HANDS ON WIDE END TIES, SCARFS and bows. FLEISCH & ARON, 336 Broadway.

WANTED—TEN SALESWOMEN, WITH REFERENCE, at the original Dollar Bazaar, 352 Bowery.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED COOK AND waitress, a situation. Address E. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPETENT chambermaid. Apply at 20 East 17th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS NURSE. One having good references may apply for two days at 143 East 16th st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A GERMAN girl for chamberwork; references required. Apply at 135 East 36th st. between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; also a chambermaid and waitress; two sisters preferred. Apply at 54 Perry st.

WANTED—IN A GENTEEL FAMILY, A NICE, TIDY American girl, 12 to 15 years of age, to answer calls; a good home but light wages. 246 West 43d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ACQUAINTED WITH the business, to take charge of a cleaning and dyeing office on or about the 1st of January. Address DYER, Herald office.

WANTED—A FEMALE COOK FOR AN OYSTER AND chop house; also a boy to open oysters and make himself generally useful. References required. Apply at 7 9th av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY, ABOUT 30 years of age, to take charge of a widower's family consisting of three persons; one capable, agreeable and domestic may hear of a permanent position; no objections to a child 6 or 8 years old. Address, with real name and residence for three days, G. H. ROE, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Spanish, wishes to obtain a situation as waiter in a hotel or private family. References given. Address CHAS. COMBY, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER WANTS A SITUATION IN A boarding house or private family; highest city references; a Protestant. Address W. P., drug store, Everett House, 17th st. and 4th av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as porter in any kind of a store or bonded warehouse; is accustomed to stowing and handling all kinds of freight; can write a good hand. Address Mr. JAS. QUIGLY, 17 Cole st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUATION AS waiter in a gentleman's family or hotel; good references. Address L. G., No. 2 Commerce st., New York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ACTIVE MAN WANTED—IN AN AUCTION AND commission house; must have a thorough knowledge of the business; references required. Address AUCTION, Herald office.

AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT ELDERLY MAN, OF business experience and good address, desires employment; is a good penman; can keep books and make himself generally useful; salary nominal. Address box 140 Herald office for two days.

AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING SALESMAN, speaking German, and having a large acquaintance with dry goods and notion jobbers West and South, will be open for an engagement January 1; best reference given. Address TRAVELLER, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYED AS SALESMAN FOR the past four years in an importing cloth house, desires a similar situation or any employment where energy and close attention to business will command a moderate salary; good references. Address J. A., box 110 station A.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.—WANTED, A GENTLEman of thorough Wall street experience, with some capital and influence, conversant with the counter business in all its details, posted and acquainted on the street, desiring to establish for himself, can meet with a party to join him who is possessed of like qualifications by addressing, with full particulars, ENTERPRISE, Herald office. References exchanged.

MANUFACTURERS, &C.—A TRUSTWORTHY PARTY, about to proceed to St. Domingo, there to establish himself, would take charge of any agency or commission that may be entrusted to his care by parties here. References given. Address E., Portchester, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A SHIRT WAREHOUSE; one who is acquainted with the business preferred. Apply at 215 Church st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—AN EXPERIENCED CITY CLERK desires a situation; good references. Address E. R., Herald office.

WANTED—TEA CLERKS. ONLY COMPETENT hands need apply at 51 Vesey st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING SALESman, by a wholesale paper house. Address, stating terms, references and experience, SALESMAN, Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMAN; ONE WHO CAN TRAVEL and control Western trade, selling chandeliers, gas pipe, fittings, &c. Address, with reference, LOCK, box 128 Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; ONE CAPABLE OF taking charge of a set of books; none other need apply. Address DRUGGIST, Herald office, stating age, references and salary expected.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A TRAVELLER OF 10 years' experience on the road; can command a large Southern and Western trade. Address ROADSTER, Herald office.

WANTED—20 SALESMEN, WITH $100 TO $300, TO open depots in large cities for United States Manufacturing Company's washing crystal, patent starch, polish, patent bluing bag; paid salary and commission; can make $3,000. Depot, 346 Greenwich st., New York.

$1,000 SALARY.—BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK wanted, able to advance $5,000, at five per cent, on full security. Address B. J., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman; no objection to go in the country; best city reference. Apply to R. E. BURNS, corner of 44th st. and 5th av.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address JOHN, box 211 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) DESIRES A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Call on or address J. W. GOOD, 79 Chambers st.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS; THE MAN understands farming in all its branches, the woman general housework; good reference if required. Can be seen for three days at No. 7 Washington st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man having great experience; best references as to capability, &c. Address S. B., box 222 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED, by a sober, reliable man, thoroughly competent; is a good milker; will make himself generally useful. Good city reference. Address C. C., box 121 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; in city or country; will make himself generally useful; good references from last employer. Address J. B., box 201 Herald office.

GARDNER AND FARMER'S SITUATION—BY A single man; understands the care of horses; is a good milker and willing and obliging; has good city references. Address E. S., box 204 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS COACHman and gardener; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Address, for two days, M. G., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; can come well recommended. Address T. J. R., Washington stables, 26th st. and 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, A situation as coachman or porter; best city references can be given. Call at or address 155 West 50th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman; understands his business perfectly; is a careful driver; married; no encumbrance; twelve months' best city reference. Call or address for three days COACHMAN, private stable, No. 7 East 19th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED TO SOLICIT orders for a manufactured article that sells readily. Liberal inducements. 68 Murray street, room No. 1.

A SITUATION IS OPEN TO A GOOD MAN WHO IS strictly temperate and willing to work; $15 a week will be paid for services and the use of $400. Parties not having the cash will please not answer. Good security for the money. Address MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN WANTED—WITH A CASH capital of $2 can make $25 per day. Call at once at 37 Park row, room 31.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART OYSTERMAN. CALL AT 101 3d av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man, who is not afraid to work, for a responsible situation. Call at 468 6th av., in office over liquor store.

WANTED—25 AGENTS, TO CANVASS NEW YORK city and vicinity. Lady book agents preferred. Apply at 95 Liberty st., room 23, after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A STRONG AND FAITHFUL BOY TO DEliver parcels, &c. Call after 8 o'clock A. M. at 45 Dey st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS opening oysters and working in a saloon; none but those who understand the business need apply at Leddy House, No. 5 Atlantic st., South ferry, Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

A GOOD JOB DYER WANTED—AT LORD'S, 111 8th av.

WANTED—MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, COPPERsmiths, firemen, seamen and landsmen, for the United States Navy. Apply to F. RODE, No. 65 Market st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer. Apply for one week to R. HAMILTON, 408 1st av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE TWO NEW FOUR story and store brick Houses, lots 40x87x100, 326 and 328 East Thirty-first street, near Second avenue. Also five Lots on 118th street, 125 feet from avenue A, on reasonable terms. Inquire of the owner, A. RATHGEBER, between 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

A.—FULL LOTS NORTH SIDE 122D STREET, BEtween First avenue and avenue A; no rock; sewered and graded; low price; easy terms. Also two full Lots south side Sixty-fourth street, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue; no rock; sewered and graded; price low; eighty per cent may remain five years. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren street, room No. 7.

A BARGAIN.—FIRST CLASS MODERN 4 STORY high stoop brown stone corner House, on Madison avenue, Murray Hill, with new and elegant Furniture, $85,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, on Madison avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, fitted up and decorated in the handsomest style, for sale by M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

CHOICE LOTS ON FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES, and on the intersecting streets, adjoining improvements, south of Central Park, for sale on terms to suit; several very desirable Plots, worthy the attention of first class builders. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS CORNER House, situated on the southeast corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth street; hard wood finish throughout; also House adjoining. For particulars inquire on the premises from 10 to 3 o'clock.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A MOST desirable four story brown stone House, in perfect order, for sale by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

NINE YEARS' LEASE COTTAGE IN YORKVILLE.—Nine rooms; six years' Lease Farm, 10 acres; Cow, Horse, Poultry, Hay, &c., for sale or to let. Immediate possession. 112 Broadway, basement.

SALE OR RENT—THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDing 280 East Broadway; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

5TH AVENUE, ABOVE 42D STREET.—AN ELEGANT medium sized 4 story high stoop brown stone House, $65,000; possession; others, on and near 5th and Madison avenues, $25,000 to $150,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$28,000.—FOR SALE, A FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone, in Lexington avenue, near Fortieth street; this house is heated by steam and is a very fine house all through. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

$38,500.—FINE 4 STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, complete order, near 5th avenue, Murray Hill. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

A MAGNIFICENT DWELLING, REPLETE WITH every improvement, on West Twenty-third street; 50 feet front, with lot of extra depth, in exchange for a smaller house, lots or a farm, on a cash basis. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

AN ENGLISH BASEMENT, WELL LOCATED, FOUR story brown stone frescoed Dwelling (side ventilation) for sale, very low; possession; 20x58x100; 241 West Forty-second street. Seen without permit 8 till 10 A. M. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A SPLENDID CORNER PLOT (100.5x125 FEET), ON Madison avenue, below the Park, suitable for a church, for sale by M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—$8,500, CASH $5,000—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House, all improvements, in first rate order. 173 Waverley place, between Charles and Perry streets.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON THE NORTH SIDE OF Fortieth street, 175 feet east of Fifth avenue and adjoining the best 25 foot house in the city. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE ON THIRTY-FIFTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Western or Southern bonds of State or Railroad will be taken in part payment. J. P. PIRSSON, 11 Wall street.

FOR SALE—STORE AND LOT 86 FRANKLIN STREET, between Broadway and Church street, 25x100; also the five story Building and Lot 153 Chambers street, admirably located for the butter business. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, in excellent order; good neighborhood; West Nineteenth street; price $18,000. Address O., box 114 Herald office.

252 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—THREE STORY and basement brick House, in good order. Price $13,000. Apply on premises.

$14,500 ONLY FOR A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, on Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

$70,000.—FOR SALE, IN FOURTEENTH STREET, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, an elegant four story brown stone House, 25x65x100; furnished in the most elegant style throughout. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY tenement Houses, on Fifty-third street. Also a large number of Residences at Elizabeth. BROOKFIELD, 81 Cedar street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EIGHTY PER CENT ON MORTGAGE.—TWO STORY and basement and cellar brick House, brown stone trimmings, iron railings; every modern improvement; near ferries; only $8,000. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE granite Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East river, adjoining Hamilton ferry. Apply to W. N. CLARK, 170 William street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A HOUSE ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, NEAR WEST End depot, and on horse car route; contains store and seven rooms; $2,800. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

AT HOBOKEN.—FOR CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

AT HOBOKEN.—RARE CHANCE FOR GROCERY OR Liquor Dealers.—For sale, one of the most desirable corner Lots to be found in the city; will be sold at a great bargain. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, EXTRA size and finish; water, gas, &c.; large garden; surroundings first class; Jersey City Heights; $14,000. Also a very handsome two story house, front extension, two lots, highly improved; $7,500; terms liberal. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

A VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER, THREE BLOCKS from the ferry—Two three story and basement brick Houses, three stores, thirty rooms; water and gas throughout; lot 51x100, with two story brick stable on rear; splendid stand for grocery, liquors, hotel or ship chandlery business. Rent for $3,500 a year. Must be sold this week as the owner wants the money. For the corner alone, $16,500; for both, only $20,000. Very easy terms. J. M. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ALL WANTING FARMS, GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE and healthy, thirty-four miles south of Philadelphia; price $25 per acre. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States. Thousands are settling. Address CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE HOME FOR $1,650; $165 cash, balance in monthly payments in lieu of rent. Also a new Store and several Houses on similar terms. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York, and Second street, near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J.

DRAWING FOR THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late C. G. Guenther, at Jamaica, L. I.

This property, comprising eight and one-half acres, tastefully laid out, with spacious mansion and outbuildings in best repair, costing to the owner $25,000, and for the last twenty-five years in possession of the Guenther family, situated in the limits of the thriving village of Jamaica, L. I., only ten miles from Thirty-fourth street ferry, New York, of easy access at all hours by steam and horse cars, has been donated by Mr. W. H. Guenther, son of the lately deceased C. G. Guenther, to be disposed of, and to have the proceeds equally divided between the following benevolent corporations:—

1. The German Hospital and Dispensary in the city of New York.
2. The German Mutual Assistance Society for Widows and Orphans.
3. The German Ladies' Society for the relief of indigent widows, orphans and sick.

The undersigned have been requested by Mr. W. H. Guenther to carry out this noble plan.

They have decided to issue 250 chances at $100 each.

The drawing will take place January 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the German Liederkranz, 28 East Fourth street.

If on the said day a considerable number of tickets should not be disposed of, the undersigned reserve to themselves the right to postpone the drawing, such delay not to exceed a fortnight.

The owner of the number drawn will receive by Mr. W. H. Guenther at once a full and indisputable title to the property.

The undersigned entertain the firm hope that to further the noble purposes of the generous donor, the kindhearted inhabitants of this city will answer promptly to this appeal.

Tickets may be had of each of the member of the committee and at the office of the New York Staats Zeitung.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE COMMITTEE.
E. SAUER, Chairman, 45 Exchange place.
C. ALTHOF, Secretary, 80 Park place.
Dr. C. HENSCHEL, Treasurer, 35 West Thirty-third street.
LOUIS BURGER, 150 Canal street.
Dr. E. KRACKOWIZER, 26 West Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—A THRIVING GRIST MILL, WITH STEAM engine of 28 horse power. The mill is situated on an acre of land, and has facilities of sawing and planing; coal yard; within eighteen miles' distance of New York and close to a railroad depot. Also a cottage dwelling house, carriage house, barn and stabling for three horses, and four lots of land. The buildings are all in good order. Immediate possession. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Principals only can apply to CHARLES K. TAYLOR, 75 Nassau street, New York. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK MANUFACTORY, AT Rahway, N. J., near depot and river; building three story, 87x38, with two story Extension, 65x22. Also good Dwelling adjoining; all substantial; ground 238x125. Photograph may be seen at DICKINSON & CARTER'S, 56 Wall street.

FACTORY, 80X80, TWO STORIES, STEAM ENGINE and three acres of Land, for sale or to let; price $6,000; rent $600 a year. ASHLEY & JONES, 67 Nassau street.

HAVING A BEAUTIFUL AND FERTILE PLANTAtion (comprising 7,000 acres of land), on one of the healthiest and most desirably located islands on the Georgia coast, viz., Sapelo Island, with new modern House, &c., the undersigned desires to make arrangements with some gentleman to plant or occupy a portion of the premises. Address Captain JAMES THOMPSON, care of F. M. Myrell & Co., Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON COUNTY BUILDING LOTS.—FIFTY ACRES of improved land, healthy high ground, easy of access and splendidly situated for division; one-third cash. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

IN NORTHERN MEXICO, CONTIGUOUS TO UNITED States, I have several thousand square miles of rich mineral (coal, silver, iron and copper) and agricultural Lands, for free settlement. Am desirous of meeting with an unexceptionable party having some capital and influence to take a share in and help to push the business. Address F. M., care of Messrs. O. K. King & Co., box 802 Post office, New York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE town of Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., containing about 178 acres; well adapted for grain or grazing; every field well watered; a fine two story house, outhouses and fences; all in excellent order. For further particulars and terms apply to ROBERT MORTON, 375 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street.

$3,000.—A SACRIFICE.—A FARM OF 62½ ACRES, in Oneida county, with Household Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, 1 good team of horses, 1 colt, 4 cows, hogs, poultry of all kinds, 1 double wagon, 1 set of double harness, 1 buggy wagon, 1 single harness, sleighs, plough, harrows, &c.; 100 bushels oats, 10 bushels buckwheat, 10 tons hay, 3 tons straw, 50 bushels potatoes, good house and barn; $2,500 cash; $500 can remain on bond and mortgage for six years. Apply to E. W. COOPE, 240 West Nineteenth street.

$5,500.—A NICE LITTLE FRUIT FARM OF 30 acres, on the north side of Long Island; good building, three acres strawberries, three blackberries, one raspberries, ¼ acre of gooseberries, plenty apples and pears. Sold last season for $1,500 strawberries. Owner to be seen to-day from 10 to 1 o'clock, at SAUER & OBERLANDER'S, 58 Bowery, rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$8,500.—BUY YOUR FARM; DON'T WAIT TILL May; 75 acres, excellent land and good Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements; north side Long Island, near Comac. WELLING, 12 Chambers street.

$20,000 FOR A VERY VALUABLE FARM OF 600 acres, on the north side of Long Island; large buildings, plenty fruit, two trout ponds, fine locust, 500 acres good wood (would pay for the place), dock landing. This is one of the cheapest places inside 36 miles from New York. The buildings are insured for $9,000. BAUER & OBERLANDER, 58 Bowery, corner Canal street, rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

$40,000.—ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST valuable Country Residences in the village of Glen Cove, L. I. Only principals will call for particulars of BAUER & OBERLANDER, 58 Bowery, rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—HOUSES OR STORE PROPERTY WANTED IN New York in exchange for a beautiful country residence on the Hudson river (unencumbered); cash will be paid for any difference in price of properties. SHEPHERD & PARKER, 162 Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—NUMBER SMALL BROOKLYN HOUSES, also Business Property, part or all, for Country or other Property; state price and encumbrance. Address box 200 Herald office. Agents not answered.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE OR LOTS in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, the Cigar and Liquor Store, 743 Broadway. For more particulars apply to the same place.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID NEW JERSEY FARM, well located, to cut up into villa plots; also Country Seats, Cottages, &c., for sale or exchange. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR SOME GOOD FARMing Land in the State of Virginia, a House and Lot. Address JAMES DICKSON, box No. 4, Hunter's Point, L. I.

$12,000 IN MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE—For real estate near New York or at the South and some cash. Principals only address MERCHANDISE, box 130 Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN A GOOD CENTRAL LOCATION, NEAR Sixth avenue, a three story high stoop or English basement House; must be in good repair; price about $20,000. Address, with full particulars, DOCTOR, box 678 Post office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS DOUBLE BROWN STONE House, on Fifth avenue, suitable for a school, to lease for a term of years. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A STORE OR STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET cheap; (new) No. 420 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

A FRENCH FAMILY WILL LET A FINE BACK PARlor for business; also other fine Rooms; best of comfort; Hall Room at $3. 65 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

FURNITURE AND CLOTHING MERCHANTS TAKE notice.—Brown stone Store to lease; 25x100; cheapest rent up town. Address J. K., station G.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, TO LET.—THE ABOVE Hotel has lately been rebuilt and enlarged, and now accommodates 300 guests; has all the modern improvements of a first class hotel; the public rooms are all frescoed, and the hotel fronts on Notre Dame and St. James streets. It will be leased on favorable terms to a first class hotel keeper. Apply to H. STEPHENS, Montreal, or HEWLETT & TORRANCE, 69 Wall street, New York.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms and Basement, 25x50 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

TO LET—STORE AND FIXTURES COMPLETE. INquire for three days of A. MAGNER, 22 Catharine st.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE HOTEL, NO. 11 WEST Eleventh street; 45 rooms. Wanted, decorators, painters, house cleaners. Apply at 9 A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, A NICE Store, 133 Liberty street, size 21x72 feet; good location for a wholesale and retail tea business; rent $1,200 per annum. Inquire on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND FIRST CLASS iron front Store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer street, and a few doors above Broome street; size 30x200 feet; to let for three to five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House, 25x100, in Thirty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue; four stories above basement; furnished throughout in the most complete and expensive manner; frescoes by Myer, furniture from Hutchins, nearly new. Rent $10,000 per annum, on a lease of three or five years, to a private family only, who can afford to live in an expensive house and take care of the same. Servants reliable; can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT VERY SMALL House, in fashionable quarter up town, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, nicely furnished, with immediate possession, at $150 per month, suitable for a bachelor or small family. Boarding house keepers or agents need not apply. Address B., box 103 Herald office.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 39 West Thirty-third street, to let, with immediate possession, to responsible parties only; rent $400 per month. Apply between the hours of 11 and 2 to SAMUEL C. REED, 61 Broadway.

A COSEY HOUSE TO LET FOR THE WINTER—Fully furnished, newly painted and carpeted; will be let low till the first of May, or longer if required. Apply at 63 West Tenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE OF TWENTY ROOMS TO RENT until May 1 or longer, in splendid order and elegantly furnished; would take part rent in Board; a good house for first class boarders, several now in house. 139 Eighth street, a few doors east of Broadway.

SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED HOUSE—THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue; furniture all new; house in perfect order. Rent $300 per month. Apply to HEBBERD & DOTY, 29 East Fourteenth street.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 50 WEST THIRTY-third street, furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1 OR LONGER—A FIRST CLASS four story brown stone English basement House, nicely furnished and in good order; located on Forty-second street, near Broadway and Eighth avenue; rent $250 per month; or would sell Furniture at $1,500 and rent the House at $1,800 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, 258 West Forty-second street. Inquire at the above number from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M. Rent moderate.

TO LET—THREE STORY HOUSE 113 THOMPSON street, near Prince. Will let low to a desirable party. A respectable colored family can rent it. Seen from 10 until 3 to-day without permit. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, owner, 953 Broadway, near Twenty-third street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HANDSOME BROWN STONE three story high stoop House 102 West Fiftieth street, near Sixth avenue; rent $1,800; possession immediately. Apply on premises or to ROBERTSON & BRAGUE, 229 Broadway, room 39.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET PART OF THEIR house, furnished, with privilege of cooking. Reference required. Apply at 343 West Twenty-first street.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, SUITable for housekeeping, only $6 per week. 419 West Thirtieth street, near Ninth avenue.

A.—TO LET, WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, LONdon terrace, part of a House, partly furnished, consisting of six rooms, to a small family of adults. All conveniences for housekeeping. Apply at 108 Reade street.

A.—THE ENTIRE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 1,258 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street; fifteen rooms, with improvements; partly furnished. PORTER & BLISS, 53 West Thirty-first street, corner Broadway.

A SPLENDID SUIT OF PARLORS, HANDSOMELY furnished, at 24 Bleecker street; convenient to Broadway; together or separate; near restaurants, at reduced prices.

A LONE LADY, OCCUPYING A PLEASANT BASEment floor private house, would let a furnished Room, by the week or month, to a quiet party; good fire and water in room. Call at 307 West Sixteenth street, basement door, first house from Eighth avenue.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let—At a very low price, 104 West Twenty-ninth street. Also small Room, 469½ Sixth avenue; good location, near Broadway.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN and wives or single gents. No. 19 Amity street.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, A Second Floor, five rooms, in the brown stone house 203 East Fifty-second street. Rent $35.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE TO A small American family. Inquire at 207 East Thirty-second street.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 24 EAST Twelfth street, six rooms; also large House, 26x60 feet, No. 13 St. Mark's place. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, EVERY convenience; family small; rent $30 per month. Apply at 243 West Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

$5.50 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED FURNISHED Room, suitable for housekeeping; large pantries, water, sink, bath and gas included. 416 West Thirty-third street.

100 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS TO let, furnished or unfurnished, to families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

104 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A VERY pleasant front Parlor and Bedroom on third floor; house and location first class.

305 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Pleasant furnished Rooms suitable for housekeeping, for gentleman and wife; bath, gas and water; terms $4 a week.

1,374 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SEVENTH and Thirty-eighth streets.—Highly desirable Rooms, newly furnished, suitable for light housekeeping or single gentlemen; house new and in complete order.

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

A.—RENT $250, A COTTAGE, TEN ROOMS, EIGHT lots in garden, to rent for $20 a month; located at Morrisania, handy to city. Inquire corner of Seventh street and Broadway, Morrisania, or at No. 2 New Chambers street, New York.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; set, $10; sets bought; Pimpers. HENRY VILLERS, 266 Grand street. J. JAY VILLERS, 156 Grand street, near Broadway.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

CHRISTMAS CARTOON.
GREAT HIT.
EVENING TELEGRAM,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.
A CHRISTMAS TREE
FOR POLITICIANS.
THE DEMOCRATIC STOCKING.
REPLETION AND DEPLETION.
ARRIVAL OF
SANTA CLAUS
PER TELEGRAM,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.
NEW YEAR TELEGRAM
CARTOON,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1869.
COLUMBIA AT HOME,
RECEIVING CALLS FROM
THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.
BEGGARLY SPAIN STEALS
IN, STEALS WHILE IN,
AND STEALS OUT.
ORIGINAL NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS,
SPECIALTY FOR NEWSBOYS,
Written expressly for the Evening Telegram, by the charming American poetess,
MISS JENNIE ANDERSON.
SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR 1870.
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR,
TWO CENTS PER COPY.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

EVENING TELEGRAM.
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870.
COUNTESS OF MONTE CRISTO,
A THRILLING FRENCH ROMANCE,
TRANSLATED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
RIVALLING IN STARTLING INTEREST AND EXQUISITE SITUATIONS THE RENOWNED WORK
OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS,
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO."
NEWS DEALERS SEND ORDERS IN ADVANCE TO
97 NASSAU STREET.

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PIANOFORTES.

A.—STEINWAY & SONS, manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright PIANOFORTES, beg to announce A GENERAL REDUCTION in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of pianofortes STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufature of an entirely new style of instrument, termed THE "SCHOOL" PIANO, A thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest priced seven octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain, yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES. STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS, with double iron frame, patent resonator, tubular frame action, and new soft pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone, and srpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other piano at present manufactured. Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application. EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York, between Fourth avenue and Irving place.

A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.—BEFORE purchasing call and examine the J. C. Barnes Pianofortes, the best and most durable instruments manufactured. Every piano contains patent agraffe treble and improved rest plank, and is warranted for five years. Instalments taken. Send for illustrated catalogue. JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT CHANCE IN PIANOS.—BARMORE'S WAREROOMS, 348 Bleecker street, January 1. Splendid Pianos, $200, $225, $300; warranted five years; testimonials from most distinguished artists.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTES, the finest instruments offered to the public, and the most reasonable in price. JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avs.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST PIANOS IN the city, fully warranted; one used a short time at a bargain. J. & C. FISHER, No. 425 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS CHICKERING PIANOFORTE FOR $250.—Seven octave, rosewood, four round corners, carved legs; a great bargain for cash. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, the property of private family leaving the city, for sale; original cost $650, for $275; Stool and Cover; in use six months. Call at 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. A rare chance to one about making a Christmas present. Has box for shipment.

AN EXCELLENT NEARLY NEW PIANO FOR HALF cost, price $250, at the doctor's office, 91 Second street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order, celebrated maker, used 6 months; cost $650, for $260; Parlor Suits, Etageres, Paintings, Bookcase, Mirrors, Carpets, Camber, Dining Furniture, sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTIES WANTING A good Pianoforte.—Two magnificent seven and a quarter octave rosewood Pianofortes at public auction to the highest bidder, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock, at the private residence No. 12 East Tenth street, near Fifth avenue. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SACRIFICE a magnificent Pianoforte, cost $600, for less than $200; carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung bass, celebrated city maker; guaranteed 5 years; nearly new. 113 Seventh street.

A.—20 TO 33 PER CENT SAVED ON FIRST CLASS new Pianos and 8 to 12 per cent on second hand Pianos by addressing box 155 Private Letter office, No. 2 Amity st.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO, $100—A SEVEN OCTAVE, rosewood, four round corners, full iron frame, &c., at a sacrifice. PEEK & CO., 106 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, nearly new, at half its value, for want of room; one for $50, in good order, at 52 East Broadway.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR $150 HANDSOME SEVEN octave Pianoforte; modern style and improvements; nearly new; in good order; sweet, powerful tone. 28 Third street.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—7⅓ OCTAVE STEINWAY & Sons' rosewood square grand, agraffe throughout, four round corners, carved legs, &c.; also Chickering parlor do.; Chickering Pianoforte, $155. 26 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE UPRIGHT (cabinet grand), Steinway & Sons makers, 18 months old, original cost $850, with maker's bill and warranty. Can be seen at No. 47 West 128th street, Harlem, and must be disposed of at once at a great sacrifice.

TO RENT—A NEW CHICKERING SEVEN OCTAVE Piano. References or security required. 100 East Twenty-third street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union square; sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

LINDEMAN & SONS—MANUFACTURERS OF CYCLOID and square Pianos, offer their fine assortment of instruments at extremely low prices for the holidays; also several second hand Pianos at from $200 to $300; Pianos to rent and sold on instalments. Wareroom No. 2 Leroy place, Bleecker street.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—PRICES greatly reduced for cash; new 7 octave Pianos for $275 and upward; new Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward; second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly instalments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS—PRICES REDUCED; CHAMBERS & SONS, Piano Manufacturers (formerly Dubois, Bacon & Chambers); first class seven octave Pianos, $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, $325, $350, $400. T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 99 Fourth avenue.

TO CARPET DEALERS.—A MANUFACTURER WILL furnish a first class piano in exchange for carpets. Address PIANO, Herald office.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.—GOLD, SILVER, STEEL AND SHELL EYE Glasses, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Views, Thermometers, &c., for Holiday Presents, at HUNTER'S, 1,132 Broadway.

A VERY HANDSOME PARCEL ENGLISH SILK UMbrellas, direct from manufacturers; Fox's patent paragon frames; best quality and finish; fancy and plain handles; prices very moderate. Apply at 47 Exchange place, room 17.

CATHOLIC
PRESENTS.
DUNIGAN & BROS.
509 BROADWAY.
CATHOLIC
PRESENTS.

NATURAL FLOWERS AND PLANTS.—HAVING A large and extensive greenhouse and nursery establishment in West Morrisania, I am prepared to fill all orders for the above, in quantities to suit all applicants, at greatly reduced prices and arranged to please the most fastidious, at my depot, No. 22 East Forty-ninth street. CHARLES DORAN, Florist.

NEW PORTABLE BOOK RACK, ONLY $2 50; MAGIC Lanterns, Games, Toy Velocipedes, Hobby Horses, Dolls, Doll Houses and Furniture; Toys, presents to please all, at WEMYSS', No. 3 Astor place.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—THE BEST IN THE CITY, AT old Oyster Bay, 1,144 Broadway, near Twenty-sixth street, in the old style. YERANCE & VAUGHAN.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Dec. 31, 1869, for the construction of Nicolson pavements in the following streets:—viz., Forty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; Thirty-ninth street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Thirty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Howard street, between Broadway and Centre street; Franklin street, between Centre and Elm streets, and Fifth avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Ninetieth streets. No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 21, 1869.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—OUR PATENT AND MANUFACTURE; American Watches at manufacturers' prices; Diamond, Pearl and Gold Jewelry, Silverware at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth st.

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS.—GREAT BARGAINS, great bargains, great bargains to be had in Diamonds by calling at the Jewelry Store, 723 Broadway, under New York Hotel. LYNCH'S.

WANTED TO BUY A CLUSTER DIAMOND RING very low, in or out of the setting. Address CLUSTER, Herald office.

BILLIARDS.

2 THREE QUARTER SIZE BILLIARD TABLES FOR sale cheap or to rent—in good order. Call at 219 East Twenty-third street.

2 SPLENDID FOUR-POCKET ROSEWOOD TABLES, Sharp's make, standard size; been used only six months; Balls, Ques, Chandeliers. Will sell for half price. Address A. BROWNSON, Hackensack, N. J.

RESTAURANTS.

THOMAS' RESTAURANT (ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN), 28 West Fourth street, near Broadway.—Elegant Dining Rooms for private parties. Meals to order at all hours.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME ROSS, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present, future; likeness, name and numbers. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, SPIRITUALIST, causes speedy marriages. 329 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER COMME femme de chambre ou bonne d'enfants. S'adresser au No. 6 Sidney place, Brooklyn.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE, CONNAISSANT PARfaitement son metier, desire faire des diners prives a $5 par jour. S'adresser pour une semaine au 347 4th av., between 26th and 27th sts., cigar store.

AMUSEMENTS.

INTRODUCTORY ANNOUNCEMENT.
"I cannot wish my friend a better audience than he will have in the American people, and I cannot wish them a better actor than they will have in my friend."—Dickens.
Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER feel proud in being able to announce to the public that, at a great outlay, they have succeeded in effecting an engagement with Mr. FECHTER, who sailed from Southampton yesterday in the North German Lloyd's steamer Main, and who will make his first appearance in this country on MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1870, AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
In making this announcement the managers do not consider it necessary to in any manner prejudice public opinion in favor of the REPRESENTATIVE ACTOR OF THE EUROPEAN STAGE, whom they will have the honor of introducing.
Mr. FECHTER'S fame as an actor is world-wide, and is as familiar here as in the foreign capitals, where his genius has won for him the most flattering tributes of honor from the most critical and distinguished audiences.
Strenuous efforts have been made for some years past to induce Mr. Fechter to visit the United States. All, however, have failed up to the present moment, and Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer feel what they believe will be conceded to be a justifiable pride in securing an artist concerning whom so much has been written in the Old World and read in the New.
In order to give to Mr. Fechter's performances the importance their merits demand, the managers have also engaged MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, who is acknowledged to be the leading actress of the English stage, and who has received the most favorable notices from the European press.
In addition to the above, a company of THOROUGHLY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS has been engaged, and the same attention to scenery and accuracy of detail, for which Niblo's Garden has already earned an enviable reputation, will be brought to bear upon the production of all the plays produced during Mr. Fechter's engagement.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Dec. 22.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH............Proprietor and Manager.
CHRISTMAS WEEK—GREAT SENSATIONS.
SATAN, or The Blind Girl of Paris. | Mr. EDWIN FIRTH, the great sensation Vocalist. ELLA ROSENBERG.
CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES—AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK, EVENING AT 7½.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
WEDNESDAY, third time, ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON. — Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Phillips.
THURSDAY, second time, WILD OATS. — Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. M. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Curran, Mr. Durang, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Misses Fowler, Day, Clayton, Leah and Rowe.
FRIDAY (fourth time)—THE WONDER.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT (SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25), A FAVORITE BILL, ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.
Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama, CENTRAL PARK, is in active preparation, and will be performed at an early date, for the first time in six years.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THE BIGGEST HITS OF THE DAY.
ANOTHER GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
COMIQUE MATINEE MATINEE
COMIQUE MATINEE MATINEE
COMIQUE MATINEE MATINEE
COMIQUE MATINEE MATINEE
AT 2½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
The grand Spectacular Divertissement entitled DEMONIO.
MLLE. VENTUROLI, MISS KATE PENNOYER,
MLLE. EUGENIE OBERTI, MISS CAROLINE SCHOTTER
AND GRAND BALLET.
JOHNNY HART and ADD RYMAN, in their great act of BRUISED AND CURED.
SCHOTTISCH D'AFRIQUE.......HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
THE OLD VETERAN COMEDIAN, CHAS. HOWARD.
See small bills. All the Troupe will appear.
Afternoon doors open at 1; curtain rises at 2½.
Evening performance commences at 7¾.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
ALLEN, PETTINGILL. | Mirth rules triumphant where these ever popular artists appear. | PETTINGILL, ALLEN.
ALLEN, PETTINGILL. | Hear the Boy Balladist. | PETTINGILL, ALLEN.
DELEHANTY, HENGLER. | See Shoo, Fly. | HENGLER, DELEHANTY.
DELEHANTY, HENGLER. | New Song and Dance, the Darling of My Heart. | HENGLER, DELEHANTY.

TAMMANY, N. Y. A. CO.
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CHRISTMAS WEEK.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
THIRD APPEARANCE of PARKER PARKER.
THIRD NIGHT of NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
GENUINE and THOROUGH SUCCESS of Burnand's latest Burlesque, the most amusing and enjoyable burlesque performance since the days of Mitchell's Olympic.
BAD DICKEY. — Beautiful Scenes, Tableaux Vivants, Gloster Place.
BAD DICKEY. — Masquerade, Fanfaronade on the Thames.
BAD DICKEY. — The Bosworth Combat.
BAD DICKEY. — Charming Music, A genuine Operetta, Tumultuous Encores, Glorious Comic Songs,
BAD DICKEY. — The most Beautiful Costumes known to the New York Stage.
GREAT CAST. GREAT CAST. GREAT CAST.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY OF THE DAY.
Miss FANNY HERRING. Miss ROSE MASSEY.
Miss ALICE HARRISON. Miss BESSIE SUDLOW.
Miss LIZZIE KELSEY. Miss MAGGIE DESMOND.
Miss LILLIE WHITING. Miss MAY ROBINSON.
M. W. FISKE, FISKE.
LOUIS MESTAYER. A. H. SHELDON.
Mr. S. H. VERNEY. Mr. ALFRED STEWART.
MASTER ARNOLD KIRALFY, of the celebrated Kiralfy Hungarian Troupe.
PARKER, PARKER, in his famous quizzical ground and lofty.
The entertainment commences with, for the third time, of Miss ROSE MASSEY in her popular assumption of NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
FAMILY CIRCLE...............TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
DRESS CIRCLE...............FIFTY CENTS.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
GLORIOUS BILL FOR CHRISTMAS—TWO PERFORMANCES.
OVERTURE AT A QUARTER BEFORE EIGHT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET.
Crowded nightly with fashionable and delighted audiences. Immense success of
SHOO, FLY; DON'T BODDER ME. SHOO, FLY;
SHOO, FLY; THE TOWN TALK. SHOO, FLY;
The ladies delighted with Shoo Fly.
DAN BRYANT and DAVE REED.
SHOO, FLY; SHOO FLY, SHOO, FLY;
DON'T BODDER ME.
DAN BRYANT and G. W. H. GRIFFIN as THE GENDARMES, THE GENDARMES.
UNSWORTH and the SUEZ CANAL.
EUGENE coming from the MATINEE.
Dempster, Grier, Russell, Dwyer, Brandisi, Rockefeller.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH ST., SHOO, FLY.
Admission, 50c.; Orchestra Chairs, 75c.
DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. BRILLIANT Holiday Concert, Wednesday afternoon, December 22. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg again in concert, previous to her departure for Philadelphia. Mr. J. E. Perring, Mr. Harry Sanderson, Mr. S. P. Warren and other eminent artists, with a select and popular programme. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at half-past two o'clock.

"THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME"—NEW, HUMOROUS lecture, by Mr. DE CORDOVA, at Trenor's Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, Wednesday evening, December 22. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. For sale at theatre ticket offices, Fifth Avenue Hotel and 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, at 212 Fifth avenue, also at 681 Fifth avenue. Morning, afternoon or evening Classes for families. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Brooklyn academy No. 120 Pierrepont street, under Mr. F. Dodworth. Send for circular.

THE BALL SEASON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. SOCIETE DES BALS D'ARTISTES FRANCAIS. SECOND REGULAR SEASON of BAL D'OPERA, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.
Tickets at the Theatre Francais, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; Schirmer's music store, 711 Broadway; Durand & Hirschy's ticket office, 733 Broadway; E. Pulman's, 114 Broadway.

COAL AND WOOD.

COKE, $3 50.—5,000 CHALDRONS, BEST QUALITY delivered from Manhattan Gas Works, Fifteenth street and avenue C. J. SMITH.

COKE—BEST QUALITY, FOR $3 50 PER CHALDRON, delivered immediately by CRAPSER & BURNS, 462 West Eighteenth street.

$7 FOR NUT; FURNACE, $7 50; EGG, $8; STOVE, $8 50. Screened and delivered. THOS. THEDFORD, Twenty-seventh st. and Ninth av.

FURNITURE.

A BARGAIN IN FURNITURE, Carpets and Mattresses. DEGRAFF & TAYLOR, 87 and 89 Bowery, 65 Chrystie and 130 and 132 Hester street, offer their entire wholesale stock at retail, at 25 per cent discount until the first day of January next. A large stock of French Goods for the holidays just received.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture at private sale for half original cost; rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, covered brocatel; Etageres, marble top Tables, Bookcase, Mirrors, Paintings, Carpets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

DEGRAFF & COCHRANE, FURNITURE MANUFACturers, 456 and 458 Canal street, extending through to Nos. 8 and 10 Vestry street. Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture of every description. Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c.; walnut Parlor Sets, 7 pieces, covered in wool reps, $60; square back Sets, $125; walnut Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, and marble tops, $85.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 201 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, (Successor to BARNUM'S,) BROADWAY, CORNER OF THIRTIETH STREET. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
THE "BLONDES," A Hit. — CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
"DORRA BELLA," A Hit. — Thousands visit the wonderful ONONDAGA PETRIFACTION.
THE "BLONDES," A Hit. — THE STONE GIANT, To be seen without charge.
"DORA BELLA," A Hit. — Every day at 2, KENILWORTH,
THE "BLONDES," A Hit. — Received with screams. Miss OLIVIA RAND.
"DORA BELLA," A Hit. — Miss ROSA RAND. Miss T'HERESE WOOD.
THE "BLONDES," A Hit. — Mr. J. M. WARD.
"DORA BELLA," A Hit. — Every evening at 8. Miss LISA WEBER.
THE "BLONDES," A Hit. — Miss ADA HARLAND. Miss LIZZIE WILMORE.
"DORA BELLA," A Hit. — Miss LILLIE HALL. Mr. EDWARD RIGHTON.
THREE PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE FIFTH MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2.
THE FIFTH MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2.
THE FIFTH MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2.
OF THE GREAT AND GENUINE SUCCESS.
OF THE GREAT AND GENUINE SUCCESS.
OF THE GREAT AND GENUINE SUCCESS.
THE POPULAR UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE SENSATIONAL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE EXCELLENT UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE PICTURESQUE UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE INTERESTING UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE UNRIVALLED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE AMUSING UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE BEST ACTED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE BEAUTIFUL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE SUCCESSFUL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE UNEQUALLED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
AND ORIGINAL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
EVERY EVENING. WED. AND SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING. WED. AND SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING. WED. AND SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING. WED. AND SAT. MATINEES.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MR. HACKETT, who will appear as FALSTAFF, in Shakspeare's great comic creation, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; Or, FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN.
On MONDAY, Dec. 27, First appearance here of the eminent actress EMMA WALLER, in her great character of MEG MERRILES, in the beautiful and picturesque Drama of GUY MANNERING, which will be produced with all the ORIGINAL and FAVORITE MUSIC, entirely NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.
HAMLET IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND EXTRA FAREWELL NIGHT.
THIS (WEDNESDAY), DEC. 22.
BRIOL, LEFRANC, REYNA.
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
WILLIAM TELL.
WILLIAM TELL.
BRIOL, LAMI, LEFRANC, REYNA, COLETTI, BARILI, FOSSATI.
INCIDENTAL BALLET.
Mlle. SAND, Mlle. VESTRI and Mr. MARVIG.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway and 114 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The next Opera Season will begin on FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
KELLOGG. RONCONI.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), DEC. 23,
PIPELE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HERRMANN.
HERRMANN, THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Positively for a few nights only prior to his departure for California.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), DEC. 23,
SATURDAY, DEC. 25, CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
MONDAY, DEC. 27, AND TUESDAY, DEC. 28.
IN A GRAND AND VARIED PROGRAMME.
Reserved seats, $1, to be had at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.
Admission 75 cents; family circle 50 cents.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE BROOKLYN.
Every evening, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. New Scenery.
MR. AND MRS. F. B. CONWAY and a great cast.
There will be a Matinee performance on Christmas day, commencing at 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
MATINEE. | SANTA CLAUS. | THE MAN FISH.
MATINEE. | SANTA CLAUS. | THE MAN FISH.
MATINEE. | SANTA CLAUS. | THE MAN FISH.
MATINEE. | SANTA CLAUS. | THE MAN FISH.
The great Fairy Drama, | SANTA CLAUS.
The new Fairy Drama, | SANTA CLAUS.
The Christmas Drama, | SANTA CLAUS.
HARRY GURR, the Man Fish,
HARRY GURR, the Man Fish,
eating, drinking, smoking, &c., while immersed in a glass tank of water. The greatest marvel of the 19th century, setting drowning at defiance.
NELSE SEYMOUR. | SHOO, FLY. | FRANK KERNS.
NELSE SEYMOUR. | SHOO, FLY. SHOO, FLY. | FRANK KERNS.
TONY PASTOR'S CHRISTMAS CHIMES.
TONY PASTOR'S CHRISTMAS CHIMES.
J. W. M'ANDREWS, | The very best living representative of
J. W. M'ANDREWS, | the genuine Southern darkey as he is.
SANTA CLAUS; or, the Night Before Christmas.
SANTA CLAUS; or, the Night Before Christmas.
TO-DAY, MATINEE, AT 2½.
TO-DAY, MATINEE, AT 2½.

THE CARDIFF GIANT,
The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.
THE CARDIFF GIANT,
Which has puzzled all scientific men.
THE CARDIFF GIANT,
Discovered upon the farm of W. C. Newell.
THE CARDIFF GIANT,
Never before exhibited in this city.
THE CARDIFF GIANT,
Now exhibiting at Geological Hall, Albany, N. Y.
THE CARDIFF GIANT
will be exhibited in this city at
APOLLO HALL,
Commencing MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 20.
APOLLO HALL,
Which is at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street.
APOLLO HALL,
Which will be open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.
APOLLO HALL.
Remember the place.

NOTICE TO SPECULATORS IN GIANTS.
I am now negotiating for a farm in the town of Cardiff, Onondaga county, in this State, and shall be prepared to exhume petrifactions of gypsum to order for exhibition to scientific men.
Parties desiring an opportunity to invest can call and examine the "Simon pure" article in my Museum, free of charge, and, if inclined to purchase, can be supplied with all the paraphernalia of certificates and affidavits.
Letters written to order for publication. Address GEORGE WOOD, Or AGENT OF WOOD'S MUSEUM, Onondaga Petrified Giant Manufacturing Company.

BRING THE CHILDREN TO SEE SANTA CLAUS.—Santa Claus with his reindeer team in the fairy drama, Santa Claus, or the Night Before Christmas, at Tony Pastor's Opera House.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Broadway.
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

LET THE LITTLE ONES SEE SANTA CLAUS IN THE grand fairy drama for the Christmas holidays, at Tony Pastor's Opera House. Matinee at 2½ to-day.

$25 WORTH OF CHOICE PIANO MUSIC FOR $2 50. "Pianoforte Gems," containing upwards of 100 of the latest and most popular Galops, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Marches, Variations, Nocturnes, four hand pieces, &c., in one elegant volume; price $2 50. Sold by all dealers. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

GREAT POPULARITY OF THE AFTERNOON CONCERTS. MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

EBEN'S ORCHESTRA, OFFICE 14 ST. MARKS place.—F. I. EBEN begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he continues to furnish Music for Concerts, Balls, Receptions, or wherever good music is required, from a pianist to a full orchestra. Office 14 St. Marks place.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, The NINE MUSES will remain on exhibition this week at 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. SOCIETE DES BALS D'ARTISTES FRANCAIS. SECOND REGULAR SEASON of BAL D'OPERA, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.
Tickets at the Theatre Francais, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; Schirmer's music store, 711 Broadway; Durand & Hirschy's ticket office, 733 Broadway; E. Pulman's, 114 Broadway.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY ASSOCIATION. RECEPTION Tendered the Comptroller of the City of New York. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, January 18, 1870. LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Chairman. M. T. DALY, A. T. DOCHARTY, Secretaries.

SANTA CLAUS, OR THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTmas.—Bring the children to see Santa Claus and the fairies at Tony Pastor's Opera House. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, 114 BROADWAY. RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

AN OLD GENUINE JACOBUS STAINER VIOLIN; rare beauty, brilliant tone, in best order; must be sold; $75. 259 West Forty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE piano at pupils' residences for $10 per quarter; best of references given. Address, with residences, TEACHER, box 129 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FULLY COMPETENT ENGLISH lady, music and French pupils, at her own residence, East 20th st.; children under sixteen preferred. Address MOZART, Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 8, OVER AT 10:45, with magnificent new Scenery by ROBERTS and DUFLOCQ. Superb Mountings, Costumes and powerful Cast.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. A HIT.
Mr. E. L. Davenport....as....Lagardere
Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau....as....Blanche
Mr. James Lewis....as....Peyrolles
Miss Fanny Davenport....as....Zilla
Mr. W. Davidge....as....Lemuel
Mr. Geo. Holland....as....The Host
Mr. D. H. Harkins....as....The Regent
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert....as....The Princess
Mr. J. B. Polk....as....Carrickfergus
Mr. G. F. Devere....as....Gonzagues
Everything new. Everything brilliant. Everything encored.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2.—DUKE'S MOTTO.

FRENCH THEATRE. THE SENSATION.
14th st., cor. 6th av., three minutes' walk from Broadway.
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Manager.
MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.
TWO PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY.
CHRISTMAS DAY AND NIGHT
CHRISTMAS DAY AND NIGHT | "LONDON"
CHRISTMAS DAY AND NIGHT | "LONDON"
CHRISTMAS DAY AND NIGHT | for the last time.
CHRISTMAS DAY AND NIGHT
The finest scenic drama ever offered in New York—a thrilling dramatic picture of "Life in London." Every scene imported and each scene a perfect illustration of some noted locality in the Great City. Vivid Illusions. Magnificent Effects. A Beautiful Story. Among the views illustrated are:—

London Bridge.	The Tower.	St. Paul's.
Charing Cross.	Billingsgate.	Custom House.
London Dock.	Old Bailey.	Temple Bar.
Bank of England.	Royal Exchange.	Greenwich Park.

DEPARTURE OF AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP.
This latter scene is one of the most realistic ever given to the stage. Scores of passengers are seen to embark upon a large steamship, which is then taken in tow by a tug, and amid the salutes of steam whistles and the cheers of the spectators steams majestically out of London dock upon her ocean voyage.
CHRISTMAS. | "LONDON," | DAY AND NIGHT.
CHRISTMAS. | Most positively for | DAY AND NIGHT.
CHRISTMAS. | the last time. | DAY AND NIGHT.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 2.
CHRISTMAS EVENING PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8.
OBSERVE PRICES.—Admission, 50 cents; Orchestra, $1; Balcony, $1 50; Family Circle, 30 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JARRETT & PALMER.........Lessees and Managers.
A HOME STORY FOR CHRISTMAS.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1869.
Every evening, and Christmas afternoon at 2, will be presented, for the second time in America, LITTLE EM'LY, a dramatic version, in four acts, from the pen of ANDREW HALLIDAY, Esq., of an exquisite story by CHARLES DICKENS, which has proved, during the present season, the GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.
The drama is presented with
EXQUISITE ACTING.
ALL NEW. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY. SUPERB MUSIC. GRAND EFFECTS. ALL NEW.
AND WONDROUS TABLEAUX.
The entire play being placed upon the stage in a style of UNIQUE MAGNIFICENCE never excelled at this or any other establishment.
With the following great cast:—

Daniel Peggotty	L. R. SHEWELL
Ham	F. C. BANGS
Mr. Micawber	GEO. C. BONIFACE
David Copperfield	GEORGE AIKEN
Stereforth	FRED. MAEDER
Traddles	H. A. RENDLE
Mr. Wickfield (a lawyer)	J. B. BRUTONE
Uriah Heep	FELIX A. VINCENT
Little Em'ly (Peggotty's darling)	Miss IONE BURKE
Agnes Wickfield	Miss EDITH CHALLIS
Peggotty Barkis	Mrs. HEALY
Mrs. Gummidge	Mrs. REA
Martha	Miss KATE CARSON
Rosa Dartle	Miss KATE NEWTON
Mrs. Micawber	Miss MARY MADDERN
Betsy Trotwood	Mrs. BRADSHAW

ACT I. THE ARK ON THE SANDS.
ACT II. CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL BY NIGHT.
ACT III. THE STORM AND THE WRECK.
ACT IV. GRAVESEND.
THE EMIGRANTS FAREWELL AND THE SAILING OF THE SHIP.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2.
The organ used in this piece is from the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Mason & Hamlin.
BOX OFFICE OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr.........Proprietor.
THE CROWNING TRIUMPH.
HOUSES OVERFLOWING.
OLD AND YOUNG DELIGHTED.
GRAND HOLIDAY CARNIVAL.
ADMISSION..........50 cents.
The inimitable mimic and vocalist, W. H. LINGARD.
The charming comedienne, ALICE DUNNING.
The beautiful soubrette, DICKIE LINGARD.
The world renowned lyric and dramatic artists, MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SONG. DANCE. POETRY. WIT. BEAUTY.
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
LINGARD SKETCHES (New Series).
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL a la SIMS REEVES.
THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.
PRESIDENT GRANT, JAMES FISK, Jr.,
GENERAL LEE, JAY GOULD, Esq.,
B. F. BUTLER, MAYOR HALL,
HORACE GREELEY,
appear every night at 9 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2.
NEARLY READY—The gorgeous legendary and spectacular drama, by Jos. C. Foster, entitled, THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
PRESENTATION WEEK. $1,000 worth of Presents.
GOLD WATCHES, LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINES,
GOLD FOB CHAINS, SILVER TEA SETS, &C.
REAPPEARANCE OF FAYETTE WELCH.
SERGEANT BURKE in his LIGHTNING ZOUAVE DRILL.
A TRIP TO THE MOON; Or, THE POLICEMAN AND HIS DOG.
WILLIS COBB'S TRAINED DOGS, GOATS and MONKEYS.
HURLEY AND MACK, SHOO, FLY.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. BAL D'OPERA.
ONE BOX AND ONE PROSCENIUM
for sale at Durand & Hirschy's, 733 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER, SCREAMS OF DELIGHT, BY THE GREAT ORIGINALS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 20, first time of THE GREAT PANTOMIME OF "HASH," WITH NEW TRICKS, SCENERY, &c.,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY WEEK.
The trouble commences at 8. Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
REVIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS of the exquisitely beautiful FAIRY PANTOMIMIC SPECTACLE entitled CINDERELLA; OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Previous to the spectacle A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM AND ARTISTIC ACROBATIC EXERCISES.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to Reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

NOW OPEN—748 BROADWAY—NOW OPEN.
HARTZ MAGICAL REPOSITORY.
Something entirely New for Presents. | THE GREATEST NOVELTIES in the WORLD. | Conjuring Tricks and Magical Apparatus.
Full instructions with every article sold, making the purchaser perfect in its use. N. B.—Mr. HARTZ is now prepared to attend evening parties with Magical Entertainment. For terms apply as above.

DORE ART UNION.
SUBSCRIBERS,
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Please notice that
250 SUBSCRIBERS FOR $100 EACH
may now insure the drawing of the
NINE MAGNIFICENT PRIZES ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.
Notice.
DORE ART UNION, 587 BROADWAY.
Several Agents wanted.

STEINWAY HALL.—THE MESSIAH.—BOOSEY'S COMplete edition of the Oratorio in full vocal score, words and music, price 50 cents. The best handbook to the performance. BOOSEY, 644 Broadway, or at the hall on night of performance.

FAIR AT FIFTIETH STREET CHURCH, BETWEEN Broadway and Eighth avenue, Wednesday and Thursday, afternoon and evening. Admission free. A great variety of articles. Proceeds for the new church and Sabbath school enterprise. L. A. BENJAMIN, Superintendent.

MAGIC LANTERNS, For parlor entertainments, Sunday schools, &c. Priced catalogue free. J. H. McALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau street.

BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE. THEATRE FRANCAIS. MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870. CLODOCHE TROUPE AND ORIGINAL GRAND DUCHESSE CANCAN. Tickets at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Delmonico's, Broad street, Chambers street and Fourteenth street, and at all the principal hotels.

AMERICUS CLUB Annual Ball, Academy of Music, Thursday, January 6, 1870. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and ladies, five dollars. Private boxes can be secured by applying to Judge JOHN SCOTT, 237 Broadway.

SANTA CLAUS, FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN;
God of the frosty beard,
Whose temple the hearts of millions,
A thousand years have reared.
Santa Claus to-day at Tony Pastor's Opera House. Matinee at 2½.

618½ BROADWAY, LADIES' NEW YORK ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
"Know Thyself." | Life Within Life.
No lady should fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance. Open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

HARRY GURR, THE MAN FISH, IN HIS MARVELLOUS Aquatic feats, eating, drinking, smoking, &c., immersed in water, at Tony Pastor's Opera House, 201 Bowery. Matinee to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
Corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
THE CARDIFF GIANT.
THE CARDIFF GIANT.
THE CARDIFF GIANT.
THE CARDIFF GIANT.
THE ORIGINAL. THE ORIGINAL.
THE ORIGINAL. THE ORIGINAL.
Now on exhibition daily, From 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

On Saturday forenoon, October 16, 1869, William C. Newell, a farmer residing near the village of Cardiff, in the town of Lafayette, county of Onondaga, commenced to dig a well near his barn. Two workmen were employed, Gideon Emmons and Henry Nichols, Mr. Newell being engaged meanwhile in drawing stone with which to line the well. At the depth of about three feet one of the workmen struck a stone, as he at first supposed. A moment later he thought it a water lime pipe, and asked for an axe with which to break it. Before the axe arrived a foot was partially uncovered, with the exclamation, "I declare, some old Indian has been buried here!" Further excavation disclosed the entire foot and a part of the leg. One of the workmen, seeing the direction in which the body lay, dug down just above where he thought the head might be, and his shovel struck the nose, the mark of which is visible on the statue. The face and head were soon uncovered and in a short time the entire figure exposed to view. There then appeared to the few assembled spectators the colossal, well proportioned form of a human being.

The news of this remarkable discovery spread rapidly through the surrounding country and attracted thither thousands of visitors, among whom were some of the most distinguished scientific men of the present day. Their opinions have been expressed in letters to the proprietors and through the public journals, from which opinions we make the following extracts:—

OPINION OF PROF. HALL, STATE GEOLOGIST.

It is a statue, cut in gypsum, and intended to represent a human form of colossal size in a recumbent posture. As to its source or origin, I cannot conjecture. It is worn and dissolved by water to a degree that indicates long inhumation, and it is covered by an alluvial deposit of three feet or more in depth. The sculpture is of a high order and very different from those of Central America.

OPINION OF HON. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, FORMERLY SECRETARY OF STATE.

Those familiar with the frauds practised in other countries in the manufacture and sale of antiques, and perhaps others, would have a vague suspicion that this might furnish another instance, nearer home. My own mind was not free from such dreams. And notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of finding a place where such a stone might be obtained—of quarrying, working, transporting and burying the same, and keeping it a profound secret, I still had my suspicions. But the first look at the statue dispels from the mind every thought of that nature. It has the marks of ages stamped upon every limb and feature in a manner and with a distinctness which no art can imitate. I have not seen the first person who entertained any doubt of its great antiquity, after looking at that most wonderful and inexplicable figure. The time spent in manufacturing and retailing the simple and absurd rumors which circulate through the community and find their way into the papers is weakly and foolishly thrown away. It is a serious and most remarkable reality, and one which as yet has received no satisfactory explanation and probably never will.

OPINION OF PROFESSOR HENRY A. WARD, OF ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Lying as it still does, in its original earthy bed, its gray massive form hardly yet still from the struggles by which it seems to have freed itself, and the face, body and limbs still damp with the ooze of its low sepulchre, it possesses the beholder with a feeling of extremest awe and profoundest wonder. To interrupt these emotions by speculations as to its personality, to approach this majestic figure with the calm processes of scrutinizing investigation, seems a sacrilege. All one's feelings persuade to accept it as a real human being, once instinct with life and activity, now a noble corpse.

It is the work of the sculptor, and out of a single large block of the gypseous limestone (an upper member of the "Onondaga Salt Group"), which forms large beds in the immediate vicinity.

OPINIONS OF SCULPTORS PALMER, OF ALBANY, AND BROWN, OF NEWBURG; AND DR. ARMSBY, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

These gentlemen hold the giant a work of art, a remarkably good one, and of very ancient date. Professor Armsby seemed to regard its anatomical correctness with as much interest as Messrs. Palmer and Brown did its effects of position and expression. But on the "humbug" theory are decided; they do not believe a word in it. Mr. Palmer made a call upon one of the first families during the afternoon. Of course he was asked his opinion of the giant. "A wonder," said he. "But," said the young lady, "many of the lawyers of our city believe in the iron-bound box humbug." He quickly responded, "That giant was done long before any of your lawyers were dreamt of. It has been there for ages."—Syracuse Standard, Nov. 17.

Where so great excitement existed it was but natural that numberless rumors, pronouncing this wonderful discovery a humbug, fraud or deceit, should find their way into the columns of the public press. None of the stories which have gained circulation have, however, been substantiated by the slightest degree of proof. Among other stories it was stated that this stone image was of recent origin, and that within one year at least previous to its discovery it had been carried to Mr. Newell's farm and surreptitiously buried, some persons even adding that Mr. Newell was himself a party concerned in the transaction. In order to disabuse the mind of the public a series of affidavits were made by all the parties charged with complicity or who might have any knowledge of the events so charged. The depositions are too voluminous for entire publication, but they can be seen at the above hall. We make the

FOLLOWING EXTRACTS FROM THE DEPOSITIONS:—

William C. Newell, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides near Cardiff, upon the farm formerly owned by James Van Buskirk, which said Van Buskirk conveyed to deponent in the fall of 1866; deponent took possession of said farm in the spring of 1867, and has resided thereon until the present time; deponent further says, that Van Buskirk occupied said farm for about one year; that one William Wright, the father of deponent's wife, owned and occupied said farm for about six years prior to the ownership of said Van Buskirk, and that for many years prior to the occupation of said farm by said Wright it was owned and occupied by one Rensselaer McIntyre; that the "Stone Giant" was found upon said farm on the 16th day of October, 1869; that the only buildings upon said farm are the dwelling and barns; that deponent, prior to the discovery of said "Stone Giant," had determined to dig a well adjacent to the barn and engaged the necessary laborers to assist in such work; in digging this well the Giant was found. The deponent further says that the place where the Giant was found has been cultivated by him for farming purposes (by ploughing and otherwise) for three years past; that the earth at the place where said image was found has never been dug or excavated in any manner whatever to the knowledge of the deponent, except in ploughing as aforesaid. Deponent further says he never knew until the said 16th of October nor had any knowledge or information whatever that said stone giant or any other image was lying at the place where the same was discovered. WILLIAM C. NEWELL.
Subscribed and sworn before me October 29, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF MRS. NEWELL.
Being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the wife of William C. Newell; that she never knew or heard of any such image being upon said farm. LYDIA A. NEWELL.
Subscribed and sworn before me October 28, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM WRIGHT.
Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is 65 years of age, and that deponent was present from time to time and witnessed the excavation of the pit until it reached its present size; that the strata of earth was plainly discernible in each and every part of said excavation. * * * * * *
A careful observer of the soil in which said Giant lies sees the most indubitable evidence that the soil above and around the said Giant had never been disturbed since its original deposit. WILLIAM WRIGHT.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, Oct. 28, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF JOHN PARKER.
Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he verily believes that the soil where said Giant was found had never been disturbed prior thereto except in the ordinary use of the same for farming purposes. JOHN PARKER.
Sworn to before me—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF MR. WOODMANSON.
Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is aged forty years, and that he has resided twenty seven years within 100 rods of the place where the stone giant was found; that on the day prior to the discovery he agreed with William C. Newell to stone up a well for said Newell as soon as he had dug the same; that deponent, on the morning of the day of said discovery, went to said farm and saw one Emmons and one Nichols digging the said well; that deponent was in the house of said Newell at the time the giant was struck by the persons so digging; that shortly after he was notified that something unusual had been discovered, and deponent immediately went to the pit and there remained until the excavation around said giant had been made, so that the whole image was plainly discernible; and deponent says that the soil where said giant was discovered showed no signs of ever having been disturbed since the earth was originally deposited. SMITH A. WOODMANSON.
Sworn to before me, October 28, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF HENRY NICHOLS.
Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is 25 years of age; that on the 16th day of October, 1869, he was employed with one Emmons in digging a well for William C. Newell, on his farm; that while so engaged, at the depth of about 2½ feet, they struck what they supposed to be a stone and which proved to be the Stone Giant; that said Giant was fully exposed to view on the same day; that there was a limb or root extending partly over the body of said Giant, and that said Giant could not possibly have been deposited in its resting place without removing said limb; that the soil where said Giant was discovered never had been disturbed prior to said day, as deponent believes. HENRY NICHOLS.
Sworn before me, October 29, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF W. S. HOUGHTON.
Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is thirty-seven years of age and has resided at or near Cardiff all his life; first heard of the discovery of the giant on October 16, 1869; went to the place where the giant was discovered about twelve o'clock noon of that day; the giant had been uncovered and was in full view of many bystanders; that on the easterly side of the stone giant was a root or limb about two and a half feet below the surface of the ground extending from the side to a point just above and about two inches beyond or west of the east part of the right elbow of said giant; that said root or limb was of hemlock and about three and a half inches in diameter; that the limb had the appearance of a broken limb, the end of which was a fracture instead of a cut; that the same remained as deponent first saw it until the 18th of October, when the limb was cut off at deponent's request and in his presence; and deponent further says it would not have been possible to place the said image under said root or limb as the same was situated at the time deponent first saw it, or as it now is, without excavating to a greater extent on the side of said image opposite said root. W. S. HOUGHTON.
Sworn to before me, October 28, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DEPOSITION OF B. L. COLEMAN.
Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in Cardiff; has been for a number of years a justice of the peace and also supervisor of the town of Lafayette; that he is well acquainted with the said Newell and family and each one of the persons engaged in the business of said Newell on the 16th day of October, 1869; that he viewed the Stone Giant about twelve o'clock on that day; that at that time the pit at the bottom was about three feet wide; that deponent observed the earth at the sides of the pit at that time, and they had the same appearance as to stratification as they did after the pit was enlarged to its present size; that there was no evidence that any of said earth had ever been disturbed by the shovel, but, on the contrary, there was every indication that the soil had remained as it was in a state of nature; that the appearance of the root or limb as described by W. S. Houghton in his affidavit taken before me this day is correct; and deponent further says that the said Newell and his wife and the several persons engaged in the service of said Newell on said 16th day of October are of good standing in the community in which they reside, and whose testimony is entitled to the fullest credit. B. L. COLEMAN.
Subscribed and sworn to before me October 29, 1869—NATHAN PARK, Justice of the Peace.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF HOUGHTON & PARK.
Volney A. Houghton and Robert S. Park, being duly sworn, say, and each for himself deposes and says, that he resides at Cardiff; that deponents visited the place where said Giant was discovered on the 16th day of October, 1869; that we have each held the office of Postmaster in Cardiff; and deponents say that they have read the affidavit of B. L. Coleman in relation to said Giant and its discovery, to the character of the soil, and in relation to Mr. Newell and the other parties engaged in the service of said Newell, and that the facts stated therein are correct, as they verily believe. V. A. HOUGHTON, R. S. PARK.
Sworn before me, October 29, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,176. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PERSONAL.

A.—THE FAIREST FLOWERS OF THE SEASON.—Sadda Rang and Lalla Rang. So say we all of us.

ANNETTIE.
The Tammany will give two performances Christmas. We expect you and Rachel to go.
HARRY AND GUS.

CAMILLE.—YOU HAD BETTER SELL THE INDIA shawl, velvet cloak, silk dresses brought from Europe. I cannot take them. Address CAMILLE, Herald office.

CONSCIOUS—IMPOSSIBLE TO POSTPONE. MEET ME this morning, sure, 22d instant, before 10 o'clock, No 9 Dominick street; after that send note same place as last time, when and where to see you. Interview strictly confidential, and likewise to your interest. S.

C. H. L., SILVER CREEK.—"THE VEIL HAS NOT taken the roses, but the roses the veil." I was doubtful or should have recognized you Wednesday, Sixth avenue car, 2½ o'clock. Say if it were you.

FANTASCA—DO TRY AND GET ME A BOX FOR THE bal d'opera to-night. I think you can get one at Durand & Hirschy's, 753 Broadway. LENAR.

GEORGE—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO THE General Post Office. I have something of great importance to communicate to you. RUBY.

G. A. S. CO.—WHO IS SADDA RANG AND LALLA Rand? Answer, through Personals, to WINDY.

INFORMATION WANTED.—$20 REWARD WILL BE paid any one who will give information of Mrs. Hayes and family of three children, now here, who came from England in ship Denmark, June 9. Address A. S., 394 Herald office.

IF THE FOLLOWING MEN WHO SERVED IN THE Navy during the war will call on WM. McCREADY, at Mutual Club House, 624 Broadway, they will hear something to their advantage:—Patrick Daley, Wm. E. Griffiths, T. Loubert, J. Nee, J. McAniston, T. A. Bannon.

IF ALBERTO CUTTING, FORMERLY OF BOSTON, will send his business address to Valentine May, at Astor House, he will hear something to his advantage.

IF THE LADY WHO WAS SEATED IN THE GALLERY at Bryant's Minstrels on Monday evening wishes to see the gentleman whom she recognized down stairs, she will please address PIERCE, Herald office.

JULIET.—MEET ME AT CAMERON BALL THURSDAY night, Irving Hall; see the shadow dance. GOTTSCH.

JOE—ADDRESS YOUR LETTERS TO 114 WEST Twenty-—th street. EMMA WILSON.

MARY F.—CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND THE street you know, 2:30 P. M. B.—Y.

SIXTH STREET.—WILL THE LADY WHO WAS ESCORTED home from the Academy Monday evening by a gentleman, who dared not speak, please address R. A., office No. 2, Amity street?

SAM.—ARRIVED HERE THIS MORNING TO ASSIST you as ever. Address E. B., of R., Herald office.

SEVENTH AVENUE CAR MONDAY.—WILL THE LADY in green plaid please send her address to BILLY, Herald office?

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, MONDAY NIGHT.—WILL MR White call or send address to HENRY S***R, 34 West Fourteenth street?

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO LEFT 16 EAST Thirteenth street so abruptly on Friday night, the 17th, please call and I will explain. HATTIE.

YOUNG LADY WHO RECOGNIZED GENT GOING out of theatre Monday evening; please describe hat and earrings to prevent mistake. Address FORTUNATE, Herald office.

$1,000 REWARD.—KIDNAPPED FROM THE ST. James Hotel, Boston, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., of Sunday, November 28, a little Girl, answering to the name of "Corinna Lewis." The child is about seven years old, tall and slim of her age; has flaxen hair, that was quite long and flowing when she was taken; clear hazel eyes; two front teeth gone and a small scar on the right side of her face. It is possible that she may be disguised as a boy, and as she will go unwillingly she may be drugged and carried as a sick child. She has been taken in violation of a direct order of the Massachusetts Supreme Court by a man about 29 years old, who is about five feet nine inches high, slim, has dark brown hair, thin pointed face, with full forehead; blue eyes, thin mustache and goatee; usually quite dressy; has a nervous and impatient manner. The mother, thus deprived of an idolized child, begs the sympathy and aid of the entire public. The above reward will be paid to the person who will deliver the child to HENRY R. RICHMOND, 25 and 26 Old State House, Boston, Mass., to whom all communications may be addressed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE UNITED BROTHERS Lodge, No. 1, of the city of New York, held at No. 163 Hester street, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, 1869, President John Anderson presiding, it was moved and seconded that all the members of a lodge bearing the name of the United Brothers Lodge, No. 2, of Brooklyn, L. I., are hereby expelled from all the rights of the order and all brethren are hereby notified of the same. By order of
MILLS, Secretary. JOHN ANDERSON, President.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

A. HYNARD—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, looking glasses, baggage, &c., 352 West Fourteenth street. Packed, shipped or moved, in city or country, job or load; responsible for breakage. Money advanced.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES FOR HOLIDAY presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewellers and Silversmiths, 619 Broadway, New York.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE MISSISSIPPI State Lottery, for the benefit of the Orphans' Home at Lauderdale Springs; drawn in public at 55 Main street, Columbus, Miss.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 135. TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.
42, 63, 71, 16, 14, 19, 21, 27, 26, 5, 9, 2, 66.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 136.—TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.
48, 24, 55, 56, 19, 75, 31, 64, 23, 27, 4, 13, 18, 78.
McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers.
All communications must be addressed McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Columbus, Miss.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
EXTRA CLASS 373—TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.
5, 36, 49, 15, 13, 69, 52, 67, 45, 62, 9, 21, 7, 17.
CLASS 374—TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.
24, 47, 32, 41, 71, 6, 28, 25, 11, 42, 21, 3.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS STREET, Dec. 16, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, calculated from October 7, 1869, to day of payment will be added. On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS, MADE BY JOHN KELLY, constantly on hand at the Webster Restaurant, 1,259 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. Private families supplied by the quart or gallon.

HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS ARE CAUTIONED against giving orders for Rocky Mountain Bitters to a young man about 21 years old, pock marked and of Irish descent; he is not authorized to do any business for us whatever. ROCKY MOUNTAIN BITTERS CO., 207 Fulton st.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT NO. 26 New York, Dec. 21, 1869.—Notice.—Carriages conveying company to the Bal d'Opera des Artistes Francais at the French theatre, in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, will approach from Sixth avenue. In taking up coaches will form in Fourteenth street, towards Seventh avenue. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger without regard to distance in the city. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.
JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 727—DECEMBER 21, 1869.
76, 44, 66, 77, 1, 58, 45, 61, 3, 23, 19, 12, 48.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 728—DECEMBER 21, 1869.
52, 3, 58, 71, 63, 51, 1, 15, 14, 57, 7, 46, 64, 42.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 703.—DECEMBER 21, 1869.
63, 11, 33, 16, 18, 1, 24, 46, 77, 71, 64, 51, 59.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 704.—DECEMBER 21, 1869.
69, 11, 57, 61, 48, 52, 2, 17, 1, 66, 61, 20, 76, 28.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
266 Broadway and
158 Fulton street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BARGE, 210x32, suitable for any purpose. To be seen at foot of West Fifty-ninth street.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 55 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

STEAMER FOR SALE—SIDEWHEEL, 120 FEET LONG; draws four feet water; good order. Apply to LINDSAY, WALTON & CO., 58 John street.

WANTED—A SLOOP OR YACHT, 45 TO 50 FEET long, 16 to 17 feet beam, "fast." Address, stating condition, price, &c., GEORGE W. MILES & CO., Milford, Conn.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD EXPRESS WANTED—CHEAP, FOR CASH. Address EXPRESS, Williamsburg Post office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, ending December 23, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved artificial human eye, 551 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK CLUB AND OTHER SKATES AT REduced prices. ALFRED WOODHAM, 221 Canal street.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton street. Orders solicited.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

BIRDS.—THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF MOCKING Birds in the country; Parrots, Thrushes, Blackbirds, Canary and other Singing Birds; Mocking Bird Food, Bird Cages, &c., at Mrs. ROEDER'S, No. 128 West Broadway, New York.

BIRDS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—FINE SINGING Canaries, Mocking Birds, Cages, Goldfish, Seed; also Rich's Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, at 85 Fourth avenue, block above Stewart's.

CANARY BIRDS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, CHEAPer than elsewhere, at DAVID VENTIN'S, 407 Canal st.

SINGING BIRDS, DOGS, PET ANIMALS, GOLD FISH, Globes, Aquaria, Shells and tame Monkeys, &c.; prices low for holiday presents. E. MUIR, 430 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & RAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
Major C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer,
Corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
Regular sale THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
Large invoice of Portland Sleighs.
Extra stylish thoroughbred black saddle Horse; warranted sound and kind in all harness; 15½ hands, 6 years old; prompt driver; must be seen to be appreciated; can trot close to three minutes. Was withdrawn from our last sale, but will be sold to-day, without reserve.
One doctor's Gig, in good order.
One top Wagon, first class maker.
Horse Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
One pair closely matched bay Morgan Horses, 15¼ hands, 4 and 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot in 3:20 together; very prompt and stylish drivers.
Large invoice of double and single Harness.
Lot of Buffalo and Wolf Skin Robes.
Bay Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old, warranted kind in all harness; believed to be sound; very stylish, prompt driver; superior family or coupe horse.
Bay Horse, 15½ hands, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; free and stylish driver; unsurpassed as a family horse, for which he has been used the past year.
Several other Horses, top and no top Wagons, &c.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1862, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janizear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE HORSES ARE IN THE country for the winter desires a Pair to replace them for one, two or three months. Has an excellent private stable and the best of care and grooming guaranteed. Address P., box 2,809 Post office.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES,
WAREROOMS 556 BROADWAY,
offer for sale a fine assortment of fashionable Carriages and Sleighs of the latest designs, which they will sell at reduced prices.

AT 82 BARCLAY STREET—LIGHT SIX SEAT COUPE and four seat Rockaways, Britzkas, Victorias, Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Buggies, 120 pound Road Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. HICKS.

A.—I AM FINISHING SOME ELEGANT COUPES, Clarences and Landaus, of new designs, for sale at factory prices, by JAMES B. BREWSTER, 63 East Twenty-fifth street.

A VERY FINE SIX SEAT SLEIGH AT A BARGAIN.—Large assortment Pony Sleighs, Albany and Portland Cutters, shifting seats, Business Sleighs, &c.
CALVIN WITTY'S Sleigh Emporium, 638 Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A PAIR OF HORSES well matched, that can trot in three minutes or less, sound and kind, can find a purchaser at a low price, by addressing box 2,939 Post office, stating price.

A GOOD SINGLE TRUCK AND HARNESS, INCLUDing pole and whiffletrees, for sale; price $130; all in good order. Apply to WM. LINTSON, 120 Duane street.

A THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE SHIFTING SEAT Sleigh, second hand, sold low; Clarences, Landaus, Coupes, Landaulets, 500 Carriages, one third less this month than former prices. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A SECOND HAND COACH, BUILT BY BREWSTER & Co., and in very good order at CORBETT & SCHARCHS, 122 and 126 West Twenty-fifth street.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS—CHOICE VARIETY AT LOW figures; also
Fine Buffalo, Wolf, Fox and other Robes; Horse Blankets at cost to close out.
Fine line light Harness at less than wholesale prices; Whips, Bells, &c., very low.
Carriages reduced 40 per cent.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
58 Liberty street.
58 Liberty street.
58 Liberty street.

BEST DAPPLE GRAY HORSE IN NEW YORK—16 hands high, heavy long tail and mane, stylish driver, sound and kind; will be sold under value; also fine large bay horse, 16 hands, suitable for coupe or business purposes; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire for ROLFF, at stable 17 West Twenty-third street.

B.—SLEIGHS.
SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS.
SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS.

WOOD BROTHERS are now selling the new styles Portland and Boston made Sleighs, from the best manufacturers, and have a full stock of these light and elegant modern goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.
Cutters from $35 to $40.
They are offering the old fashioned Albany style of Sleighs, as made by
JAMES GOOLD & SON,
and others,
50 per cent
below last year's prices,
warranted in every respect of the best workmanship.
WOOD BROTHERS,
596 Broadway.

CLARENCES, COUPES, LANDAUS,
Landaulettes, Rockaways, 4 and 6 seats, and all fashionable Carriages, superbly finished, at a low figure during Christmas week. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder,
18 East Eighteenth street, near Broadway.

CLIPPING, $10 PER HORSE, BY WILSON, WALKER & Foster's Patent Horse Clipping Machines, at 135 West Thirty-ninth street. Work done with neatness and despatch. Horses from the country clipped and returned same day. Machines for sale.

CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.
A full assortment for Holiday presents, by
BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome street),
corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street.

ELEGANT BROUGHAMS, COUPES, LANDAUS
and other fashionable Carriages, suitable
for Holiday gifts, for sale by
BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome street),
corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE—A CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE, NEARLY new. Price $600. Inquire at 23 East Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-SEATED SLEIGH, VERY LIGHT and in good order. To be seen at private stable No. 6 West Twenty-fourth street. Price $175.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT BREWSTER COUPE ROCKAway, crimson lined, pole and shafts, but little used, at CORBETT'S, 124 West Twenty-fifth street. Please examine, and call at 154 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TEAM OF WORKING HORSES, Truck, Harness, &c.; must be sold, owner having no further use. Can be seen at 785 Washington st., near Jane.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID DOUBLE TRUCK, very strong and almost new. Inquire at PAUL WERNER'S, 227 West Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE EXPRESS WAGON, one Portland single Sleigh and one Pony Phaeton; all in good order. A good single Truck wanted. Apply at 63 Centre street.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—5,000 Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Harness; also government Clothing, Blankets, &c., &c., wholesale and retail by
PITKIN & CO.,
No. 6 Park place, New York.
71 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

KIMBALL'S PORTLAND SLEIGHS.
S. E. BATES, Agent,
Corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth street.

ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH DAPPLE GRAY COUPE Horses in New York, six years old, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind; four other good Horses; will be sold cheap; two Road Wagons. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

SPEED, STYLE AND BEAUTY.
JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Wednesday, December 22, at 11 o'clock, at 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street, 1 bay Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old, sound and kind. 1 bay Mare, 15.3 hands; trots in 2:50. 1 sorrel Pony, 14.3 hands; trots in 2:55. 1 black Horse, 15¼ hands; trots in 2:50. 1 do.; trots in 3:10. Brown Mare, 6 years old; very fast. 1 flag tail sorrel Horse; warranted to trot in 2:45 on day of sale. 1 Patchen Mare, 15½ hands, 5 years old. 1 gray Horse, 15½ hands; a fine saddle horse. 10 Sleighs, 15 Express and Business Wagons; Robes, Bells, Blankets; a large invoice of Harness, &c. Sale positive.

SPEED.—THE BROWN TROTTING HORSE GENERAL BUTLER, Jr., well known on the Coney Island road; has trotted on the Prospect Park in 2:36 to wagon; 15½ hands, eight years old, sound and kind; fine pole horse; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Can be seen at 213 West Forty-first street till sold.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, ROBES, SLEIGHS—AT REduced prices; all styles in great variety; 700 straps Bells at $1 and upwards; 250 Robes, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SLEIGHS, some with driver's seat behind, pole and shafts; also a fine assortment of Carriages. Apply to M. CURLEY, Carriage Manufacturer, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street, N. Y.

STABLE FIXTURES—OF IRON, VENTILATING STALL Partitions, Hay Racks, Mangers, Box Stall Fixtures and a new patent Crib, with hay rack, manger with food guard, tumbling water pot and hitching arrangement combined. JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., corner of Reade, Centre and Elm streets.

STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES, AC.—ON CLEAN AND well lighted floors. Apply to CORBETT & SCHARCH, 122 and 126 West Twenty-fifth street.

WANTED—A LIGHT TOP BUGGY, BY ONE OF OUR city makers. Address, with lowest price and description, B., box 1,049 Post office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE 204 EAST TWELFTH street, until November 1, 1870; contains five stalls and box stall, carriage room and large loft; all in good order; also a coachman's dwelling attached. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES G. WAKELEY, 101 East Tenth street, New York.

WANTED—A HORSE TO DRIVE THIS WINTER, BY a responsible party, for his keep, to go a few miles in the country; the best of care will be given. Any one having such will address W. V. T., Herald office.

10 SLEIGHS, ONE, TWO AND THREE SEAT; 2 BUSIness and 1 Cart Sled, 1 Phaeton, 1 Depot Wagon, 1 Coach, 1 Concord Express Wagon, 2 no top Buggies, at 225 Spring street, corner of Clarke.

$125 FOR A 120-POUND ROAD WAGON—IN PERfect order, built by Stivers, at 219 West Forty-first street.

300 SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, ROBES, SLEIGHS, Portland, pony, swell and six seat, from $35 up; new and second hand Clarences, Coaches, Coupes, Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, Top, Road and Express Wagons; Sulkeys, Gigs, Blankets from $2 up, Bells; all kinds Robes at very low prices. Call and be convinced.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. OSWALD SCHOLZ has, this day, been admitted as partner in our firm.
NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1869. A. J. WONDRA & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the style of Parsons Brothers & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. J. PARSONS.
C. C. PARSONS.
H. P. AMMIDOWN.
The business will be continued by Mr. WM. J. PARSONS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, LOCATED NEAR principal hotels, offers for sale her entire business, with desirable lease and fixtures; location unsurpassed and paying business, established over 15 years. Rare opportunity. Apply to
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PERSON WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS can have an interest in a business that will pay well. Apply at Cigar Stand, No. 9 Murray street.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $800, IN A manufacturing business, well established; large order on hand that can be supplied less 30 days; profits over 200 per cent. Address CASH, Herald office.

A PRACTICAL CUSTOM SHIRT CUTTER, WHO UNderstands the business, would like to form the acquaintance of a person with capital, to open a gents' furnishing and shirt store; references exchanged. Address CUTTER, Herald office, for one week.

A RARE CHANCE.—WE HAVE FOR SALE AN INterest in the well known House of Commons, 25 West Houston street. To the right man this is a chance for a fortune; must be attentive, as present proprietor is away much of his time. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 152 Broadway.

A CHANCE FOR ALL.—AN ARTICLE THAT PAYS 250 per cent profit; ready sale. Call and see it in practical operation at room 21 National Hotel, Cortlandt street.
CHARLES E. PIERCE.

A RARE CHANCE.—PARTNER WANTED, IN FIRST class old established real estate business, one of the best in the country, doing large business; first class references given and required. Address, with real name and address, REAL ESTATE, box 133 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS PARTNER, WITH $500, of good address, to take charge of the business; he can make over $30 weekly. Apply to Dr. COX, 159 Varick street.

AN INTEREST OR THE WHOLE OF A FIRST CLASS Dining Saloon on Broadway for sale; doing a very fine business. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $1,000 to $1,500 cash, as partner in a well established business, paying 100 per cent profit; or regular salary, with capital secured, if preferred. Apply at 143 Fulton street, room No. 8.

A MAN WANTED—TO JOIN IN ONE OF THE BEST Meat and Provision Markets in Brooklyn; a rare chance for a man of small capital to get right into business; from $600 to $1,000. Inquire of LOCKE & MORGAN, 40 Broadway, New York.

A HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED REAL Estate Business on Broadway for sale reasonably; low rent; good reason for selling. Call immediately.
WOOLF & CO., 179 Fifth avenue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—A long established Restaurant and Dining Saloon in Brooklyn, doing a large business; long lease to run; good reasons for selling. Call for particulars at 25 Liberty street, room 25.

BE READY TO INVEST YOUR SPARE MONEY IN the N. Y. A. Co.'s Popular Issue. Coupons attached. Stock offered soon.

JANUARY 1, 1870.—$2,000 WANTED, WITH A MAN OF good character and meaning business to take an active part in one of the most profitable and respectable businesses. I have no confidence in these advertisements, but let the right man try this. Address, with reference, L. H. U., box 152 Herald office.

NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ENGAGE IN business on a small capital, can meet with several opportunities by inquiring at No. 45 Broad street, room 26.

PARTNER WANTED.—A WHOLESALE HOUSE IN the lower part of the city desire a party with from $25,000 to $40,000, either as special or active partner. The business is well established and of the first mercantile order and presents rare inducements to a party with the requisite means. Address M. & C., Herald office.

PARTNER WITH $3,000, IN A NEW BUSINESS, paying large profit. Call for three days at 154 Wooster street.

THE STOCK OF THE N. Y. A. CO.,
Popular Issue, will be offered at the various agencies soon.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, PARTNER WITH FROM $50,000 to $100,000 cash, to buy up a large tract valuable real estate, at terminus of three the largest railroads in this country; property can be got at figure that will pay over 100 per cent in less than one year; best references given. Address G. B. J., box 133 Herald office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER, with $50,000 to $100,000, as additional capital in a wholesale dry goods house now forming. Address C. W. MOORE (formerly of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.), 331 Broadway.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH $5,000 to $10,000, in a first class hardware and house furnishing establishment; object to increase the business; doing a good business. Address box D Herald office.

WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH $20,000, in a lucrative cash business; satisfactory references given and required; only principals need apply, with real name. Address S., box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER, WITH about $15,000, in an old established cash manufacturing business which will bear the closest examination; references exchanged. Address B. R. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH ABOUT $2,000, TO INVEST in a manufacturing business; profits large and original capital can quickly be withdrawn; articles manufactured almost monopolies. A man with chemical knowledge preferred. Address C. D. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF about $40,000, to put into an old and well established clothing business. Address box 5,001 Post office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $10,000, TO INcrease a light manufacturing business, well established and paying a handsome profit. The fullest investigation offered. Address MANUFACTURER, box 118 Herald office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS abilities and energy, with a capital of $20,000, as active partner, to take charge of the New York office of a manufacturing concern. Address C. W., box 925 New York Post office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF from $3,000 to $10,000, in manufacturing business, already established. Address box 4,213 New York Post office.

$100 TO $1,000.—PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS that pays well can find a good opportunity either to travel or locate. Call on MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

$1,000.—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $1,000 CAN make $50 per day. Full particulars at 39 Nassau street, room 26, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

$1,500.—WANTED, IN A VERY PROFITABLE manufacturing business, $1,500. Address W. M. S., Herald office.

$2,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN wholesale confectionery business; rare opportunity for party wishing to enter a profitable business. Business men invited. MAX BAYERSDORFER, General Auctioneer, 224 Bowery.

$4,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER TO TAKE charge of an established manufacturing business in Philadelphia; a business man will find it worthy of investigation. Address MANUFACTURER, box 2,866 New York Post office, with name, &c., for an interview.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN an old established and very profitable business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Address, in confidence, FOOD, Herald office, stating where an interview can be had.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages and to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—A.—"CASH ON HAND" FOR FIRST AND SECOND City Mortgages. Also Loans made on New York city, New Jersey and Westchester Property.
W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S FUNDS TO LOAN—ON CITY IMproved real estate, three or five years; no bonus wanted. Principals address, enclosing surveyor's valuation, &c., &c., THOS. C. ALLEN, New York Post office.

CINCINNATI AND INDIANA RAILROAD BONDS, DAYton and Michigan Railroad Bonds, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Bonds; Evansville City Bonds, Kansas Pacific Railroad Bonds. Other first class securities for investment. For sale by G. COPELAND, 38 Pine street.

DISCONTO BANK.
CAPITAL LIMITED TO $15,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $100 EACH.
The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions for the Disconto Bank.
Two dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscription.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., 59 Exchange place.
FRED'K KUHNE, of the firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, 51 Broad street.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of the firm of Kremelberg & Co., 160 Pearl street.

FINANCIAL.

BOND AND MORTGAGE, DECEMBER 21.—TO LOAN on first class city House, $10,000. Prompt attention given to applications.
HORATIO SILAS BROWN, 61 Worth street.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
369 Sixth avenue. Booth's Building.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 15 will draw interest from January 1, at
Seven per cent per annum.
A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be paid on and after Monday, January 10.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at the lowest rates of exchange.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND TOWN BONDS,
In State of Illinois; first class securities, of undoubted character, below par.
Real valuation of property.......$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns, only.......203,000
Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express free of charge.
Also New York city Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other Stocks and Bonds for profitable investment, at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL LOT OF STUYVESANT Bank Stock. Apply to HALLGARTEN & CO., 28 Broad street.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES WILLING TO LOAN on unimproved Real Estate, Central avenue, Westchester county, can secure policy to amount loaned. Address JAMES PRATT, station G.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, Bankers, 30 Wall street, offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin county, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois); Coupons, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and October, in the city of New York. These bonds are regarded as first class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey.
SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room No. 9.

MONEY TO LOAN TO FARMERS—ON BOND AND mortgage of New York farms; also first mortgages of such farms purchased. W. Q. RIDDLE, 33 Wall street.

NOTICE.
ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 40 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company (consolidated) will be held at the general offices of the company, 40 Broadway, in this city, and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1870, for the election of three Inspectors of Election and of twenty-one Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will open at 1 and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books of stock will remain closed until the day after the election. C. DAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
112 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.
By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMpany, 46 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.
Whereas, by act of Congress, the office of this Company has been removed from New York to Boston.
Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due January 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date in gold, free of government tax, at this office.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIfornia, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Seven per Cent Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1865), due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Eugene Kelly & Co., 21 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIfornia, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869.
The interest maturing January 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office, in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent
State South Carolina.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.
Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange place,
and
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, 12 Pine street, New York,
offer for sale
THE BONDS OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.
These bonds pay seven per cent in gold; have thirty years to run; are free from government taxation; are secured by a land grant of
THREE MILLION ACRES
of the
Finest lands in Kansas and Colorado.
In addition to this special grant the company also owns
THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES IN KANSAS,
which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road.
They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than government securities.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Price 96 and accrued interest, in currency.
PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND CIRCULARS furnished on application.

SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST.
Atlantic Savings Bank,
Chatham square and New Bowery.
On and after Monday, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto under the bylaws.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869.

WE BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES FOR cash; have money to loan on bond and mortgage.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

25TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Office Jersey City Insurance Company, No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 20, 1869.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent (free from government tax), payable on demand. A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

$500.—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN REQUIRING cash advances will please state security. Address S. S., box 2,270 Post office.

$6,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE in New York or Brooklyn, in one sum, or to buy a first mortgage. Apply at 14 Wall street, room 31.

$10,000 TO $15,000 TO LOAN—FOR THREE OR five years, on good Store Property; no discount required. Money advanced without delay.
JOSEPH MASON & GEO. B. WALTON, 141 Broadway.

$11,000 WANTED ON FIRST MORTGAGE, OR $5,000 on second Mortgage, on real estate worth $20,000 in the lower part of Westchester county. Address WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE, No. 2 New Chambers street.

$15,000. $12,000, $6,000, $2,000, TO LOAN ON mortgage on improved city property. Mortgages negotiated.
RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street.

$25,800 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty. First mortgages purchased.
A. M. PENTZ, 43 Pine street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS IMproved property, in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey; first bond and mortgage; to principals only.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$1,500,000—TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREpared to lend money on approved real estate in New York city and vicinity; principals only.
JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

$2,500,000.—JOSEPH MASON & GEORGE B. WALTON, 141 Broadway, have the following sums to loan on Bond and Mortgage:—$5,000, $6,000, $7,000, $7,500, $8,000, $10,000, $12,000, $15,000, up to $25,000. Money quickly advanced. First and Second Mortgages cashed.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.—LONDON AND NEW York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly, from pier No. 3 North river, passage at $90, $70 and $30, currency.
CELLA, Jan. 1; BELLONA, Jan. 29;
ATALANTA, Feb. 12.
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rates, apply at No. 55 Broadway. For freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
by the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin, Payable in gold.		Steerage, Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Siberia..Wednesday, Dec. 22 | Tarifa......Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra...Thursday, Dec. 23 | Java.......Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia..Wednesday, Dec. 29 | Aleppo.....Thursday, Jan. 13
Tripoli.....Thursday, Dec. 30 | Cuba......Wednesday, Jan. 19
Nemesis.Wednesday, Jan. 5 | Samaria....Thursday, Jan. 20
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin.........$130, gold Second cabin.........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris.........145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin.........$80, gold Steerage.........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of 5th of January will not carry passengers.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
Via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron Mail Steamships
DEUTSCHLAND.........Thursday, Dec. 23
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. H. A. F. Neynaber.
RHEIN.........Dec. 30
of 3,000 tons and 760 horse power, Capt. C. Meyer, will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton,
at the following rates:—
First Cabin.........$120 gold
Second Cabin.........72 gold
Steerage.........25 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.........Saturday, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie.........Saturday, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE, Roussan.........Saturday, Jan. 22
Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $73.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From New York only $30, steerage.
COLORADO.......Williams.......Wednesday, December 22
NEBRASKA.......Guard.......Wednesday, December 29
From pier 45 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP COLORADO, Captain Williams, will sail from pier 46 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 6½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
COLORADO.........Wednesday, Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA.........Saturday, Dec. 25
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 75 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—
CAMBRIA.........Dec. 25 | COLUMBIA.........Jan. 15
IOWA.........Jan. 1 | EUROPA.........Jan. 21
CALEDONIA.........Jan. 8 | INDIA.........Jan. 29
—and every Saturday thereafter.
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
PENNSYLVANIA, Webster, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain H. F. Schwensen, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, December 22, 1869, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold.
Payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA to sail January 4, 1870.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
PALMYRA sails.........Thursday, December 23
TRIPOLI sails.........Thursday, December 30
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S EMIGRATION OFFICE 86 South street, issue sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and passage tickets from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 South street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND CABIN TICKET ON A steamer, for England or France, at half price. Address LOUIS ROBERT, New York Post office.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JANUARY 5—ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Farrer.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, January 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.........Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene, via Nassau.........Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams.........Jan. 6
For freight or passage apply to
L. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.........Friday, Dec. 24
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken.........Thursday, Jan. 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain George B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Thursday, Dec. 23, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston Steamers.
Sailing every Saturday, at 3 P. M., touching at Key West. The A1 steamer GULF STREAM, Captain McCreery, at pier 20 East river, will sail Friday, December 24.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
comprising the first class steamships
MISSISSIPPI.........Captain William P. Henry
CRESCENT CITY.........Captain J. B. Hildreth
SHERMAN.........Captain Henry S. Quick
GENERAL MEADE.........Captain A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES.........Captain Geo. R. Smith
The steamship
UNITED STATES,
Captain Geo. R. Smith,
will be despatched on Friday, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
The MISSISSIPPI will succeed Friday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
FREDERIC BAKER,
40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
GEORGE CROMWELL, Clapp.........Friday, December 24
CORTES, Nelson.........Friday, December 31
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—SOUTHERN LINE—The steamer WEYBOSSET, Captain Parish, will leave pier 21 East river, Friday, December 24.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch
The first class steamer MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, on Thursday, December 23, from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The ALABAMA will follow, and sail on Saturday, Jan. 1.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

NOTICE.—FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR Savannah, Ga., direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship Ticket Office, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHwest and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
MANHATTAN, Captain M. S. Woodhull,
on Saturday, December 25, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER will follow and sail on Tuesday, 28th.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest.—Regular Line.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, commander,
will sail THURSDAY, December 23, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector street.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15; Jacksonville, $24.
Through Bills of Lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 78 William street.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail December 30.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37 North river, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.
MERRY CHRISTMAS.
BARGAINS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Entire lower floor filled with Holiday Goods of every description,
25,000 Dolls, of every kind.
Talking, Crying, Masked and Fancy Dolls.
Wax Crying Dolls, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
Largest Wax Doll in the city for $1.
Wax Crying Dolls, with hair, 10c., 15c., 20c. to 75c.
5,000 fine French Dolls, 50c. to $6.
Work, Glove, Handkerchief, Collar Perfumery; Candy Surprise and Fancy Boxes.
2,000 China Tea Sets, 25c. to $5.
Parian Figures and Boxes, 3c. to $5.
Fancy Vases, Jewel Caskets, Watch Cases, Writing Desks, Cigar Stands, Paper Weights, Box Toys, Cups and Saucers, Inkstands, Toilet Sets, Watch Safes, Bouquet Holders, Fancy Mirrors, Tobacco Cases, Card Receivers, Paint Boxes, Comic Toys, &c., &c.
Come and look through our Five Cent, Ten Cent, Twenty-five Cent, Fifty Cent, and Seventy-five Cent Departments. You will find the same goods that are sold at the Dollar stores.
SCHOOLS AND FAIRS SUPPLIED.
The store will be open this week until 10 P. M., to accommodate those who wish to avoid the rush during the day.
EMBROIDERIES AT LESS THAN COST.
Worked Linen Sets, 35c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
Very fine Sets, in fancy boxes, $1, $1 25.
Worked Chemisettes, 50c., 75c., 95c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
Needlework Collars, 15c., 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c.
Linen Collars, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.
Fine Fluted Collars at 10c.
3,000 rich Lace Collars, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
2,000 real Lace Collars, 25c. to $5.
1,000 Fancy Valenciennes Collars, $25 to $75.
RIBBON VELVETS,
TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &C., &C.,
CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
BARGAINS FOR HANDKERCHIEFS.
Fine hemmed Handkerchiefs, 9c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10c. to 75c.
Tape bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c. to 25c.
Needlework lace trimmed, 25c. to 31c.
Needlework and hemstitched, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
Needlework Initials, 25c., 31c., 35c.
3,000 Hemstitched, with worked names,
every one on a
fancy card, 25c. each.
Lace Handkerchiefs, 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs, $2 50 to $40.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 20c. to 75c.
Gents' Linen, hemmed, 25c. to 75c.
Gents' Fancy Handkerchiefs, 12c. to 75c.
FANCY GOODS, OF EVERY STYLE.
Fancy Jet Sets, 25c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.
Fancy Jet Sets, $1 25 to $2.
French sets Pins and Earrings, 25c. to 95c.
Fancy Breast Pins, 5c. to 25c.
Fancy Sleeve Buttons, 10c. to 50c. pair.
Jet Chain Bracelets, &c., &c.
Portemonnaies and Bags, from 10c. up.
Fans in ivory, silk and sandal wood.
Ornaments for the Hair, pearl, gilt, &c., &c.
Come early in the morning
or in the evening to avoid the rush.
WM. KINZEY,
648 Broadway,
second door above Bleecker street.

A HEAVY "MARK DOWN."
40c. and 45c. Dress Goods marked 25c. and 30c.
75c. and $1 Dress Goods marked 50c. and 60c.
Broche Shawls, $15, worth $18; for $30, worth $50.
Pacific, Sprague and Merrimac Prints, 10c. a yard.
75c. Merinos marked 50c.; $1 Merinos marked 75c.
$8 Blankets marked $4; 75c. black Alpaca marked 50c.
Double woollen Shawls, $3 90, worth $7. Only at
FOSTER BROTHERS, Eighth avenue, near Eighteenth street; and FOSTER BROTHERS, 272 Bleecker street.

BENTON, WILLIS & CO., 85 FRANKLIN STREET, would offer the balance of their stock of Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear at prices satisfactory to buyers.

HOLIDAY GOODS
OF
REAL VALUE
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S
Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Cashmere and Cloth Gloves.
Calf and Buck Gloves.
Kid and Doeskin Gloves.
Castor and Wool Gloves.
Kid and Calf Mittens.
Balmoral Stockings.
Patent Merino Hosiery.
Fine Wool Stockings.
Black and Fancy Hose.
Cashmere Stockings.
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs.
Ties, Stocks, Scarfs.
Suspenders, Elastics.
Robes de Chambre.
Umbrellas, Canes.
An extensive and superior variety of serviceable goods at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

JOUVIN KID GLOVES, MAISON VIOLET PERFUmery; a complete assortment of the genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves for ladies and gentlemen, and the best perfumery of the Maison Violet of Paris, constantly on hand at H. GEO. DEE & CO.'S, late E. Bruo, 52 East Twelfth street, second store west of Broadway.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.—THE LARGEST FINE assortment of Toys in the city at very low prices, at STAVELY'S, 870 Broadway, east side, near Eighteenth st.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

RECEPTION BONNETS—VELVET BONNETS, ALL colors, trimmed with real laces, at half price. Elegant French Flowers and Head Dresses made to order at Mme. DE LACY'S, 883½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, Pedestals, &c., in close imitation of all foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, MONUments, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or put up at a few hours' notice.
A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

S. KLABER, 52 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, sells Marble Mantels, Headstones, Tiles, &c., of superior workmanship, below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

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NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

Novel Case in Bankruptcy—Interesting Revenue Fraud Cases—McFarland Arraigned and Pleads Not Guilty—The Astor House Deathbed Marriage—The Washington Marine Insurance Company—The Stock Exchange Litigation—The Stock Dabbling Lawyers—Miscellaneous Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Bininger Case—Important Question of Jurisdiction.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of the Petition of Hardy, Blake & Co. vs. Bininger & Co.—This case came up yesterday for trial, the question before the jury being as to whether Bininger & Clarke should be adjudicated bankrupts. The matter has been some time in dispute and the facts have already appeared. Bininger & Co. were proprietors of the large wholesale concern at the corner of Liberty and Temple streets. It appeared that some difference arose between Bininger & Clarke at a time when, as alleged, they were unable to meet their engagements, and that a receiver was appointed over the property, which was represented as far exceeding the liabilities of the firm. Some of the creditors took steps to have Bininger & Clarke declared bankrupts; but as the property was placed in the hands of a receiver for its proper disposal they were restrained from taking action. The case was brought before the United States Court, and it was set down for trial.

Mr. Compton, with whom was Mr. J. F. Morgan, moved for an adjournment on behalf of Mr. Clarke, on the ground that one of his relatives was dangerously ill, and that a postponement of the case was necessary. He desired, moreover, to argue the question of jurisdiction; but at present he moved that the matter be adjourned.

Mr. Bangs for the petitioners opposed the motion and insisted that the trial should be proceeded with.

Judge Blatchford decided that the case should be tried.

Evidence was then taken on behalf of the petitioners, showing that Bininger & Co. had contracted debts with them, that when the notes become due they were not paid, and that the reason they desired to put the firm into bankruptcy was to get their money.

The cashier of the establishment was next examined, and testified as to the condition of the firm to the effect that their liabilities amounted to $215,000 or $220,000, while their assets were from $390,000 to $500,000. The average amount of their assets was about $400,000.

Abraham B. Clark was then examined, and in reply to Mr. Compton stated that he had been connected with the firm since 1821 and had been a working partner since 1836; the firm was much embarrassed since the beginning of November last; Bininger issued paper without consulting him or telling him what it was for; at that time there was a stringency in the money market and the issue of a large quantity was accordingly attended with depressing results, although the firm was largely solvent at that time, but there was nothing they could immediately convert into money without loss or without jeopardizing the interests of the creditors; on the 4th of November Bininger served him with a notice of dissolution of partnership and in a few days afterwards he discovered that he had an animus against him; subsequently Bininger told him that he (Clarke) had no rights in the premises, that he had not a "red cent" in the concern and that he would kick him out. The witness further stated that he had rights equal to those of Bininger and that be merely applied for the appointment of a receiver in order to protect the property for the creditors.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bangs the witness referred to the property owned by the firm, including real estate in Virginia and the premises in this city, and proceeded to give a statement of the receipts in case the property had been auctioned. Had the wines been sold without advertisement they would not have brought half their value.

After some further evidence had been adduced Mr. Compton addressed the jury, contending at some length that no act of bankruptcy had been committed.

A lengthened discussion then ensued as to whether Bininger & Co. were solvent at the time the receiver was appointed. Finally Mr. Bangs moved to amend the petition, and the Court having granted the motion the case was adjourned till this morning.

Condemned Property.

The following property was yesterday condemned, no claimants having appeared after the return of the usual process had been made:—Five barrels of whiskey, found in Front street; one still, found on the southeast corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-sixth street.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Revenue Frauds.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Thomas R. Blake.—The defendant was charged with carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer at the corner of Hester and Ludlow streets without having paid the special tax required by law. The same charge was preferred against William Rappenhagen, who carried on business at No. 52 Hester street. Both defendants were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Illicit Removal of Spirits.

The United States vs. Patrick Campbell.—The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday. The defendant was charged with aiding and abetting in the illicit removal of five barrels of whiskey upon which the tax had not been paid. It appearing, however, by evidence adduced, that the defendant was entirely unaware of the transaction and was absent at the time of the removal of the spirits to his premises, Commissioner Shields ordered the defendant to be discharged.

The Kurtzman Counterfeiting Case.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. Otto Kurtzman.—As previously mentioned, the defendant, an old man, is charged with selling counterfeit money to two boys, named William Bagg and Robert Parker. At the adjourned examination held yesterday nothing important was elicited, and the further hearing was set down for Monday next.

Larceny in a Foreign Port.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. George McDowell, John Egan, George Hall, John Franks, Peter Lowdon and Lars Lowdon.—The defendants were seamen attached to the American ship Tatti. They were arrested on a charge of having stolen a large quantity of nutria skins, part of the cargo, while she was anchored at Buenos Ayres.

John McCarthy, a seaman on board the vessel, testified that there were 3,000 or 4,000 skins in each bale; that he saw a number of the skins in the prisoners' bunks and appropriating them to their own use.

In cross-examination the witness testified that a difference had arisen between the mate and the crew, and that although he had known of the alleged robbery since the 15th of October he did not mention the matter until after the arrest.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

An Insurance Squabble—Motion to Punish Assignees for Contempt.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of the Washington Marine Insurance Company.—It appears this company were declared insolvent under the laws of the State of New York, and it was consequently determined to have its affairs wound up. With this view a receiver was appointed to distribute the property equitably among the creditors. Subsequently the Ocean Insurance Company, of Maine, instituted proceedings against the Washington Marine Insurance Company to compel an account. Assignees were appointed, who took possession of some of the property, and the case now comes up on motion to punish these assignees for contempt of court, and to have them arrested. It is claimed that the company's affairs were exclusively in the hands of the State courts and that, consequently, the assignees were not justified in their action. A further motion was also made to restrain them from joining in any suit against the receiver.

Judge Barnard granted both motions. For motions, Clarence A. Seward; against, Isaiah T. Williams.

Injunction Against the Stock Exchange Dissolved.

Before Judge Barnard.

Gillespie vs. Neilson, President of the New York Stock Exchange.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction restraining the defendants from enforcing the rules of the Stock Exchange against the plaintiff and others. After argument by ex-Judge Barrett for the motion, and Mr. Marbury opposed, the Court granted an order dissolving the injunction.

Decisions Rendered.

By Judge Barnard.

Morford vs. Simons.—Motion granted.

Stevens vs. Post, and Purdon vs. Dummick.—Motions granted, and reference in each case ordered to T. C. Fields to hear and determine.

Wales vs. Benoist.—Motion granted.

United States Insurance Company of Baltimore vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.—Motion denied.

Thorp vs. Thorp; Maloney vs. Loutrel.—Motions granted.

Bull vs. Bull.—Motion denied.

Haines vs. McKinley Oil Creek Petroleum Oil Company.—Motion granted; Wm. Bartlett appointed receiver.

In re John O. Robinson, an Attorney and Counsellor at Law.—Referred to Wm. H. Tracy to report what, if anything, is due to Robinson as an attorney.

Pittsburg and McKeesport Car Company vs. Harmon.—Order granted.

Goodkind vs. Stafford.—Motion denied and reference ordered.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Motion denied without costs.

Carey vs. Fuant.—Plaintiff stayed from any proceedings on the judgment until the amount due him from the defendant is ascertained.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The Stock Dabbling Lawyers—Hawkins vs. Bliss—Verdict for the Defendant, with a Censure.

Before Judge Monell and a jury.

Colonel Rush C. Hawkins vs. George Bliss, Jr.—This interesting case, the particulars of which were duly chronicled in these columns last week, has culminated in a verdict for the defendant. The jury went out at two o'clock on Monday afternoon and brought in a sealed verdict yesterday morning, as follows:—

We, the jury, find a verdict for the defendent. We censure the manner in which the business has been transacted, especially on the part of the defendant.

After an allowance of $500 had been granted to defendant one of the jurors arose and said that if he had known that an allowance could be given he would never have agreed to the verdict in the world.

Thus far, then, the Wyoming Valley Coal and Railroad Company's stock has been triumphant, Bliss having "crammed" "Bangs" and "bus"-tered Hawkins.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Powers of Courts of Co-ordinate Jurisdiction—Opinion by Judge McCunn.

Leipsiger vs. Castellé.—Judge McCunn has rendered the following opinion in this case:—

In this case we are called upon to say whether a court of co ordinate jurisdiction (the Common Pleas) has properly committed the defendant. We are of the opinion they have. *En passant*, if the party is held in custody for contempt (as this defendant is), plainly charged in the commitment, he cannot be discharged for informality in the drawing up of the precept. In a matter of this kind a court is not bound to strictly lay down the entire form of a commitment in the very words: if the substantial form of the writ is there this is sufficient. If the commitment is one which the court would have been authorized to make under any circumstance, all judicial matters of regularity are to be presumed. This is the doctrine entertained in The People vs. Nevens (1 Hill, 154); and also in the case in Second Johnson, Ca. R., 198. These cases are leading cases to-day. The only inquiry that can be raised under a habeas corpus in cases of contempt is, first, the jurisdiction of the tribunal by which the party is committed; second, the form of the commitment (The People vs. The Sheriff, 29 Barbour, 622) So far as the first question is concerned it is not doubted but that the Common Pleas has jurisdiction; and, in regard to the last, as we have said before, if a commitment contains the substance, although some of the forms are uncomplied with, yet the commitment is good. The prisoner is in custody upon civil process, which process is regular upon its face, issued out of a competent court; he must, therefore, be remanded. With the question of defendant having the right to give bail to the jail limits we have nothing to do; this is purely a matter for the discretion of the Sheriff. We believe, however, that officer has the power, in such a case, to take bail.

The "Issue of an Eclipse"—Sporting, Racing and Betting in Europe.

Before Judge Freedman.

Ten Broeck vs. Morris.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, so extensively known in sporting circles, to recover $40,000, alleged to be due him as a portion of the profits of racing American horses in Europe. Among other facts on which the plaintiff bases his claim is the right to recover a share in the profits arising out of the issue of the celebrated race horse Eclipse. It was claimed that the suit involves the examination of wrong accounts, betting books, expenses of training, transportion, &c., and on this ground a motion was made to send the case before a referee. Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

DANIEL M'FARLAND ARRAIGNED FOR THE ALLEGED MURDER OF ALBERT D. RICHARDSON—THE DEFENDANT PLEADED NOT GUILTY—INTERESTING FACTS RELATIVE TO THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY ON THE DEATHBED UNION OF RICHARDSON AND MRS. M'FARLAND BY BEECHER AND FROTHINGHAM.

Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning District Attorney Garvin entered and said—I move that Daniel McFarland be brought to the bar for the purpose of pleading to the indictment.

Mr. McFarland approached, and, after shaking hands with his counsel, Messrs. Spencer and E. T. Gerry, took a seat in their midst, and rose upon the summons of the Clerk.

The Clerk (Mr. Sparks)—Put Daniel McFarland to the bar. Addressing the prisoner—You are indicted for murder in the first degree in killing one Albert D. Richardson, by shooting him with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and ball, on the 25th of November, 1869. You demand a trial. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Charles S. Spencer (one of the counsel)—The defendant pleads not guilty.

The Recorder—Let him be remanded for the present.

After conferring for a few moments with his counsel Mr. McFarland was removed by one of the officers and taken back to prison.

The following is a copy of the indictment:—

City and County of New York, ss.—The jurors of the people of the State of New York, in and for the body of the city and county of New York, upon their oath, present that Daniel McFarland, late of the Fourth ward of the city of New York, in the county of New York aforesaid, laborer, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the city and county aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Albert D. Richardson, in the peace of the people of the State then and there being, wilfully, feloniously and of his "malice aforethought," did make an assault, and that the said Daniel McFarland a certain pistol, of the value of one dollar, then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol the said Daniel McFarland in his right hand then and there had and held to, at, against and upon the said Albert D. Richardson, then and there feloneously, wilfully and of his "malice aforethought," did shoot off and discharge, and that the said Daniel McFarland with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, shot of, sent forth, and discharged, as aforesaid, the said Albert D. Richardson in and upon the abdomen of him, the said Albert D. Richardson, then and there feloneously, wilfully, and of his "malice aforethought," did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to him, the said Albert D. Richardson, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid discharged, sent forth and shot out of the pistol aforesaid, by the said Daniel McFarland in and upon the abdomen of him, the said Albert D. Richardson, one mortal wound of the breadth of two inches and of the depth of eight inches, of which said mortal wound he the said Albert D. Richardson at the ward, city and county aforesaid, "from" the day first aforesaid, and in the year aforesaid, "until the 2d day of December, in the same year aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live, and on which said 2d day of December in the year aforesaid, the said Albert D. Richardson at the ward, city and county aforesaid, of the said mortal wound" did die. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that he the said Daniel McFarland him, the said Albert D. Richardson, in the manner and form, and by the means aforesaid, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, and in the year aforesaid, wilfully, feloniously and of his "malice aforethought," did kill and murder against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity. SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

It will be remembered that on the opening of the term Recorder Hackett, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called their attention to the Richardson-McFarland case, and after giving one or two practical hints as to how they should conduct the investigation necessary to be made before an indictment could be found, also suggested the propriety of investigating the conduct of the clergymen who solemnized the deathbed marriage of Richardson to Mrs. McFarland. The Grand Jury did direct their attention to this matter, but a formidable difficulty presented itself in the progress of their investigations—viz., that the celebrated Theodore Parker, of Boston, who united Mr. and Mrs. McFarland in the holy bonds of wedlock, is deceased, so that no indictment for a violation of the statue against bigamy could be found against any parties by the present Grand Jury. It is highly probable that the necessary evidence to warrant the finding of such a bill will be forthcoming, and that the Grand Jury to be sworn next month will renew the investigation.

SENTENCE OF OFFICERS HANNIGAN AND REMSEN POSTPONED.

Officers Hannigan and Remsen, who were convicted of grand larceny on Monday, were arraigned for sentence. At the request of Mr. McKeon and ex-Judge Stuart the Recorder remanded them till Thursday, in order to afford counsel time to make a motion for a new trial. The Assistant District Attorney stated that an anonymous letter containing $300 was sent to a Catholic priest and by him sent to Justice Connolly. The communication stated that the above sum was part of the money taken from Mr. Wells, the complainant against the officers. As Mr. Wells was desirous of returning to Kentucky, the District Attorney suggested that the money should be handed to the complainant.

The Recorder said he would give no order in the matter, until after the motion for a new trial was decided.

James Donaldson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, he having, on the 8th of October stole $246 worth of jewelry, the property of John W Baker.

James Muir pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the 20th of October he burglariously entered the premises of Williamson & Kitch, No. 28 Broadway, and stole a coat valued at six dollars.

Donaldson and Muir were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

GRAND LARCENIES.

John Calman was charged with stealing a watch worth eighty dollars from Thomas Conolly on the 15th of November. The complainant identified another man as being the thief, but a police officer found the prisoner next day in a candy shop with the watch in his possession. Mr. Howe subjected the officer to a searching examination and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

The Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments, and in the afternoon the prisoners were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Charles Robinson was tried and acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred against him by Joseph Isaac, who was a passenger on board the Daniel Drew from Albany, on the 2d instant. In the night time he lost his watch, which he charged the prisoner with taking.

Joseph Roberts charged Samuel Halsey with stabbing him in the back with a small table knife, at Mrs. Lambert's boarding house, in University place, on the 6th inst. The complainant and the defendant were colored waiters, and had a quarrel about a kettle of water. Joe swore that, without any provocation, Sam stabbed him several times. When Sam's turn to swear came it appeared that he was a member of the Baptist Church, in good and regular standing: that he sought to avoid a quarrel, and, to use his own language, "was praying to God to keep my mouth shut when he used bad language to me;" that Joe struck him first, flattened his nose and blackened his eyes. The jury believed his story and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Robert O'Connell, bigamy; Same vs. Walter Hamilton, forgery; Same vs. Andrew McAlear, James McGuire and James McGuiness, robbery; Same vs. Michael Harney, robbery; Same vs. George Sipp, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas Williams, burglary; Same v. Herman Ladendorf, grand larceny; Same vs. John Jackson, grand larceny; Same vs. William Watson, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Canfield, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary Hawkins, grand larceny; Same vs. Frederick Pfeifer, forgery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judges Dowling and Kelly.

A GERMAN "SAW GRINDER" AND HIS WIFE.

John Reinhardt, a tall, bony, large-eyed German, by trade a pedestrian scissors, knife and saw grinder, was charged by his wife Anna with assault and battery.

Mrs. Reinhardt said she was under the impression that "her husband was not right in his head," for he was very jealous of her, and any man who would be jealous of her must be a fool. His jealousy went to such great lengths that he would lock her up in a room if he went away and would keep her in the store and not allow her to leave, so that she had scarcely five minutes of time at her own disposal during the last year of her married life. In addition to this he had cruelly assaulted and beaten her, knocking her down on the floor and then kicking her, marks of which were visible upon her person.

Judge—Well, John, what do you say to this?

Defendant—Well, Judge, she is one ——; she does that which is not right, and has a good many friends, and they are not women.

Complainant—That is not true, Judge. I am a prudent woman, and have had three children: one is now living—a little girl.

Judge—Well, if I let him go will you take him home with you?

Complainant—No, I don't want him; he is not a good man. I can do better without him than with him. I want to have nothing to do with him any more.

Judge—Well, I'll remand you, John, for a few days. You come up here again on Thursday and then your wife may have altered her mind.

"A BEAT" DEFEATED.

A middle aged man named Nathan Pulvermuher charged Mary Meyers, a woman of a similar age, with robbing him of fifteen dollars.

Nathan said he met this woman in the middle of the day in October last, and that they went to a house together, and she there robbed him of the above amount. A few days ago he met the defendant in Broadway and caused her arrest, because he identified her as the woman who had robbed him in October.

The woman, with great protestations and evident earnestness, asserted her innocence and gave her address, and said she was a respectable married woman and never saw the man before he caused her arrest.

Mr. Hummel, who heard her statement in the police court, voluntarily undertook her defence. From the description the complainant gave of the mode in which the robbery took place the court declined to believe him and discharged the defendant.

ANOTHER CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Ludwig Keryle and Louis Kiegier were charged, on the complaint of Simon Oberdorfer, with attacking him and violently beating him, in Essex street, on the night of the 12th inst.

The complainant said that the two men were of a party of eight who, without any provocation and quite strangers to him, knocked him down and struck him on the head, inflicting injuries that he was now compelled to be under medical treatment for.

A number of witnesses for the defence were called by Mr. Hummel, and the result was that it was clearly a case of mistaken identity, and the prisoners were discharged.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges Clerke, Ingraham and Sutherland. Argument in the Real case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned until Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 157, 241, 39, 56, 57, 91, 137, 151, 189, 203, 219, 232, 233, 242, 12, 13, 62, 86, 27, 129, 139, 155, 164, 180, 188, 194, 211, 216, 220, 4, 5, 8, 10, 58, 100, 102, 117, 132, 138, 143, 153, 156, 165, 171, 177, 179, 192, 212, 214, 215, 222, 224.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barnard. Call of calendar at twelve M.—Nos. 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112, 212, 217, 213, 114, 115, 116, 118, 123, 127, 125, 129, 93, 138, 150.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Monell.—Nos. 246, 803, 1151, 733, 3520, 1235, 1297, 1307, 721, 1077, 1227, 1105, 1213, 1221.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Curtis. Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 4215, 4544, 4176, 4279, 4292, 4380, 4408, 4409, 4443, 4534, 4546, 4547, 4552, 4553, 4668, 4697, 470. Part 2.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 4583, 4052, 4363, 4330, 4411, 4421, 4522, 4601, 4605, 4504, 4605, 4606, 4697, 4608, 4609, 4610.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	44	30	3 P. M.	45	40
6 A. M.	44	31	6 P. M.	41	34
9 A. M.	44	35	9 P. M.	40	36
12 M.	48	36	12 P. M.	38	35

Average temperature yesterday 34⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 43

A CARELESS POSTMASTER.—An officer of the Thirty-second Police precinct yesterday morning found the door of the Yonkers Post Office open. Nothing had been abstracted, luckily.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Jean Jourde, an employé of the Western Union Telegraph Company, fell from a sixth story window in the telegraph building yesterday morning and was instantly killed. He fell a distance of eighty feet.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION announces a series of holiday concerts to be given in their new hall, the first of which takes place this afternoon. Miss Kellogg and other eminent artists will appear.

A NEW WAY OF SECURING DEPOSITORS.—Yesterday morning an officer of the Sixth precinct found the door of the Citizens' Bank, No. 58 Bowery, open and the key in the lock. Fortunately the burglars were all asleep and nothing was carried away.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner Rollins was yesterday notified to hold an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Mary Monelate, of No. 133 Cannon street, who died from the effects of burns received on Sunday last by her clothes taking fire from a hot stove beside which she was at work.

DIED IN A CELL.—On Monday last William Williams, a man thirty-three years of age, was arraigned before Justice Dowling on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct and committed to the Tombs. During the following night Williams became worse and died in his cell. Coroner Flynn was notified.

MASONIC.—The following officers of Normal Lodge, No. 523, were elected on Monday:—W. M., Charles F. Beesly; S. W., Horace A. Bliss; J. W., Theodore A. Peters; Treasurer, Samuel Cohen; Secretary, Robert Stephenson; S. D., Dudley A. Beekman; J. D., Joseph Strauss; S. M. C., J. H. Simberland; J. M. C., James Potts; Trustees, W. H. Down, George H. Mitchell, William Mela.

THE CENTRAL OFFICE BROKERAGE BUSINESS.—The announcement in yesterday morning's HERALD of the fact that during the rush to the Central office yesterday certain attachés profited by the necessities of inspectors of election who desired to receive their pay, and bought up their claims, fell like a bombshell into that establishment. Yesterday the same rush occurred but the sharpers were unsuccessful in negotiating the purchase of claims.

THE SHORT AFTERNOONS.—This is the period of the winter solstice and the shortest days of the year. In this latitude the day is nine hours and fourteen minutes in length. In London still shorter. At St. Petersburg, Russia, the day is but five hours long, much further north but one hour, while north of north latitude sixty-six and a half degrees, there is no day. The period of sunrise will take place at the North Pole and sunset at the South Pole on March 22, 1871.

A PROTEST.—Yesterday morning, on reading in the papers the transfers of police captains, the good people of the Tenth precinct were grieved and astonished. At ten o'clock a delegation of citizens, headed by Police Justice Scott and Alderman Walsh, called upon President Bosworth and asked that Captain John Ward, transferred to the Thirtieth precinct, be retained in command of the ward. It is not known whether the protest, which was without Captain Ward's knowledge, will be successful, but that officer will obey orders in the premises.

LARGE GERMAN FUNERAL.—Mr. Saladin Klein, father of Captain Charles Klein, of the New York Cavalry, died at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, and his funeral took place yesterday from the residence of Captain Klein, on the Bowery, opposite Spring street. Rev. Dr. Geisenheimer, of the Lutheran Church, assisted at the funeral rites. A very large concourse of people had assembled; among them General Burger and his staff. About 1,000 people, friends of the deceased, were in front of the building as the coffin was brought out, and all uncovered their heads. As the procession passed off over fifty carriages followed the hearse to Greenwood Cemetery.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Eastern branch of this association held their second public meeting last evening in their spacious room 473 Grand street. A large number of members were present, also a number of ladies, who seemed to enjoy the entertainment very much, which consisted of singing, essays and readings by the members. A subject of debate, "Should Religious Societies receive any Support from the Public Treasury?" was argued by Messrs. Best and Craig in the affirmative, and Messrs. Abbott and Giblett in the negative, each being allowed fifteen minutes' time. The President decided in the affirmative, which seemed to give general satisfaction.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.—There was a fashionable and highly intellectual gathering at Weber's piano warerooms, corner of Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, last night, to listen to an address, the fourth of a series on "The History of Music," by Monsieur Frederick Louis Ritter, the distinguished composer. The large room was brilliantly lighted, the toilets in gay tints and lovely fabrics shone out with particular lustre, and the audience were delighted with the intellectual feast served by Mr. Ritter. The speaker, after referring to the origin of music in its different branches, went on in that peculiar foreign accent of the English tongue so delightful to the American ear, to investigate melody and harmony as sciences and arts. The speaker alluded to the chronology and progress of the art, and elucidated many valuable and interesting points relating thereto.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A RETICULOUS ROBBERY.—James McEvoy, who was arraigned on Monday before Justice Connolly, on a charge of stealing a reticule belonging to Ellen J. Walker, of 162d street and Tenth avenue, was yesterday brought up on remand at the Yorkville Police Court. Officer Rose and detective Mee, of the Twenty-first precinct, who arrested him, presented before the court sufficient evidence as to his guilt, and he was committed to stand his trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Isaac Stevens, colored, was arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, by detective McConnell, of the Twentieth precinct, upon complaint of Mary L. Robinson, of No. 205 West Thirty-fourth street, charged with stealing one silk skirt from her on the 10th inst., valued at forty dollars. He admitted the charge, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer. John Ferguson, of the same number, also charges that on the same date he stole forty dollars in money from him and clothing valued at $100. He denied the latter charge, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Justice Connolly, Daniel Becker, Jr., of No. 896 Second avenue, charged Michael Larkin, aged twelve years, Thomas McDermot, aged eleven years, and Thomas Donovan, aged eight years, with stealing a quantity of lead pipe, valued at $100. They confessed to having stolen the goods, and were committed for examination. The same three boys were charged by Herman Greffelt, of No. 411 West Thirty-sixth street, with having, on the 19th of December last, stolen a hempen rope valued at ten dollars. In this case they also admitted the charge and were committed for trial.

HOW THIEVES ARE MADE POLICEMEN.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN BENNETT.

Gross Neglect of Duty—The President of the Board of Aldermen, a Police Justice and an Assemblyman Mixed Up in the Case.

The readers of the HERALD will remember that a few weeks ago a patrolman named Edward Branigan, of the Seventh precinct, was tried before the Police Commissioners on the charge of perjury and dismissed the force. The offence consisted in swearing in his application for appointment that he had never been arrested. The evidence showed that he had been arrested five times, three of which were for grand larceny. On that trial it appeared that Captain Bennett, of the Thirteenth precinct, to whom the papers had been sent to investigate Branigan's antecedents, reported that he was "a man of good character and reputation."

Immediately after the trial, which resulted in the dismissal of Branigan, the Commissioners felt scandalized, and put Captain Bennett on trial, for the purpose of relieving themselves of the responsibility of the appointment. The strangest part of the case is that Branigan was one of Commissioner Henry Smith's appointees, and that his endorsers were Alderman Coman, Police Justice Shandley, Deputy Tax Commissioner Shields and other democrats.

Yesterday the hearing of evidence in the case of Captain Bennett took place before Police Commissioners Bosworth, Brennan and Manierre. Chief Clerk Howley gave testimony as to the records of the case and the report of Captain Bennett, when witnesses for the prosecution were called. Officer Buchanan, of the Eighth precinct testified that on the 19th of April, 1868, he arrested Branigan in the act of stealing cotton; at that time Branigan was well known to the police, and had a bad reputation for months before the arrest; Mr. Vought, late of the Seventh precinct, stated that he arrested Branigan in the summer of 1867, for assaulting an officer; this reputation was bad.

Ex-officer Bapp, late of the Seventh, swore that in 1865 he arrested Branigan for assault and battery, but at that time knew nothing of his previous reputation.

Officer Robert Connor swore that he arrested Branigan in 1865 for stealing cotton; but he was not identified by the complainant.

Officer Drucken, Twenty-sixth precinct, testified that in 1865 he arrested Branigan on suspicion of larceny. This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Captain Bennett was sworn in his own behalf, testified that on receiving the order to investigate the character and antecedents of Branigan and two others he gave the papers relating to Branigan to car detective Johnson, who reported that the applicant bore an excellent reputation; witness stated that, like other captains he was not in the habit of making personal investigations, notwithstanding that his returns represented that he had made the inquiries.

Detective Johnson stated under oath that a few hours after Branigan's papers were put in his hands officer Brady, of his (Thirteenth) precinct, asked him if he knew who had Branigan's papers, and on being informed that witness had them Brady volunteered the information that he had known Branigan for fifteen years and he was "an excellent young man;" witness could find nothing against the character of the applicant; Assemblyman Galvin and a Mr. Archibald Irwin, of Gold street, bore testimony to Branigan's excellent character and both of them guaranteed to be responsible for the good standing of the alleged thief if he reported favorably.

Officer Brady was here called and admitted that he had given Branigan a good character; was intimately acquainted with him in 1867 and 1868; never heard of his arrest in those years, but had heard of his arrest for assaulting an officer; at the time he recommended Branigan to officer Johnson he supposed Branigan had put in his report the fact that he had been arrested for assault. The last witness was submitted to a scathing cross-examination, and will likely be placed on trial for his connection with the case.

The evidence was referred to a full board for its judgment.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

Adjournment of the Hearing on the Writ of Habeas Corpus Before the Supreme Court.

Dr. Lewis and his daughter Corinna, appeared at the Supreme Court, before Judge Cardozo, yesterday morning. Miss Corinna was very gayly attired in scarlet, her long flaxen hair flowing gracefully around her neck. Her father, as she took her seat near the table, removed her hat, and a very pretty, childish, but bright, intelligent face was at once revealed. She glanced around the court with the perfect self-possession of a little lady. Her father introduced her to one or two gentlemen in court and she entered into a very engaging, animated chat, smiling very innocently and gracefully. She was not by any means awed by the judicial solemnity that was all about her.

On the application of Mr. W. F. Howe, who appeared for Mrs. Lewis, any further proceedings in the case were staid until Thursday.

Mr. Crosby, who is retained for Dr. Lewis, asked the Judge if he would make a disposition as to the custody of the child which would be other than that of Captain Jourdan. He had nothing whatever to complain of, but there were obvious reasons why the little girl would be more comfortable at a hotel.

Judge Cardozo said that he had the greatest confidence in Captain Jourdan, and he should not make any order that would interfere in any way with the exercise of that judgment and kindness he was sure the Captain would show to Miss Lewis. The father might be permitted to see the daughter at reasonable times of the day. He was, however, not to sleep at the house where the daughter slept, unless it suited the convenience of those who had the care of her. He would make the writ returnable on Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

THE MINING HORROR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MINE.

Details of the Caving In—Destruction of the Houses and Burial of Their Inmates—Recovery of Some of the Bodies—The Inquest—The Cause of the Horror.

STOCKTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Alleghanies are in mourning. The hearts of the people are filled with gloom and apprehension, and, as if in sympathy with the sorrows of the agonized relatives and friends of the unfortunate beings swept from time into eternity by the terrible catastrophe of Saturday, nature has covered the verdure of the hills with a snowy pall, and the trees droop beneath the weight of their mournful attire. Houses built on the mountain top are proverbially secure, but here, on this elevated spot, 1,700 feet above the level of the sea, the highest point in Pennsylvania, human beings are trembling with apprehension, not knowing the moment when the earth shall quiver beneath their feet and hurl them into the depths below; and here sixty, perhaps a hundred, feet above the place where these habitations once stood seven persons, full of life and health a moment before their call, still lie buried amid wreck and ruin, beyond hope and lost forever. The mountain is their tomb, and the cold wintry wind that whistles along its brow is their only requiem. The people come and go to and from the scene of the calamity in great numbers and intense excitement prevails. The yawning chasm still spreading, still craving for victims, is the object of most attraction, for the bodies of the three unfortunates, recovered on Sunday, are hid from view in boxes awaiting burial; but those who venture near the dangerous gulph are ignorant of the risk they run. Crackling noises are heard from time to time, and the earth slips down from the yawning sides with a thundering roar. The grief of the friends of the victims is mixed with personal apprehension; for, owing to the want of proper surveys of the mines that tap the mountains here on every hand, no one knows when or where the next creak may be heard, and the next plot of ground sink and disappear with all above it. The neighborhood of the disaster is fairly panic stricken; for those best qualified to judge unhesitatingly declare that sooner or later the whole town of Hazelton must go down. For the causes of this alarming condition of things I am not now able to indicate who will be charged with the responsibility, but before the close of my letter I hope to be able to present such facts as will enable the public to form a correct view of the state of affairs which rendered this terrible disaster possible. The acknowledged fact that the entire neighborhood of Stockton, as well as the town itself, is undermined, and in many places very near the surface, and that a greater calamity may occur at any moment, call for a more elaborate account of the origin, extent and characteristics of the accident of Saturday morning than has yet appeared. I therefore propose—having just completed a careful examination of the mine as far as I could go—to furnish you with the result of my investigations. With this purpose in view, however, I must commence at the beginning, even at the risk of being considered tedious.

HISTORY OF THE MINE.

The mine in which the accident occurred had a working capacity of two thousand tons per day, and was owned by Misses Linderman & Skeer. Previous to the organization of this firm E. A. Packer, the same who failed for a million and a half in New York about two years ago, was proprietor of it; and the first shaft was opened and the first operations commenced in it by W. T. Carter, an English miner of great experience, who was also principal proprietor of the mine. The name by which the place was known in the mining districts was the "East Sugar Loaf." When Carter retired from business some fifteen years ago, his workmen had ceased to work that part of the mine immediately below the town in consequence of a "fault" being found, that is, a layer of rock presented itself and cut off the vein of coal. It appears that they did not know how many feet near the surface they had got, as no survey of the mine was ever made by Carter, but there is abundant evidence to prove that they considered the ground above perfectly secure. It is usual for miners when the vein has been followed up to a "fault" to abandon that particular portion of it, and in retreating to "rob the mine," or in other words, to remove the pillar of coal which during the working propped the subterranean edifice. If Carter's men did this it would not have been considered unusual or improper, even though the surface should fall in immediately after they had secured their retreat from the mine: but it seems to me, although attachés of the present owners of the place loudly assert the contrary, that Carter never ordered the removal of the pillars, or if he did, that his order was not obeyed. Packer may or may not have "robbed" the mines in some places; that he did not disturb the pillars in the place where the accident of Saturday occurred is evident, for two of them are still standing. But that the present proprietors had commenced the "robbery" and were actually at work in the gallery nearest the surface a few hours before the falling in of the topping there is now no doubt. At the official investigation—if ever there is one—there will be many opposing elements and possibly much hard swearing; but I am inclined to think that there will be very little difference between this report of the accident and its causes, in the recital of material facts, and that of official inquiry.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

Miners generally retire to sleep early and rise between five and six in winter. The little community of 1,200 workmen and their families were wrapt in sleep on Saturday morning last at half-past four o'clock. The scattering town of Hazelton, of small cabins for the inferior working men—Irish, Welsh, English and Germans—and frame houses occupied by the miners proper, was as silent as the grave. The sky was clear and the aspect of the scene peaceful. A light glimmered here and there on the mountain side where working men were preparing early for the labors of the day, but more brilliantly shone the calm Christmas moon gleaming over the mountain top and illuminating the deep valleys and bringing out into bold relief the huge boulders of rock over which stood sentinel like the tall pines, firs and hemlocks, streaked the narrow road that runs through the town a hundred yards from the depot of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and brought into clear view the parallel lines of the railroad running east and west from Wetherby to Hazelton. One-half hour more of silence, and the doors of the wooden houses facing the street would be alive with men, women and children; lamps would gleam in place of the then descended moon, and the hardy miners would have descended to their daily labor in the bowels of the earth.

THE CATASTROPHE.

But while nature's night light still lingered on the mountain's brow and dashed streaks of silver on the tree tops and overhanging rocks the quiet village was disturbed by the loud wailing of a dog. The brute did not cry with an ordinary yelp. No human foe was near; no apparent danger stimulated him to bark, but he made the echoes ring with his persistent barking. Mr. Wetteran was awakened by the barking of the animal, and finding that there was no prospect of his quieting down put on his clothes and went out to the building where the animal was. He then saw the cause of the alarm. A house near by stood leaning forward, and by the uncertain light it seemed to be falling. A loud crashing was heard, and the earth beneath him appeared to be moving. At this moment the moon sunk behind the opposite hill, and the scene was shrouded in impenetrable gloom. Wetteran instantly comprehended the situation and rushed to his house. He was nearly too late. His daughter, a young girl of seventeen years of age, being also aroused by the creaking of the timbers of the frame building and the persistent howling of the faithful dog, rushed out in alarm, clad only in her night clothes, and as she did so the earth opened before her and she was precipitated into the abyss. Happily, however, at this moment the inhabitants of several other houses were aroused by the shaking of the earth and the low rumbling noises from the earth and were rushing about in terror. One, more cool than the others, John Hoskings, saw her fall, and desperately attempted a rescue at the peril of his own life. Others speedily joined, and the unconscious girl was finally dragged out from the jaws of death by the stalwart arms of the assembled miners, almost dead with cold and crushed by the falling timbers. In the meantime the houses immediately over slope No. 1 sunk with the earth, and two families, who had not heard the alarm, went with them into the yawning chasm. It was dark now, but much blacker was the space 120 feet square or thereabouts which marked the entrance to the depths into which the four houses and ten human creatures had sunk from view. The names of the lost ones are Mr. Swank, stable boss for the company, his wife and two children; Mr. Rough, wife, mother and three children. Swank went out to see what the matter was and had a lamp in his hand when the alarm was given, and when he discovered that the ground was yielding ran back to save his family. He was too late. The house turned over him as he entered the door and all perished together. Mrs. Rough could could have saved herself, but while there was yet time she broke from the arms of her husband, who was urging her out, and ran back to save her aged mother. Rough waited for her, and in another minute the earth opened its jaws and received them. In the same row of houses, or rather in houses on the same line with those destroyed, were several persons who very narrowly escaped destruction. The Stockton Hotel, close to the crop of the mine and about thirty yards from the railroad, escaped, as did also several lesser buildings on the edge of the chasm, but that they will stand very long is, at least, questionable.

OUTBREAK OF THE FIRE.

A fire broke out amid the débris at the bottom of the hole immediately, and at one time it seemed as if the mine was doomed to destruction. Happily, however, it was only the timber of the houses that had caught fire, and this terrible danger was on added to the calamity that smote the hearts of the crowds now gathering around the mouth of the crater. Word was sent to Stockton at once and the bells of that hilly town began to sound over the Lehigh Valley, arousing the entire community with their quick-repeating peals of impending danger. The volunteer fire company of Hazleton, with Colonel Fitzpatrick, chief engineer, and Mr. J. C. Tomlinson, chief engineer of engine No. 1, at once turned out and proceeded to the scene of the disaster with all speed. The distance was two and a half miles by the road, and a keen, cold wind blew in the faces of the men; nevertheless the engine was on the ground very quickly after the first alarm. Two streams of water were poured on the burning mass from that hour (half-past seven) until eight o'clock in the evening, when all danger of a general conflagration was over. It is melancholy to have to remark on acts of inhumanity, but the truth must be told. The indifference of the crowd who surrounded the pit during the day was disagreeably manifested, and unbecoming levity was indulged in by many men and women. Men were heard to speak carelessly about the matter, and it was evident that the fell spirit of faction or nationality is active here among the miners. Irish, English, Germans, Welsh and Americans, they have all a common interest in the well being of their little society; but it would seem that each gang holds itself independent of and above the other, and that there is no community of feeling.

THE FIRST BODIES RECOVERED.

Six hours after the first crash, another piece of ground east of and near the large pit gave way with a loud crash, but happily without carrying with it any of the people who were standing by. The firemen immediately picketed the ground with ropes and guarded the approaches to the hole as best they could from the encroachments of the crowd. There could not have been less than 4,000 people there on Saturday at any time. The day broke clear and fine, but about ten o'clock rain fell in torrents, then sleet, and finally snow covered the ground and whitened the forest trees, mournfully sighing and waving their white tops above the fatal chasm. Dark clouds careened aloft, from whose misty lids the tears of heaven falling on the vacant places of once happy homes had frozen into snow. The scene was desolate and mournful in the extreme, and gloom filled the hearts of all but the most callous of the people. The miners went to work heartily under the direction of Dr. Lindermann (a member of the firm), but up to Sunday at four o'clock they had not succeeded in reaching the place where the bodies were supposed to lie. Shortly after that hour, however, a pickaxe driven far into the loose earth brought up a piece of an arm, and soon after three bodies were disclosed to view. They were horribly disfigured. The first brought out was Mrs. Swank, who was partially dressed. Her neck and legs were broken; her head was crushed in on the sides and the skin on her body was peeled off. This latter evidence of the nature of the disaster was doubtless caused by the water which trickled through the earth on her while she was in the midst of the burning timber of the house. Mrs. Swank's daughter was the next body discovered. She was also frightfully disfigured. The little child, apparently two years old, which, covered with a blanket and in the arms of the poor girl, was scorched and bruised beyond recognition. These remains were carefully removed to the surface and laid in boxes preparatory to their being deposited in coffins for the inquest and burial.

As far as I can learn the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company afforded every facility to those who engaged in the labor of exhuming the bodies, placing special trains and men at their disposal. Mr. Clarke, master mechanic of the Railroad works here, was exceedingly active. No fault can be found with the action of the mining company after the accident. They appear to have been energetic and sincerely desirous to circumscribe the danger.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday on the bodies recovered by Justice W. P. Cartwright, Deputy Coroner: but, as it was merely to afford the friends an opportunity of identifying the remains, no evidence as to the causes of the disaster was taken. That will come off when all the bodies are recovered, if they ever are recovered.

The miners, to the number of fifty or sixty, are working day and night searching for the remaining seven bodies, but they have difficult and dangerous labor before them. The ground gives unmistakable evidence that another falling in may be expected; in fact, as I write, one side of the pit to the extent of several feet has fallen in. Should it extend in the same direction for fifty yards this letter will never see the HERALD office.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Now, as to the cause of the accident (so called), I have to say a few words before I close. When the present company commenced to work this mine, some twelve months ago, it was thought that No. 1 slope was fully worked out, and was not, therefore, touched. Carter, they say, worked it within twenty feet of the surface. It seems, however, that recently orders were given, or understood by the miners, that the supporting pillars in this particular part of the mine should be removed, or, in other words, that the mines should be robbed previous to being abandoned. The workmen commenced at them last week, it seems, and were nearly finished on Friday. At twelve o'clock that night a boy working in the mines heard somebody or something stamping on the rails on the flooring, as if giving a warning, and at the same time a creaking noise was heard and pieces of coal were seen to shoot up from the walls of the mine. The boy gave the alarm and the men away for the night beyond the risk of danger. It does not seem, however, that they notified the people above of the fact. The catastrophe then was caused by cutting away the coal pillars or supports to the roofing of the mine, at a place where it had been worked within twenty feet of the surface, and the destruction of life was caused by the neglect of the company to survey and map the mine and notify the drillers above of the impending danger. This, I think, is the truth of the matter, although an attempt is being made to lay the blame in another direction. It is to be hoped, however, that the truth will be allowed to come to light. We now live "not knowing what an hour may bring forth," and there is an exodus from this place of horror.

THE STATE GAME LAWS.

Proposed Repeal of the Section Regulating the Shooting of Aquatic Wild Fowl on Long Island—Memorial on Behalf of the People of Suffolk County.

Within the last month there has been much agitation on Long Island, and especially in Suffolk county, in favor of a repeal of the Game law or a modification of the law exempting a part of the island from its provisions. The following petition is being extensively circulated:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—

The undersigned inhabitants of the town of ——, in the county of Suffolk, beg leave most respectfully to represent, that in their opinion the restrictions relative to the time and manner of killing geese, brant and other species of wild duck, contained in section 12, chapter 909 of the laws of 1869, are unjust, uncalled for, and in conflict with the interests and wishes of the people of our county.

That such restrictions, while they benefit no one, most injuriously affect a large, deserving and industrious portion of our fellow citizens, who depend for a livelihood almost entirely upon the products of our beautiful and prolific bays and harbors, depriving them as it does of an important privilege that has ever heretofore been legitimately enjoyed by all.

We therefore pray your honorable body that the law may be so modified that Suffolk county and the waters adjacent thereto shall be exempted from the provision of the said section.

The following is the section of the law referred to in the petition, and that which we have italicized is the part which the good people of Suffolk county, or that small portion of them who are agitating this question, and who are desirous of gaining a livelihood for a few short years by exterminating this specie of game or driving them from "our beautiful and prolific bays and harbors" are opposed to:—

In the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk or on the waters adjacent to the same, no person shall kill, or have in his or her possession after the same is killed, any wild goose, brant, wood duck, dusky duck (commonly called black duck), mallard, widgeon, teal, sheldrake, broadbill, coot or old squaw, between the 10th day of June and the 20th day of October in each year; *and no person shall kill or shoot at any wild goose, brant or duck after sunset and before daylight on any day of the year; and no person shall sail for wild fowl or shoot at any wild goose, brant or ducks from any vessel propelled by sail or steam, or from any boat attached to the same; and no person shall use any floating battery or machine for the purpose of killing wild fowl, or shoot out of such floating machine at any wild goose, brant or duck.* But nothing herein contained shall prohibit the use of floats or batteries in Long Island Sound. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

The provisions of this act have been in force since the first day of June of this year, and not in the last twenty years have wild fowl been so plentiful as this fall and winter in our bays and harbors. The great enemy of this species of game has been the market hunter (for we cannot call him sportsman). In the twelve hours between sunset and sunrise, he will kill wild fowl by propelling his battery into the midst of their roosting ground, and in the remaining hours of the twenty-four follow a flock from eating ground to eating ground, until, demoralized, they seek less dangerous waters and leave our bays not to return. Of course, it requires skill and perseverance to shoot from a battery, but it is the skill of the midnight assassin. In the waters of Long Island Sound the bays are not so well adapted for this kind of hunting, and consequently the market huntsmen have located themselves on the southern side of the island.

As our inventors have improved sporting implements from year to year, the wild fowl have been gradually disappearing, until our Legislature took the matter up and enacted this law, which went into effect as stated above.

One other section seems to be obnoxious to many of the inhabitants of the island. It is the following:—

No person shall kill or pursue with the intent to kill, in the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, or any Virginia partridge, commonly called quail, at any time within two years after the passage of this act, except such person has stocked with game birds any of the lands lying therein, and they only under such restrictions as are contained in the various sections of this act.

The ground of opposition seems to be that the scarcity of quail, according to the ideas of its opponents, is not on account of too many huntsmen, but rather on account of our hard winters, which are more deadly than the sportsmen. It is also charged that the act was passed in the interest of the Sportmen's Club. We think Long Island instead of opposing this club should give them all honor for the interest which they have taken in the subject, for to their exertions we owe the entire law. The club have already expended large sums of money in stocking the island with quail; among the items they have contracted for are 10,000 live ones, which are to be delivered on the island from Florida the coming season.

But even if these reasons do not have weight with the opponents, they should bear in mind that only one season more remains in which this section will be enforced; and in all probability, even if this section was repealed, it would be in operation until a greater part of the season had passed by.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 356

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—LINGARD'S BURLESQUE COMBINATION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—WILLIAM TELL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE COMEDY OF LITTLE EM'LY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SATAN—FORTY WINKS—ELLA ROSENBERG.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ERNESTINE—IRVING IT ON.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD DICKEY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—A MIDSUMMER'S NIGHT'S DREAM.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—A TRIP TO THE MOON, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE CARDIFF GIANT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618½ Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, December 22, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated December 21.

The Peabody funeral ship Monarch sailed for America. The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs promises that the Gladstone Cabinet will legislate a measure to enable British subjects in America to divest themselves of their nationality when they please. The Préfect of the Seine announces that "order" will be preserved in Paris. M. Rochefort's new journal has attained a very large circulation in Paris. The French war steamer Gorgone was wrecked on a voyage from the coast of Spain for Cherbourg. A citizen of Germany has been expelled from France for political utterances. The French government, it is now said, has made no proposition for a continental disarmament. Marshal de Saint d'Angely and M. Delangle, of France, are dead. The republican agitation continues in Spain. The throne party are active in Madrid, but still in quest of a candidate.

The different committees of the Ecumenical Council are in process of organization. A Papal bull has been issued with respect to ecclesiastical discipline and clerical censure.

United States bonds were depressed in the Frankfort market.

Egypt.

Our special correspondence from Cairo, dated the 20th of November, furnishes a brilliant and most entertaining narrative of the fêtes and festive scenes which were enjoyed and witnessed, at the expense of the Viceroy, after the successful passage of the inauguration fleet through the Suez Canal. In style and piquancy of language and point the communications have not been excelled, and will command the earnest attention of our readers.

Paraguay.

Telegraphic advices to the 20th ult. state that vomito has broken out among the allies. López is reported to have fled to Bolevia.

Cuba.

Despatches from Havana mention a number of skirmishes in which the insurgents were defeated. Rebel troops are reported to be moving on Camaguey. The report from the United States that five cents additional duty would be imposed on centrifugal grades of sugar creates some excitement among the Havana merchants. The New York steamship Eagle was detained at Havana by the police on Saturday for an hour, while they searched her for a passenger who had spoken against the government.

Congress.

But little business was transacted in the Senate yesterday. A bill was reported providing for the execution of the laws against polygamy in Utah, and a bill was introduced for the more equal distribution of national banking capital. A large number of nominations by the President were confirmed in executive session. Mr. Hoar's was not considered. Mr. Sumner's bill relative to telegraphic communication with foreign countries was taken up and discussed and finally recommitted, and at four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

In the House the debate on the bill to perfect reconstruction in Georgia was resumed, Messrs. Potter, Voorhees, Eldridge and Cox, democrats, and Bingham and Farnsworth, republicans, speaking in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. Paine, Whittemore, Logan and Butler supporting it. In the course of his remarks Mr. Bingham said that sentence in the President's message referring to the imposition of the oath required of members of the Legislature by the Reconstruction acts was not intended by the President to be there, and the President did not stand by it. At the close of Mr. Butler's remarks the bill was voted upon and passed; yeas 121, nays 51—Messrs. Bingham and Farnsworth voting with the democrats against the bill. A concurrent resolution was passed extending the recess of Congress to the 10th of January. A resolution was adopted authorizing the President to make suitable preparations for the reception of the remains of George Peabody; also a resolution donating cannon for an equestrian statue of President Grant, to be placed on the south terrace of the Treasury, and the House adjourned.

Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate were the names of Mr. Low for the mission to China, Mr. Slow to Brazil and General P. H. Jones Postmaster of New York.

Miscellaneous.

The news from the Red River region states that the fort of the Hudson Bay Company near Pembina had been seized, with a number of Governor McDougall's agents, by a company of mounted insurgents. Colonel Dennis escapes and is trying to reach American territory. Governor McDougall's force is said to have dwindled down to fifty Swamp Indians. No blood has been shed, and the insurgents are said to be united and in undisputed possession of the whole country.

All the evidence in the Dickey murder trial at Bombay Hook, N. J., was submitted yesterday and the summing up was commenced.

Albert L. Gould, one of the alleged defaulters from the New York Custom House, was committed for extradition in Toronto yesterday.

The report of gold diggings in the Big Horn mountains has called together a crowd of miners at Cheyenne, who propose to visit the diggings in the spring.

The Montana Legislature has rejected the appointments made by Governor Ashley for Territorial Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The City.

Daniel McFarland was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder Hackett for the killing of Albert Richardson. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to prison. The Grand Jury have as yet found no indictment for bigamy in connection with Richardson's deathbed marriage owing to the want of evidence on the part of the minister who officiated at Mrs. McFarland's marriage with McFarland.

Elsewhere will be found the particulars of recent heavy robberies of passengers on the railways running out of this city. The Baroness Olga de Maluta Fraloff has suffered to the extent of over $50,000 by the robbery of laces from her trunks.

In the case of Mrs. Allen, who is charged by her son, an Episcopalian minister, with being demented on High Church doctrines, her counsel asked an order of the Court yesterday to prevent the extravagant waste of her property, as, he said, the lady's very underclothes were being sold. Judge Cardozo offered to issue an injunction if counsel would show evidence to that effect, and the case was adjourned until to-day.

Colonel Robert Clarke, formerly of the Thirteenth Brooklyn regiment, who is confined in Ludlow street jail for the alleged manufacture of counterfeit tobacco stamps, attempted to escape at about daybreak yesterday morning, but was detected. His cell door was unlocked and opened, and how it was done is a mystery.

The Cunard steamship Siberia, Captain Harrison, will sail to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Colorado, Captain Williams, will leave pier No. 46 North river, at half-past eight o'clock this morning, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The stock market yesterday was strong and dull. Gold declined to 119¾, closing finally at 120⅛ a 120¼.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General O. S. Shephard, of the United States Army, is at the Astor House.

Colonel Charles Spencer, of Philadelphia; General John E. Mulford, of Richmond, Va., and Colonel M. C. Wilcox, of Knoxville, Tenn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General J. D. Imboden, of Virginia, and Colonel McVicker, of the United States Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Professor S. B. Ingraham, of England, and Colonel Wm. Lewis, of the United States Army, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

George W. Arnentrout, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

General J. G. Foster, of the United States Army, and J. W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

General George J. Magee, of Watkins, N. Y.; Professor J. M. Brown, of Cambridge; General S. D. Hungerford, of Massachusetts, and General A. H. Sanders, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Colonel Selwyn, for Boston; General H. J. Hunt, for Washington, and Captain Oliver Eldridge, for San Francisco.

St. Domingo.

For many months the American mind has watched with interest the progress of events in Cuba. From this, the largest and most populous of the West India islands, its attention is now diverted to St. Domingo—the richest, the most beautiful and the oldest. The island was named for St. Domanic, who founded the rival order to the Franciscans. We have already grasped San Francisco, and are now preparing to stretch our protecting arm over St. Domingo. This is the only one of the Antilles not possessed by a foreign Power, and is occupied by two independent nations. The island possesses greater historical interest than any other of this vast group. Spain made it the key to the whole of her possessions in the New World, as she entered upon that wonderful career of conquest and successful commercial enterprise which distinguished her in the seventeenth century. It was here Columbus founded the first city in the Western World, and here Cortes filled the humble position of notary long before he dreamed of Mexico. The growth and rapid development of the island ceased when the greater conquests on the main land were achieved. The Spanish adventurer then abandoned the island and rushed to the richer mines and broader fields of Mexico and Peru. The French, in their absence, attempted to establish a colony on the island. Spain opposed them. The French turned buccaneers and hunted the Spanish on sea and land, and the island became little but a hyena's nest of pirates. Morgan, afterwards knighted by Charles II., here joined his bloodthirsty band and sailed to sack Panama and Puerto Bello. The French imported the African slave, and St. Domingo became the cradle of slavery for the Western World.

Some writer has said, "if Dominica is the Rome of the Antilles Hayti is the France." Before the French Revolution slave labor had brought wealth, attended by a degree of luxuriousness and licentiousness only equalled by their countrymen in the reign of Louis XV. That revolution contemporaneously repeated itself here by even a bloodier reign of terror than in France. The planting of the Jacobin standard sowed the seed of insurrection, and a hideous massacre ensued, which the French army tried in vain to suppress. The hero and martyr to this terrible episode was Toussaint L'Ouverture, whose praises and virtues have been sung and extolled by poets and philosophers. At last a negro, a native of Guiana, subdued the French, and was crowned Emperor of Hayti with Napoleonic ceremony. Another imperial negro graced the throne, with the title of Henri I. He it was who built the palace said to rival in splendor the Tuileries, and then won the gratitude of his country by committing suicide within its walls. Then followed the republic, attended by more than twenty years of comparative peace, or till 1849, when the President, "by the will of the Haytien people," in imitation of Louis Napoleon, became Emperor. The present republic of Hayti was established in 1855. Sullivan Salnave, "the superb negro," is President. He reached his office by deposing Geffrard, his predecessor. The partisans of Geffrard made war against him, and that war is still raging. Late advices show the insurgents to be rapidly gaining in strength, while Salnave's officers and men are deserting to the ranks of the enemy. Another revolution in the republic seems not only probable but imminent.

The Dominican republic dates from 1844, and occupies the eastern or Spanish portion of the island. Buenaventure Baez is President. Like his contemporary, Salnave, he reached his office by making war upon and deposing Cabral, his predecessor. Cabral and his Cabinet, at the head of the insurgents, are now fighting Baez with varied and doubtful success. Several times has our government been besieged to annex the eastern part of the island and two or three times to extend our protectorate over Hayti. Negotiations were entered into for the cession of the island so long ago as Pierce's administration; but English and French agents interfered, and it was abandoned. The terms of this last proposal, made by the government of Baez, are that the United States assume the possession of the Dominican republic, granting it a Territorial government identical with other Territorial governments within the jurisdiction of the United States, the conditions being that the Dominican people shall first decide by vote to allow such possession, and that the United States shall assume the public debt and other obligations of the Dominican government, amounting to one million dollars, and pay for their State property, amounting to one million dollars more. Our government sent out commissioners in July last, who returned in October, expressing their belief that the Dominicans are desirous of annexation and that the island is worth possessing. Dominica once a Territory of the United States, Hayti will soon seek our protection. Salnave already looks with favor upon annexation. He has several times sought the protection of the American flag, and that protection has caused a degree of enmity to this country in those who are hostile to his administration. The newly accredited Minister from Hayti, General Alexander Tate, is said to favor annexation. He is a quadroon and the man who, in 1861, offered his services to Mr. Lincoln to aid in the organization of colored troops, and was then spoken of as a man of high culture and fine presence.

Such is something of the history and political condition of the island with which our government is now negotiating for its cession to the United States. Its possession will put us in a position to command the Gulf and will bring peace to a people long distracted by internal wars. The rich natural resources of the island will rapidly develop under American skill and industry, and foreign and inland commerce, aided by American enterprise, will create for themselves new and greater emporiums. The map which we publish to-day shows accurately the position of St. Domingo and its most prominent surroundings.

GOLD AT 119¾.—Yesterday gold touched the lowest point it has reached since September, 1862, when our defeat at the first Bull Run had started it on its upward flight. The opening price in the morning was 120¼, but it gradually sunk to 119¾, recovering finally to the opening figure. The Treasury is about opening a sluice gate of the precious metal in payment of the January coin interest on the public debt, while the banks have an amount in their vaults which approximates the status of old times. However, gold has become a commercial commodity. Just now the supply is in excess of the demand. With all this decline Wall street is less expectant of an immediate return to specie payments than when gold took its downward turn from 130 a few weeks ago.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTED.—The Senate Georgia Reconstruction bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 121 yeas to 51 nays. By this bill Governor Bullock is authorized and empowered to summon together the State Legislature elected in 1868. The Governor will announce the day for the assembling of this body, upon which, after the usual formula of taking the oath prescribed for reconstructed States, it shall proceed with the business of legislation. One of its first acts will, no doubt, be the adoption of the fifteenth amendment and the enrolment of Georgia in the phalanx of States marching to the music of the Union and the one and indivisible republic with its motto *E Pluribus Unum*.

THE RED RIVER INSURRECTION.—Despatches from St. Paul, Minnesota, announce that the insurrection in Winnipeg Territory, so far from having died out or been suppressed, as previous accounts intimated, has culminated in actual hostilities. The initiative has been taken by the capture of Fort Garry and its occupation by six hundred of the insurgents. The counter revolution which McDougall and the government agents endeavored to create fell flat, the population being a unit in the movement against the British authorities. The greater part of McDougall's agents and emissaries have been captured, and now, according to the despatch referred to, the settlers, under their leader, Rielle, are in undisputed possession of the whole Territory.

SHE WANTS A FIGHT.—At the woman suffrage meeting in Brooklyn the other evening Miss Susan B. Anthony opened a discourse on the proposition that "it is a false theory that all women are born to be supported;" but she had not made much progress when she gave it up as a bad job, in this fashion:—"Mr. Beecher, I can't speak. The spirit doesn't move me. I can face a lion's den—walk through it—but I can't speak here to-night. Do get up a fight. Then, perhaps, I can speak." Here, then, we have Miss Susan's grand idea of woman suffrage. She wants it that she may head a gang of roughs on election day, and go in, knock down and drag out the "dead rabbits." "Do get up a fight," she says. "Then, perhaps, I can speak." Is not the woman who occupies this platform on woman's rights clearly entitled to stand guard at the polls or to head a gang of repeaters?

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Cardinal Matthieu has left Rome and returned to France. The Cardinal is the Archbishop of Besançon, a churchman who is not without power in France. Why has he gone home so soon? We were told by the Pope, a few days ago, that leave of absence from the Council was not to be easily obtained. We have since been told by the Atlantic cable that the Cardinal had gone home to do some confirmation and ordination work. We are now told that the Cardinal has gone on a special mission to the Emperor, the eldest son of the Church. What does it mean? Is the Council already a failure? Is the postponement a confession of weakness? We ought not to forget that Napoleon is not yet formally crowned. Has some expected coronation to do with this mission? What does the whole thing mean? The 6th of January, on which day the Council reassembles, may make matters more intelligible. We wait with some anxiety.

The Darien Canal.

A canal across the narrow neck of land which connects the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean is one of the grandest possibilities of the present, and it is certain to be one of the grandest facts of the future. Since the Suez Canal was formally opened the Darien Canal or some canal across our isthmus has been pronounced a necessity. The necessity has been confessed, not by Great Britain alone, but by several other nations of the European Continent. In a recent editorial, expressive evidently of the commercial sentiment of British traders, the London *Times* says that growing interest is felt "in commercial circles in the possibility of another ship canal, deeper, wider and less subject to fogs and sand drifts, through some of the Central American States, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans." President Grant, in his first annual message, has connected his name and his administration with this necessity and with this forthcoming triumph. It is well known that the President is favorable to the enterprise. It is just as well known that with his sanction initial steps have been taken. It is our opinion that if President Grant does not permanently associate his name with the Darien, or some such canal, although it may be named by another name, he and his friends will have good reason to sorrow over a lost opportunity.

It is well known to us that the Suez Canal, while full of promise, is not yet encouraging to the great mercantile firms of Europe, particularly to the great mercantile firms of Great Britain. After long and laborious calculation the moneyed and business classes of Europe generally have arrived at the conclusion that for sailing vessels the Suez route will never pay. Their reason for so concluding is not merely that the canal is not yet deep and broad enough to receive vessels of the largest tonnage, but that when the canal is made all that the canal ought to be the Red Sea presents difficulties which are insuperable. This, of course, applies chiefly to sailing vessels. It is not denied that when the canal is deepened and widened steamships, and such steamships as have hitherto navigated the Red Sea, will be able to make the entire passage from Bombay or Calcutta to any point in the Mediterranean, or to any port in Great Britain or beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, in a space of time shortened by some weeks. The Suez Canal brings the British ports nearer to Bombay by over four thousand miles, brings New York nearer to Bombay by over three thousand miles, brings St. Petersburg nearer to Bombay by over four thousand miles, brings Marseilles nearer to Bombay by over five thousand miles. So far as Great Britain and our Atlantic seaports are concerned the saving is very nearly one-half. But the advantages gained by a shortened route are more than counterbalanced by tonnage dues, by the expense for coal and by general insurance. On the whole it has been concluded that the Cape route cannot be ruined by the Suez Canal.

Aside, however, from the imperfections of the canal the Red Sea difficulties stand seriously in the way. The channel of that sea is narrow. Coral reefs abound. The winds are always, or almost always, parallel with the sea. Losses, serious losses are inevitable. Probable perils fully counterbalance the apparent gain. It is this reason which has compelled the merchants of Great Britain to speak out through the columns of the London *Times*. They see that our Darien Canal, once made, will be a success, and a success for ever. We have no Red Sea. The isthmus once cut, the Atlantic and the Pacific will be one. The ports of China and Japan, and all the ports on the Pacific coast of this Continent will be brought nearer to our Atlantic ports by some thousands of miles, and nearer proportionally to the ports of Western Europe. We have obtained from the greatest commercial nation of modern times the confession that the Darien Canal is needed. It is not for us to despise the demands of the world beyond us, especially when those demands coincide with our own interests. Much depends on General Grant. As a warrior his name is great. As a ruler in times of peace he has given, and he still gives, promise. But if he would take his place with the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Napoleons of the past, he will not lose the opportunity of linking his name with the Darien Canal. Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war, and the olive is not less desirable than the laurel. Words are not lost upon the wise.

DOM PEDRO ON LOPEZ.—Everybody in South America would, it seems, be quite content to declare the war against Lopez at an end save only the Emperor of Brazil, who pursues his foe as if with personal malignity. The allies of Brazil are quite content with what has been done—the Emperor's own ministers are divided against him on the point of relinquishing hostilities—but the Emperor, with stolid, persisting, butchering obstinacy, will not hear of peace while Lopez is free in Paraguay. Thus, for the supposed offences of one man, war is resolutely made against a people. The country is kept in all the disorganized and horrible condition incident to war. Every human life is kept upon the hazard solely that his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, may keep up the hunt against his enemies. We have heard a great deal of the inhumanity and barbarous temper of Lopez, and we now find that Dom Pedro is rather more than his peer in these qualities.

THE NEW YORK CITY POST OFFICE.—Some inveterate and inevitable jobber has his eye on our new Post Office. He feels disgusted to see such a magnificent structure going on so handsomely without putting a cent in his private pocket, and he is determined to stop it or harness on his plan. Such we take to be the meaning of the resolution offered in the House by a man from Nevada, instructing the Post Office Committee to inspect the Post Office operations, and report if they are corrupt. The work is, if possible, to be delayed till the jobber manœuvres his committee.

A GOOD POINT WELL MADE.—The Recorder, in deciding a case involving the routine of administration in the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, has decided that commissioners do not perform their duties as the law requires when they sign papers in blank, but that they must give every case a personal supervision. To act upon this decision will make the duties very onerous, but it will doubtless be necessary wherever the action is expected to be binding legally.

The Pontifical Succession.

It appears by a telegram from Rome that the Pope has changed his views with regard to the Pontifical succession. When the Ecumenical Council was about being inaugurated Pius the Ninth expressed a desire that if he should die during the session of the Council his successor should be declared by acclamation, in the presence of the assembled prelates, by the Cardinals, instead of following the usual, though not obligatory, custom of electing the Pope by ballot in secret conclave. He has now issued a decree that in case of his death the Council shall be dissolved, and the Cardinals shall elect a successor to the chair of St. Peter in the usual way. The idea that the Pope intended the council of bishops assembled in Rome to have any voice in the election of his successor is erroneous. None but the dignitaries composing the College of Cardinals have any right to vote for the election of a Pope, but they might have carried out the Holy Father's wishes by declaring his successor openly and by acclamation in the presence of that mighty assembly of a thousand prelates, gathered from all quarters of the earth. The election of a Pope has always been a political game, after all, in which Austria, France and Italy played their parts against each other. America may be in the next time.

The Pope, however, for some reason has altered his mind upon the question. It may be that he intends to create a few more cardinals, and as the American bishops are said to be very friendly to his Holiness, a few red caps may be dispensed among the archiepiscopal sees of the United States, Canada or South America. But it is not likely that Pope Pius will depart this life during the session of the Council—for he is hale and hearty still—unless, indeed, it be prolonged for ten or a dozen and a half years, like the Council of Trent, in 1545. The question of succession is therefore not likely to trouble the cardinals just yet.

Paving Fifth Avenue.

The question of the pavement of this great thoroughfare was up in the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Monday in the shape of the remonstrance of a citizen against paving it with wood. We do not believe that concrete pavement for that street has had anything like a fair or satisfactory trial. It has failed in circumstances that would have insured the failure of almost any pavement known. It was ignorantly and badly put down. It was put down apparently in ignorance of the principles upon which such a pavement must depend for its success. Elasticity, for instance, is one of the necessary elements of such a pavement. Yet here we find it laid upon a solid stone pavement, and thus placed upon a firm, unyielding base, as if in order that the wheels passing above might cut it up the more effectually. It was badly put down, because the materials were not of the best quality, and in its preparation the exact point of consistence was not nicely hit. At the same time we are not sure that any comparisons between Paris and this city as to the use of this pavement are at all proper; for in Paris its success is in great part due to the more perfect arrangements of the city government and the consequent greater attention given, not only to choosing good pavements but to keeping them in constant repair when down. Pavements that would fail anywhere else would succeed in Paris, from the simple fact that the city has a pavement organization always on duty, such as should have been established here when the supervision of the pavements was given to the Croton Aqueduct Board. Taking, therefore, the general view of the merits of pavements as those merits can be realized here, we incline to the opinion that a wooden pavement on Fifth avenue would be better than the present one at its best, and as between the Stafford pavement, which seems highly successful where we have it, and the Nicolson, which has many failures in the city, we should judge the former to be decidedly the best.

THE SHELL TOO THIN.—The latest mine disaster, the caving in of several houses, proves to have originated in the most culpable negligence. A gallery of the mine had been worked so near the surface that props were necessary to keep the ceiling of the gallery from caving in at any time, and from want of attention the props in time became inadequate to the purpose. Miners should be forbidden by statute from working their mines so near the surface, unless they can be compelled to make the surface in such cases permanently and unchangeably secure.

LET THEM BE SENT UP.—The two men dismissed from the police for highway robbery have just been tried for the offence in the Court of General Sessions and found guilty. In charging the jury the Recorder made some remarks, with which the whole public will sympathize, as to the difficulty of getting so large a police force as ours without some rogues in it, and the success of the Commission in their efforts to keep the force pure.

TITTLEBAT TITMOUSE IN THE COMMON COUNCIL.—Tittlebat's great platform was "everything for everybody." By the magnificent way in which the fathers spread around their donations, giving hundreds and thousands to everything and everybody, from St. Vincent's Hospital to Mr. Larry Lanergan, we fancy they are all of Tittlebat's party.

EMINENTLY PROPER—The bronze statue of General Scott which the trustees propose to set up in the beautiful grounds of the old Soldiers' Home, founded by the General, near Washington. Congress, too, should by special appropriation provide for an appropriate monument to Scott at West Point—a monument embracing the names of all the West Point officers distinguished in the public service. Such a monument would be a powerful incentive to the cadets to strive to emulate the examples of their honored predecessors in the Academy, and, moreover, it would be useful to the boys as a standard book of history. Having repaid, ten thousand times over, all its costs to the Treasury, West Point should no longer go begging for such becoming historical ornaments as the suggested monument to Scott.

KEEPING AN EYE ON THOSE ALABAMA CLAIMS—Senator Sumner, in asking for the latest correspondence on the subject. He evidently does not intend that those claims shall be allowed to sleep till forgotten.

Report of the Commissioner of Revenue.

The annual report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, which was recently submitted to Congress, and which has been heretofore noticed in our columns, is now laid before us in the form of a neat pamphlet. Mr. Wells treats not only the subject of revenue fully, but gives us a comprehensive treatise on the industry, trade, commerce and progress of the republic. His figures will prove both interesting and suggestive, though in some instances they need explanation and qualification.

He starts out with the fact that the revenue receipts of the Treasury have been largely in excess of the expenditures every year since the termination of the war, and that the wealth of the country has been greatly increased. "In short," he says, "the experience of another year reaffirms the principle before announced, that the progress and growth of the country, through its elements of vitality—viz., great national resources and an inherent spirit of energy and enterprise in the people—is, in a great degree, independent of legislation and of the impoverishment and disorder which the occurrence of a long war has necessarily occasioned." Adverting to the happy condition of the people at large he says:—"There are few who, exempt from physical ailment, need hunger from scarcity of food or be idle for the lack of some opportunity for remunerative employment." These are facts which are attested by the experience of all. Still, Mr. Wells re-echoes the old resumption and contraction dogma, and, in face of the facts he presents showing the wonderful progress and prosperity of the country under a paper currency, makes the contradictory assertion that this state of things is a "false appearance of wealth and vigor; that it has been succeeded by a condition of depression; that contraction of the currency, direct and undisguised, is the one necessity of the situation, the only remedy for existing evils, so far as the currency has relation to them, and that the nation cannot emerge from its embarrassments and difficulties until the makers and administrators of the law have the honesty and courage to take it (contraction) up and carry it forward to the end." Here is a curious muddle of ideas about prosperity and suffering, about progress and depression, which shows that Mr. Wells' abstract theories are stronger than facts or his judgment.

The Commissioner has some scintillations of light on the true cause of the difficulty in the way of resumption or of maintaining a specie basis, could resumption be forced. He admits that "there is no such thing possible as the resumption and continuance of specie payments with a continuance of the abnormal system of foreign trade and exchanges against us." He says, truly, "we settle the adverse balances by the purchase in the first instance of bills of exchange on England, paying a banker's profit, and probably effecting such a purchase to a greater or less extent by selling at a discount the nation's obligations of indebtedness." In another place he estimates our foreign indebtedness at $1,465,500,000. A thousand millions of this, he states, are in United States securities. At an average of six per cent we have to pay to Europe an annual interest of near eighty-eight millions of dollars. Estimating the total balance against us, and taking the account of the United States with foreign countries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as the basis of his calculation, he makes out that we have to pay, probably, at the present time an average of two hundred and ten millions per annum to balance the account with foreign countries. Among the items enumerated are twenty-five millions a year spent by Americans abroad and twenty-four millions as excess of freights carried in foreign bottoms. Of course there is not specie production enough to settle this adverse balance, and therefore our bonds and other securities continue to go abroad to make up the large annual deficiency.

Mr. Wells' remedy for this state of things is contraction of the currency, to force specie payments, and cheap production, in order that we may be put on a footing in the markets of the world with the cheap labor products of other nations. But what will our farmers and laborers generally say to this extraordinary proposed remedy? Can they be put on a footing of competition with the pauper and ill-paid laborer of the Old World? Is that the price we are to pay to reach specie payments? We do not imagine the products of the country would be increased, and, as a consequence, the exports, by such low prices as Mr. Wells wants to bring us to. On the contrary, we think a large portion of the crops, particularly in the West, would rot on the ground. It would not pay to gather and transport them. Any sudden or great change in the present condition of the currency or of the price of gold could not fail to be terribly disastrous. We see indications of this in the present decline of gold. The government itself, with all its desire to reach specie payments, has become alarmed. The only true and safe policy is to let things alone, and to leave the laws of nature and trade to solve the problem of a currency circulation or a specie basis. We have, as Mr. Wells admits, been wonderfully prosperous under our system of currency, and, as to the excess of importations and the balance of trade, they will adjust themselves in due time.

Mr. Wells makes an astounding statement of the cost and destruction of the war. He says the amount will reach near nine thousand millions of dollars in all, including the actual expenditures on both sides and the destruction of property. But he seems to forget that a large portion of this amount entered into the various industries and improvements of the country and has become permanent wealth. He speaks properly in glowing terms of the surprising recuperation of the South, and he might have given our fellow citizens of that section full credit for their industry, intelligence, energy and good disposition under the extraordinary circumstances in which they were placed. The Commissioner makes the gross annual product of the country at present almost seven thousand millions of dollars, of which nearly half is from agriculture. The total valuation of property he estimates at over twenty-four thousand millions of dollars, which, notwithstanding the cost and destruction of the war, would be an increase of about sixty-five per cent for the last decade. There are many other valuable statements and some good suggestions in

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the report, which cannot be noticed now, and, apart from certain impracticable theories and a few inconsistencies, the report is well and carefully made up.

The Public Morals of the Day.

Our columns for the past few days have reflected, in the history of the hour, as represented chiefly in our law courts, a very lamentable condition of the public morals of the day. We know not where we live if it be not in the midst of crime. We know not what air we breathe if it be not outside the atmosphere of Christianity. Murders, homicides, government frauds, bond robberies, divorces and political corruption fill up the measure of the day's news. In our issue of yesterday, for instance, we had to chronicle, first, that atrocious case of wife murder at Bombay Hook, in New Jersey—a murder heralded a long time ago by the threat of the accused husband, "I'll get rid of ye yet." Then follows the case of Eckerson, at Hackensack, for the murder of Peter Stokum. The case of the condemned convict Real, for the murder of officer Smedick, still keeps that bloody story alive in our courts. It was supposed that the question was settled by the decision of the Supreme Court; but it appears that there is still some technical flaw by which the case is to be prolonged, and possibly justice is to be cheated. In another court the lottery business, which is not only unlawful, but infamous, involving, as it does, the ruin of thousands, presents some curious phases of our social life. Men notoriously engaged in illegal transactions come before the courts to demand an adjustment of their quarrels, and they find judges willing to come into conflict with each other, one judicial official appointing a certain receiver in the affairs of a gambling concern, and another official appointing a different one, thus turning our courts into ridicule and contempt, recognizing gambling as within the pale of the law, like any other legitimate business. One of the parties in action in this lottery business dares to threaten a judge of the Supreme Court with public charges of perjury, drunkenness, corruption and general malfeasance in office. Some people might ask, can the judge so threatened dare to hold his seat on the bench while such serious charges are pending? Should the threat be carried out the judge will doubtless exercise his best judgment in the matter, not uninfluenced, of course, by public opinion.

Passing this slimy piece of business concerning the lotteries, we find a perfect mountain of government frauds growing up around us. The Custom House furnishes its share, and it is a very ugly contribution—for instance, frauds in drawbacks, frauds in sugar, frauds in the storage and warehouse system. The Internal Revenue Department also presents its claim to public attention in the shape of whiskey and tobacco frauds, by means of illicit distillation and the use of false stamps. These dishonest transactions are brought before us every day. The meanest, yet most ingenious, of all these devices to cheat the government was the counterfeiting of two-cent Treasury stamps on bank checks by Kautzer the other day. Bond robberies have become so familiar that it requires a case like that developed in the Tombs Court on Monday to revive a little interest in them. Altogether, public morals at the present time are in a most degraded condition. It may be very well to attribute the fact to the consequences of our late war and the demoralization which followed it in many classes of the community. To a certain extent this may be true, but it happens that this demoralization exists among classes who might be deemed superior to such influences. It is not in low places altogether that we have to look for the prevalent vices of the day. We can find them among the so-called intellectual classes, and even in the churchmen and church devotees. Witness the weekly effusions from some of our pulpits; the eagerness with which the congregations seek for everything that can minister to a morbid appetite, and swallow it in the name of religion, and how disappointed they are if the preacher only touches the margin, without going into the centre and heart of an indelicate subject, which even a sensational preacher sometimes has not the effrontery to penetrate. Witness the Woman's Equal Rights and Woman's Suffrage meetings, at which some of these clergymen are more bold than in the pulpit, and proclaim opinions that strike at the root of society, scoff at marriage ties and all domestic relations, flattered and petted as these orators are by a few foolish women, who, like crowing hens, know not whereof they speak. For twenty years we have been accustomed to laugh at the woman's rights movements, but the mischief is being developed now.

In our columns of one day's news yesterday we gave, side by side, one great cause of the present condition of the public morals of the day, in the vices expressed at a woman's equal rights meeting—which is only one example in a hundred—and we gave the result in the low morality evinced in the cases of wife murder, divorce, seduction, abduction and public and private frauds which are developed in the courts and police reports. The prevalence of loose New England opinions upon questions of morality, marriage, free love and family relations—the sweetest bond which holds society together—is dragging us down into a gulf deeper, perhaps, than we think of.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1869.

The United States steamer Powhatan arrived at this port last evening from Key West. She encountered a severe gale off Hatteras, but rode it out with only one engine piston head, the other having been blown out a short time before. She will go out of commission to receive repairs.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The United States steamer Benecia, under the command of Captain Nicholson, arrived from Portsmouth, N. H., at the Navy Yard yesterday forenoon for the purpose of taking in here the rest of her crew and her stores and supplies, after which she will sail for China.

An order has been issued to fix up the Guard and the Saratoga as quick as possible, to be used henceforward as United States storeships.

THE RAMSAY-ERIE LITIGATION.

Ramsay's Proceedings Stayed.

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

To day the case of Joseph H. Ramsay against the Erie Railway Company and others came up for argument on the motion to set aside order of suspension injunction and order appointing a receiver. The court reserved its decision, and stayed Ramsay's proceedings meantime.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

United States Bonds Depressed in the German Market.

THE PEABODY FUNERAL SHIP AT SEA.

Premier Gladstone's Policy on the American Naturalization Question.

Progress of the Ecumenical Council.

Vomito Among the Allies in Paraguay.

Detention of the Steamer Eagle by the Police in Havana.

The First Blow of the War in Winnipeg.

Seizure of a Fort Near Pembina by the Insurgents.

ENGLAND.

The American Naturalization Question.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

John Arthur Otway, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department and member of the House of Commons for Chatham, made a speech to his constituents in that city last evening.

He expressed his hearty satisfaction on the settlement of the American naturalization question. He stated that an act had been drafted, which would be brought before Parliament at its next session, enabling British subjects in that country to divest themselves of their nationality whenever they see fit to do so.

The British Government Report on Emigrant Naturalization Abroad.

The intelligence which is conveyed in the above cable telegram, to the effect that a British Minister has officially announced that England is about to abandon by legislative act her long contested claim to the absolute allegiance of those born under her rule, even when in voluntary exile, and also to forego her cherished theory of hereditary duty, and thus obliterate the stale maxim of "once a subject always a subject," is of such direct interest to the many thousands of emigrants from Great Britain who have sought shelter and homes in the United States, and to their descendants, that we to-day recapitulate the facts and arguments on which Premier Gladstone will base his new bill:—

The Royal Commission on the Laws of Naturalization and Allegiance, which was appointed in May, 1868, and completed its inquiry within nine months, reporting in 1869, was constituted of the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Cardwell, M. P.; Sir R. J. Phillimore, Judge of the Admiralty Court; Mr. Baron Bramwell; the then Attorney General, Sir J. Karslake; the Queen's Advocate, Sir Travers Twiss; Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P.; Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt, Q. C, and Mr. Montague Bernard. Although the Commission did not escape a misfortune which has befallen many recent British commissions—a disagreement among its members upon some points—all ten agreed in the essential recommendation of the report and affixed their signatures to it. The Commissioners begin with a definition of natural born British subjects—viz., those who are such because born within the Queen's dominions, and those who are declared to be such by various general acts of Parliament, though born out of the dominion of the British Crown. By the common law of England the allegiance of natural born British subjects is indelible. The Commissioners state at once that they are of opinion that this doctrine is neither reasonable nor convenient. It is at variance with those principles on which the rights and duties of a subject should be deemed to rest, it conflicts with that freedom of action which is now recognized as most conducive to the general good as well as to individual happiness and prosperity, and it is especially inconsistent with the practice of a State which allows to its subjects absolute freedom of emigration. It is inexpedient that British law should maintain in theory, or should by foreign nations be supposed to maintain in practice, any obligations which it cannot enforce, and ought not to enforce if it could; and it is unfit that a country should remain subject to claims for protection on the part of persons who, so far as in them lies, have severed their connection with it. The Commissioners accordingly submitted the following recommendations for an amendment of the law:—

1 Any British subject who, being resident in a foreign country, shall be naturalized therein and shall undertake, according to its laws, the duty of allegiance to the foreign State as a subject or citizen thereof, should, upon such naturalization, cease to be a British subject

2. The principle of this rule should be applied to a woman who, being a British subject, shall become by marriage with an alien the subject or citizen of a foreign State

3 The wife of a British subject who shall become naturalized abroad, and his children, if under the age of twenty-one years at the date of his naturalization, should likewise cease to be British subjects from that date, but this rule should not include a wife or child who has not emigrated to the country of naturalization, nor should it operate unless, according to the local law, the naturalization of the husband or father has naturalized also the wife or child.

4 Naturalization in a foreign country, though operating from the time of its completion as an extinguishment of the original citizenship, should not carry with it discharge from responsibility for acts done before the new allegiance was acquired.

Provision should be made for applying the same principles to the case of British subjects who have become so by naturalization.

The Commissioners observe that the removal of the difficulties arising from a double allegiance cannot be entirely accomplished without the co operation of other countries, and they say:—

If Great Britain renounces the doctrine of indelible allegiance and acknowledges that British subjects can divest themselves of their nationality by foreign naturalization, it may be hoped that the same principles will be recognized by other countries with respect to aliens naturalized within the British dominions, and we accordingly recommend that efforts should be made to procure that reciprocity, as well as to secure to the children of British subjects born abroad the same power of choosing their nationality which it is proposed to confer on the children born of alien parents within British territory. This might be effected by agreements or conventions concluded with different States separately, or better, perhaps by means of a general understanding arrived at, in conference or otherwise, by the Powers most interested in the subject

The report concludes by recommending the abolition of the mixed jury system. It was instituted by Edward III. as an encouragement to foreign woollen merchants to resort to the English market. The foreigners on a mixed jury are not required to be of the same nationality as the alien; they may all speak different languages. The system "is inconvenient and presents no advantages."

The Peabody Funeral Ship.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The British war ship Monarch, with the remains of Mr. Peabody on board, sailed from England for America to-day.

The Overend-Gurney Trial—The Stage.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The trial of Overend, Gurney and others, on charges of fraud, has closed. Judgment will be rendered to morrow.

Charles Fechter sailed to-day in the steamship Main from Southampton for New York. He was attended to the steamer by Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Manager Webster and others.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet—"Order" to be Preserved—Radicalism—Political Offences.

PARIS, Dec. 21, 1869.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon will soon resume the Presidency of the Privy Council.

At a *fête* given at the Hotel de Ville last night Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, made a speech, in which he pointedly referred to recent events in Paris, and declared that in spite of the fact that excesses had been committed by some persons in the name of liberty, his hearers might rest assured that order would be preserved.

M. Kaufman, a native of Germany, has been expelled from France for making violent radical speeches at political meetings.

La Marseillaise, the new journal published by Henri Rochefort, has already attained a circulation of 100,000 copies.

The *Journal Officiel* announces the wreck and total loss of the French war steamer Gorgone while on her way from Spain to Cherbourg.]

The Disarmament Report Denied—Cabinet Reconstruction Rumors—Health of Eminent Personages.

PARIS Dec. 21—Evening.

It is not true that the French government has made overtures for a general disarmament to the Cabinets of Prussia, Austria and Russia. The French government has taken no steps whatever in that direction.

Senator Henri Chevreau, Prefect of the Department of Rhone, formerly a Councillor of State and at one time connected with the Ministry of the Interior, has been summoned to Paris. It is rumored that he will enter the Ministry.

A rumor which has gained some currency that General Fleury had given in his resignation as Minister to St. Petersburg is pronounced to be false.

General Reynaud de St. Jean d'Angelly, Marshal of France, died to-day, aged seventy-three.

M. Delangle, Procureur Général of the Court of Cassation, is dead.

SPAIN.

Republican Manifestations.

MADRID, Dec. 21, 1869.

A crowd gathered yesterday in the streets of Paradas, a town in the province of Seville, and gave cheers for the republic. One man was arrested and the disorder was suppressed.

An immense republican meeting was held in Cadiz to-day. Perfect order prevailed, and there was no interference on the part of the authorities.

French Reports from Madrid—The Throne Question and Crown Prospects.

PARIS, Dec. 21—Evening.

The following despatch has been received from a well informed source in Madrid:—

It is asserted that the provisional government at the next sitting of the Cortes will fix a period of delay beyond which it will not persist in advocating the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, if before the expiration of that time the King of Italy does not officially accept the crown for the Prince.

A rumor is abroad that a reconciliation has taken place between the Montpensiers and Queen Isabella. The son of the Duke of Montpensier was ill, which gave occasion for an exchange of despatches between Isabella and the Duchess, and a reconciliation followed. This rumor gives rise to much speculation, and should it prove true new political combinations may be looked for. A plan is already talked of for placing the Prince of Asturias on the throne under the regency of the Duke of Montpensier.

It is generally believed that the unionists will coalesce again with the progressists should this news be confirmed.

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council Committees—Faith and Ecclesiastical Discipline—A Papal Bull.

ROME, Dec. 21, 1869.

The third congregation of the Council was held to-day. The formation of the committees was the only business transacted.

Notification was given of the result of the voting for fourteen out of twenty-four members who are to compose the Committee on Questions of Faith. Among the fathers elected to this committee are the Bishop of Poictiers, the Archbishops of Posen, Malines, Baltimore and Westminster, and the Bishops of Caen, Sion and Panderborn, the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Primate of Hungary, the Archbishop of Utrecht and the Armenian Patriarch.

The Council then proceeded to the election of twenty-four members of the Committee on Questions of Ecclesiastical Discipline, and at the conclusion of which the congregation was adjourned.

A Bull of the Apostolical See, dated the 10th day of December, has just been published, which restricts, on account of the spirits of the epoch, the number of cases reserved from ecclesiastical censure.

GERMANY.

American Securities in Frankfort.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

Despatches from Frankfort state that fears of a reduction of interest tend to depress the market there for American bonds.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shocks of Earthquake in California—Railroad Consolidation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21, 1869.

The weather is clear, cool and pleasant, with slight frosts. There are no indications of rain.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Downieville and other mountain towns last evening, which was perceptible in the valleys. A shock was felt at Obispo on the 15th of December.

The California and Oregon and the Yuba Railroad companies have consolidated, under the name of the California and Oregon Railroad Company, with a capital of $15,000,000. Work on the road is being vigorously prosecuted. Three hundred and fifty additional Chinese laborers were placed at work last week. Fifty-one miles are now completed and in running order from the junction with the Central Pacific Railroad to Roseville.

Flour unchanged. Wheat—Sales of choice at $1 60. Legal tenders, 83½.

THE PLAINS.

Snow Along the Pacific Railroad—The Gold Mines at Cheyenne—Governor Ashley's Appointments Rejected by the Montana Legislature.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1869.

Considerable snow is reported along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The gold reports from Big Horn mountain are still encouraging. Cheyenne is crowded with miners, who are determined to start for Big Horn in the spring, notwithstanding the threatening Indian troubles.

The Montana Territorial Council yesterday rejected Governor Ashley's appointees for Territorial Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. They are all republicans.

ILLINOIS.

Violent Snow Storm—Railroad Travel Interrupted—Wife Murder.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1869.

It commenced snowing at noon to-day, accompanied by violent wind, which has increased in fierceness up to this hour, eight P. M. Snow is now falling very fast, and forms into almost impassable banks. There is no doubt but railroad trains will be seriously interrupted in every direction. The storm will, doubtless, prove one of the most serious for many years.

John Hickman, living near Chandlerville, Ill., murdered his wife on Sunday last by cutting her throat. This is the second wife Hickman has killed. He was acquitted of the first murder on a plea of insanity.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Defalcation in the Howard National Bank of Boston—Changes in Railroad Directories—Buried Alive and Rescued—War Claims—Burning of a Church.

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

A careful examination by the government into the affairs of the Howard National Bank shows a discrepancy between the books and the amount of cash of $65,067. There is no doubt that the bank has lost this sum, but how and when remain a mystery.

At a meeting of the directors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to-day S. W. Hall, treasurer, resigned, and George M. Barnard was chosen in his place. Mr. Farwell, one of the directors, also resigned, and Percival Loverett was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Jeremiah Woods, a prominent citizen of Hollis, N. H., was instantly killed to-day by being struck by a locomotive on the Boston, Lowell and Nashua Railroad. Mr. Woods was sixty-seven years of age.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Winn, while engaged in shoring up a deep well in Winchester, was buried by the caving in of the sand. After working all night his neighbors at noon to-day rescued him alive.

The Baptist church of Gloucester, while undergoing repairs, was burned this afternoon. The organ was saved. The insurance is $22,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The claim of Charles Burrill to be compensated for furnishing men to the Boston quota during the war has been partially considered in the Board of Aldermen on a proposition to pay him $25,000 in full of all demands. The subject is postponed till the next meeting of the Board.

The case of Hugh Coffin, indicted for the murder of Malachi McMannus, in Dedham, last June, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, when the prisoner pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

CUBA.

Spanish Reports of Insurgent Defeats—Cavadas Reported Approaching Camaguey—Fresh Troops Arrived—Arbitrary Act of the Police—More Plantations Burned.

HAVANA, Dec. 21, 1869.

Telegrams received from the Cinco Villas district announce the dispersion of Villamil's band of insurgents. During the fight forty-two rebels were killed and many wounded.

The Civil Guard attacked the insurgents at Jequiguira, in the Amador Mountains, and killed thirty-three. Other Spanish columns have had slight skirmishes with the insurgents.

An incendiary was executed at Niguaz.

Many rebels are presenting themselves to the Spanish authorities for pardon.

It is reported from another source that the forces of Cavadas and Villamil are moving towards Camaguey, but the Spanish authorities do not credit it.

The loss of the Spaniards during the recent engagement has not been reported.

A frigate arrived to-day from Spain, bringing 1,300 soldiers. These troops, as well as all those lately landed, were immediately sent to the seat of war.

Great excitement prevails among the merchants of Havana on account of a report received from the United States that a duty of five cents would be imposed on all centrifugal grades of sugar. As sugars are classed differently at the various ports of the United States this measure causes much confusion.

On Saturday the steamship Eagle when about to sail was visited by the police, who detained her one hour beyond her usual sailing time for the purpose of arresting a passenger named Donaldson. Donaldson had been accused of talking against the Spanish government, but Captain General de Rodas issued an order directing the police to allow Donaldson to proceed unmolested.

Several plantations in the vicinity of Villa Clara have been burned, and skirmishes are reported to have taken place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents in the same locality.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

An Unexpected Enemy Among the Allies—Lopez Said to Have Fled to Bolivia.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

Mail advices from Rio Janeiro to the 29th ult. have been received to day.

The vomito had broken out among the troops of the allied army.

It was reported that Lopez had fled to Bolivia.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Cauldwell Extradition Case—Testimony of Consul General Dart.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21, 1869.

Consul General Dart was the only witness in the extradition case examined to-day, and he was examined as to the interpretation of United States statutes relating to forgery. In cross-examination it was shown that unless the Grand Jury bring in a true bill against the offender within two years from commission of forgery, he could not be prosecuted. In redirect examination it was shown that if an offender fled while an action against him was pending he should be liable to penalty at any time. In re-cross examination it was sought to be shown that even though an offender escaped, if he returned within the two years, he could not be prosecuted.

Proposed Removal of the Capital of Quebec Province to Montreal.

QUEBEC, Dec. 21, 1869.

An attempt will be made to remove the seat of the local Legislature to Montreal, in the event of the Ministry pressing the vote of $50,000 for public buildings.

Albert J. Gould Committed for Extradition.

TORONTO, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Court of Common Pleas yesterday gave judgment against Albert J. Gould, brought up under a writ of habeas corpus. The judges sustained the decision of the County Court, and committed Gould to prison for extradition.

THE WINNIPEG REVOLUTION.

First Blow Struck by the Rebels—Seizure of the Company's Fort near Pembina—Capture of McDougall men—The Revolutionists United—McDougall Almost Deserted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1869.

A special despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says:—News has just been received that a company of mounted insurgents appeared at the Hudson Bay Company's fort, near Pembina, on the night of the 9th inst., and took possession. The greater part of Governor McDougall's agents and emissaries, including Schultz, Cowan and Hatch, have been captured. Colonel Dennis is skulking about until he can reach the American territory. Governor McDougall is absolutely without even a faction, save some fifty Swamp Indians. The balance have deserted him.

Another correspondent says the efforts of Colonel Dennis to organize a counter revolution have failed. The whole population are a unit. Schultz, Cowan, Major Wallace and fifty others are prisoners. No blood was shed. The French, under Rielle, are in undisputed possession of the whole country. There are sixty Swamp Indians yet in the lower port, who are not interfered with because considered harmless. It is said Governor McDougall is preparing to come back.

Another correspondent says:—James McKay and family have fled to St. Joseph. On the 7th inst., when the prisoners were taken, more than 600 insurgents were occupying Fort Garry. The prisoners were all taken at Dr. Schultz's, and were armed for a fight.

THE INDIANS.

Trouble Anticipated in New Mexico—The Indians Opposed to Occupying Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico reports, under date of Cimarron, New Mexico, December 7, that the Indians are almost all out on the hunt, and that they are said to be unanimously opposed to going on the reservation. Their agent thinks they will not, unless forced to. It is thought that the Apaches, who are also on the hunt, will make trouble when they return by stealing stock, clothing, &c. The citizens of Cimarron feel insecure in consequence of this impression, and have asked for a company of troops. There are several reports of depredations by the Apaches last month.

Lieutenant Hanson, from the Abiquin agency of New Mexico, reports that on the 2d and 3d of November he distributed annuity goods to the Utes, about 700 of whom were present at the distribution. All were well pleased. This officer also reports that the Utes are decidedly opposed to going on the reservations.

Agent Palding, of the Hoopa valley reservation, California, reports that the Indians are engaged in ploughing and sowing. Their condition is one of perfect content.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 21.—The following are the closing prices made at the Stock Exchange to-day:—Consols for money, 92⅛; consols for account, 92⅛; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, coupon, 85⅝; do., 1865, old, 84⅞; do., 1867, 83¾; United States ten-forties, coupon, 82⅛; Erie Railway shares, 17⅛; Illinois Central shares, 100.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Bourse opened quiet; rentes 72f. 60c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Dec. 21.—United States five-twenty bonds closed flat at 91⅞.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The cotton market closed dull and unchanged. The sales to day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Dec. 21.—Cotton closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat. Tres ordinaire, on the spot, 137f. per cwt.; low middling, afloat, 136f. per cwt.

STATE OF TRADE.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Wheat, 9s. 6d. per cental for California white, and 8s. 3d. for No. 2 red Western. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, of which 20,000 are American. Corn to day, 28s. 9d. per quarter for European. Oats 2s. 9d. per bushel. Flour, 22s. per bbl. for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Lard, 76s. 6d. per cwt. Bacon, 65s. per cwt. for new Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—M.—Rosin is a shade firmer at 5s. 3d. for common North Carolina. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 21—P. M.—The London markets are generally unchanged. Tallow, however, has advanced to 45s. 6d. for P. Y. C. Linseed cakes quiet at £10 10s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding. Petroleum, 1s. 8d. for refined. Sugar quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—Petroleum closed firm at 60 ½f.

OBITUARY.

Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Marshal of France.

In the death of this distinguished man another of the old officers of the great Napoleon has passed away. A cable telegram from Paris informs us that yesterday Auguste Michel Marie Etienne, Comte de Regnault de St. Jean d'Angély, Marshal of France, died in that city in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was the son of the celebrated general of the same name, was born on the 29th of July, 1794, and in March, 1811, entered the Military school of St. Germain. During the year following he was commissioned a sub-lieutenant, took the field for active service and participated in the disastrous campaign in Russia. From that time until the abdication of the Emperor he was constantly in the field and frequently distinguished himself for gallantry and capacity. At the battle of Leipsic, where his regiment was frightfully cut up, he fought with great courage. On the return of the Bourbons he accepted service under them, but immediately upon Napoleon landing in France he attached himself to the fortunes of the great Corsican, and on the field of Waterloo was promoted to the rank of *chef d'escadron* for fidelity, gallantry and military ability. In 1825 he participated in the campaign in Greece, which resulted in the independence of that country, and some time after was made a general and placed in command of the department of Meurthe. Upon the expulsion of the "Napoleon of Peace," General Etienne was made a general of division and placed in command of the army of the Alps. In the following year he was elected a member of the French Legislature and proved himself from the start a strong partisan of Napoleon. For a few days in January, 1851, he acted as Minister of War. On the restoration of the empire he was appointed Senator of France and Colonel of the Imperial Guard. In 1859 he was created a marshal of France, and in 1862 Vice President of the Senate. In addition to these honors the deceased Marshal was named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1840, and Grand Cross a few months later.

Claude Alphonse Delangle.

This distinguished French jurist died in Paris yesterday, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was born at Varsay in 1797, adopted the law for a profession, and soon rose to distinction. In 1840 he was made Advocate General to the Court of Cassation, and in 1847 Procureur-General of the Royal Court of Paris. In 1846 he was elected to the French Legislature for Cosne, but after the revolution of 1848 retired from office and resumed the practice of law. M. Delangle early became a warm supporter of Louis Napoleon, by whom he was, in 1850, appointed President of the Bureau de l'Assistance Judiciaire de la Cour de Cassation, and in December, 1851, promoted to the position of President of the Section of the Interior for Public Instruction and Worship in the Council of State. He represented the government in the Senate deliberations on the proposition to re-establish the empire. He subsequently became successively Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation, Chief President of the Imperial Court of Paris, and Senator of France. In 1858 he succeeded General Espinasse as Minister of the Interior; in 1859 he was appointed Minister of Justice; during the same year he was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, and in 1868 became First Vice President of the Senate. M. Delangle was also a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and the author of several works.

THE BALL SEASON.

Reception of the Harlem Yacht Club.

The members of the Harlem Yacht Club held their second annual reception last evening, at National Hall, 129th street and Fourth avenue, and probably a more enjoyable affair has never marked the existence of the popular and enterprising band of yachtmen. It was, in all respects, a happy and pleasant reunion, and all present heartily entered into its mirthful spirit. The Harlem Yacht Club has been but two years in existence, and, though comparatively, so far as regards the number of the members, it has made very rapid strides—having in October last obtained a charter—no better proof could be given of the progressive action of the club than the splendid regatta given under its auspices a few months since. At present there are no fewer than 117 members, with an excellent little fleet of twenty-five well known sloop yachts. To be sure, their dimensions are not large, but what they want in size they surely possess in speed. In a word, the club has already established an enviable reputation, and bids fair to cope with kindred organizations in the coming season.

The affair last evening, as already mentioned, was indeed well worthy the efforts of the members. The guests numbered nearly 300, and the scene at the commencement of the festivities was one of considerable animation. A very pleasing contrast was formed by the handsome uniforms of the officers with the chaste, elegant and charming toilets of the ladies, who, by the way, composed the *élite* of the neighborhood. The hall, though somewhat limited, afforded ample room for the select and fashionable assemblage that congregated within its walls. Dancing was commenced shortly before ten o'clock, to the enlivening and popular strains of a fine orchestra, and was sustained with great sociableness to an early hour. The following gentlemen are the officers of the club:—C. H. Longstreet, Commodore; James Clark, Vice Commodore; Maurice Campbell, Treasurer; Chester W. Ridley, Secretary; Henry Munson, Corresponding Secretary, and Stephen Roberts Measurer. The ball and reception committee last evening were:—Messrs. David Fitzgerald, W. C. Molloy, John Robbins and C. W. Ridley. Altogether the second annual reception of the Harlem Club will be remembered with pleasure by those who participated therein.

The Ione Yacht Club Ball.

The Ione Yacht Club held their fifth annual ball at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, last evening. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather there was quite a large attendance, and the affair passed off as successfully as could be expected. The hall was very beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and there was an excellent band of music to give spirit to the occasion. Some of the toilets were extremely tasteful, and many of the dresses were, in point of elegance and richness, fully equal to any displayed at the late Seventh regiment ball. The dancing was kept up until the wee hours of the morn.

WHITED SEPULCHRES.

Lecture by Miss Anna Dickinson.

Miss Anna Dickinson last night repeated her lecture entitled "Whited Sepulchres," at Steinway Hall. The attendance was more than usually large, both the body of the hall and the galleries being filled. Horace Greeley acted as chairman and introduced the lecturer. The lecturer claims to give an insight into Mormon life as Miss Dickinson found it during her sojourn in the territory of Brigham Young, but really it contains more generalities connected with the different phases of women's rights than information as to the manners and customs of Mormondom. The audience heard very patiently all the lecturer had to say, but did not inconvenience her in her delivery by any demonstrative applause. The point which elicited the greatest sign of approval was Miss Dickinson's remarks upon the increasing dislike among American wives to become mothers.

LARGE ONIONS.—We have received from Texas about half a peck of onions, which in number amounted to only two. They were grown in El Paso county, on the Rio Grande river. They each measure twenty inches in circumference, and are fully equal to the largest of the California production.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association took place yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. The attendance was very slim, owing to various causes. In absence of the president, Mr. Haines, one of the vice presidents, presided. The secretary read the report of the treasurer, which showed that about only one-fifth of the money subscribed to carry on the case that originated in Maryland, respecting the right of travellers to sell goods by sample without license in all States, had been paid, and recommended that an additional thirty per cent be called. In relation to the case the chairman reported that he had communicated with their lawyers in Maryland, and he had been informed that the case had passed through the various State courts and had been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, but he did not know when it would be tried.

Mr. Fogarty, one of the Committee on Permanent Organization that was appointed at the last meeting, reported that the committee had met, and had drawn up a constitution and bylaws, but as some of the members were opposed to a permanent organization, he could only report progress.

The chairman reported that an election should have been held to-day to elect officers for the coming year, but that owing to the slim attendance he moved to have it postponed. This was done, and the secretary notified to notify the members of the organization to attend a meeting at the same place on the 4th of January.

ACCIDENTS ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

A Brakeman Killed and Another Seriously Injured.

While turning a switch at Chatham, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, on Monday night, a brakeman named McConnell was struck by a coal train, run over and horribly mutilated. Both legs were crushed to pieces. The poor fellow lingered a few hours and then died. Another brakeman, name not learned, fell from the western bound fast freight train on Monday night, between the Bergen tunnel and Hackensack Bridge, and was not missed until a considerable time had elapsed. The hands on another train picked him up and conveyed him to a hospital in Hoboken, where the severe injuries he had sustained received proper attention.

FINE ARTS.

Artist Fund Society of New York.

The tenth annual sale of paintings contributed by the members of this society in aid of the fund took place last evening at Barker & Theall's gallery, 845 Broadway. Among the pictures that brought fifty dollars and over were "The Art Student," by C. F. Blauvelt; "Christmas Eve," by G. H. Yewell; "The Old Shrine," by H. A. Loop; "West Virginia, Summer Morning," by A. H. Wyant; "Kenilworth Castle," by J. M. Falconer; "Lake George," by J. D. Barrow, and "The Harbor of Wrangel, Alaska," by Vincent Colyer, $50 each; "Old New York Hospital," by Mrs. E. Greatorex, $60; "Landscape," by A. H. Wyant, and "Ruth," by T. P. Rossiter, $65 each; "Winter Scene on the Ottawa," by Alfred Jones, and "Musing," E. Benson, $70 each; "An Interior," A. Lawrie, $72 50; "Mansfield Mountain," John Williamson, and "Starr King Mountain," David Johnson, $75 each; "View on Lake Champlain," R. W. Hubbard, and "The Fair Astrologer," Louis Lang, $80 each; "The Young White Heifer," G. C. Lambdin, $90; "Picking Wild Strawberries," John Williamson, $95; "Rip Van Winkle," F. O. C. Darley, and "Burnside Expedition on its Way to Attack Newbern," $100 each; "View from Dobbs' Ferry," R. W. Hubbard, $102 50; "The Matterhorn," J. F. Weir, $109; "Almy's Pond," J. S. Soydam, $110; "The Bride," D. M. Carter; "Virginia Scenery," W. L. Sontag, and "The Young Breton's Breakfast," P. P. Ryder, $115 each; "The Young Violinist," J. G. Brown, $122 50; "The Homestead, Waywanda Valley," and "Mounts Adam and Eve, Orange county, N. Y.," by J. F. Cropsey, $125 each; "He's Not My Style," J. G. Brown, and "Off Cape Ann," W. Whittredge, $130 each; "Twilight," J. B. Bristol, and "Yankee Doodle," G. C. Lambden, $145 each; "The Cascade" and "Afternoon," J. W. Casilear, and "The Garden Gate," T. Hicks, $150 each; "On Lake George," D. Huntington, $165; "Running Down the Coast," M. F. H. de Haas, $195; "Early Autumn on Lake George," J. F. Kensett, $200; "A Quiet Day on Beverley Shore," J. F. Kensett, $256; "Adirondacks," A. Laurie, $297; "Evening on the Delaware," W. Whittredge, $300; "Bay of Venice," S. R. Gifford, $310; and "A Letter to Father," Eastman Johnson, $530. The total amount of the sale was $7,200.

The Avery Collection.

The second evening's sale of Mr. S. P. Avery's collection of foreign water color drawings will take place to-night at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue. This collection comprises choice specimens by Vibert, Haman, Frère, David, Calmelet, Hubner, Van Elnen, &c., together with a number of objects of art and pieces of antique furniture many of which were purchased at the Exposition Universelle at Paris in 1867.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Governor Hoffman has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Dr. Andrew Meade, of Alleghany.

A freight engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded near Rowlesburg, West Va., last night, killing the engineer instantly and seriously wounding the fireman.

The clothing and stocking manufactory of John Buckley, at Amenia Union, Dutchess county, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is $14,000 and the insurance $7,000.

Jean Jourde, an employé of the Western Union Telegraph Company, fell from a sixth story window in the telegraph building, in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday morning and was instantly killed. He fell a distance of eighty feet.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Siberia will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, for mailing, six cents.

Died.

COSTELLO.—On Tuesday, December 21, MICHAEL COSTELLO, of Castlebarre, county Mayo, Ireland, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner Sixty-second street and Third avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

[For other Deaths see Ninth Page.]

A.—Girlhood Restored.—The Rich Brown or lustrous black of the tresses of girlhood may now be reproduced in the decline of life without any of the annoyances that deter so many thousands of ladies from using the sickening as well as inefficient hair staining preparations of the day. In PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the sex has at last obtained a pure and agreeable article, which renews the color of the hair, whatever its shade.

A.—Restorer America.
See Miscellaneous, Eighth page

A.—Gentlemen's Hats—Holiday Style for 1869 and 1870. ESPENSCHIED lays upon the altar of the season as brilliant an offering to fashion as her most fastidious votaries could desire, a hat, peerless in quality as in shape, in cheapness as in beauty. This hat he commends, as the best efforts of his skill, to the inspection of every gentleman who wishes to select from the various styles before the public the best and handsomest hat of the season, and would as leave pay $7 50 for a superior article as $9 for one of second quality in Broadway
N. ESPENSCHIED, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Brooks & Sons' Waterproof Boots and Shoes.—Large assortment, of the best quality, cheap. Broadway, corner of Howard street.

A.—Hyatt's Life Balsam is a Most Sovereign and Infallible Remedy for Rheumatism in its most painful forms, also Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Old Ulcers, Fever Sores, the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, Mercurial Complaints, Debility, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by all druggists; depot 245 Grand street, New York, $1 a bottle, six for $5.

A.—Golden Hair.—Robare's
AUREOLINE, OR GOLDEN WASH,
the only harmless preparation for giving to the Hair that sunny hue or golden shade so much sought after. Two or three applications will produce the beautiful golden color so much admired. Sole agents for America, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., corner Broadway and Twenty fourth street, New York.

A.—Swiss Carved Goods, Suitable for the holidays trade, at Swiss Manufacturing Company, 36 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

Artistic Specimens of Jet Jewelry.—Choice holiday gifts 637 Broadway.

A.—Smallpox Cured and Prevented by Major LANE'S INDIAN REMEDY. No scars left on the face. Send a stamp for a pamphlet. Depot, 52 South street, New York.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware bought and money loaned on them by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

David's Holiday Style Gentlemen's Hats, at 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Beautiful Hair for the Holidays.—Get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR to-day. Use it at once See how rapidly and pleasantly it will do its work. It is a rich, healthy, creamy, delightful hair dressing, imparting new life and strength to the weakest hair: restores gray hair to its original color and arrests its falling out at once. Sold everywhere. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 104 East Twenty fifth street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Celebrated Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Microscopes, Thermometers.
SEMMONS, 687 Broadway.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway.—Cures legally guaranteed, or money refunded; communications answered. Prices reduced. Sold by druggists.

Furs, Furs, Furs.
Low prices,
quick sales.
WARNOCK & CO.,
519 Broadway.

Furs,
For Holiday Presents,
at great bargains.
Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Sets very low.
Fine Mink Sets $30, worth $45.
Royal Ermine Sets $35, worth $50.
Astrakhan Sacques $25, reduced from $40.
Misses' Sets $4 and upwards.
Siberian Squirrel Sets $10, worth $15.
Carriage and Sleigh Robes at reduced prices.
BURKE, 489 Broadway, Branch at 128 Fulton street.

Fine Gold Earrings and Pins.
Etruscan, Carbuncle, Garnet, Turquoise, Coral, Pearl, Cameo, Byzantine, Mosaic, Onyx, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, and 1,173 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S celebrated Gold Pens,
in fine Gold and Silver Pencil Cases.
Pearl and other neat Penholders, from $1 to $50 each.
Store and factory 263 Broadway, near Warren street.

Holiday Presents.—Goodall's Playing Cards, Whist Markers and Moore's Blotters, Scotch Tartan Tops.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Merry Christmas.—Ladies, if You Wish beautiful Boots and Shoes patronize MILLER & CO., No. Union square.

Knox has Prepared Several Beautiful Festive styles of Hats expressly for holiday wear. No wearer of a KNOX hat can look anything else than jolly. 212 Broadway

Nice Holiday Presents.—Russia Leather and Morocco Bags, Portemonnaies, &c., of CATTNACH'S importation. 592 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Six New York Mills Shirts for $18, Made to special order, at BALLOU'S 2?? Broadway.

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FASHIONS IN EGYPT.

The Viceregal Yacht Masa and Its Passengers at Suez and Ismailia.

Scenes and Incidents of Travel in the Suez Canal.

A Mysterious Belle—Royalty, Democracy, British "Hearts of Oak" and the Arabs.

Preparing to Land at Suez—A Surprise on Board the Masa—Mademoiselle Imperia—The Harem Yacht—A Band and the "Lancers" for the First Time in Egypt—Shore Scenes at Ismailia—Royalty "Sweeping" Past—An Empress on a Dromedary.

CAIRO, Nov. 20, 1869.

The conclusion of my last correspondence on board the Masa was prophetic of adventure. I had just turned into my cabin full of anticipation of the morrow, which was to see us inaugurate the canal, when a gentle tap at my door caused me to reopen it, and instead of the boy who was to give my boots the last brush I thought they would get before we reached Suez: I stood facing a very pretty and what I should call, too, a very "striking" woman. I had not yet seen her among the passengers and had no idea where she came from or what she wanted. I supposed she had made a mistake and hastily buttoned up my vest, felt after the ends of my loose necktie and performed other usual ceremonies by which ladies comprehend they are intruding. "Sir, are you Guy Flux?" asked the fair stranger, to which I did not answer, but bowed. "I believe you are, and if so," she continued, "I wish to speak to you." At that moment a loud burst of laughter from five men in the next cabin made me feel awkwardly situated. They were laughing over their wine and a game at baccarat, however, and might not have heard the few words that had been said, so I stood back in humble acquiescence. "I want to come in," continued the lady. Of course I smilingly acquiesced again, though distressed. When she had taken the only seat I could offer, which was my umbrella lying over a valise, she drew forth a note from her pocket and while I was reading it quietly wound up her watch.

It was Vespetro again. The lady was a friend of one of his friends, and he requested me to show her every attention until she reached Suez, ditto from Suez back again to Alexandria, when the *fêtes* would be over. She was, he said, a perfect lady, travelling with some mysterious object in view (this alarmed me) and he hoped he could trust her to my keeping, in fact he knew he could, and he had told her I would be her knight; he had pledged his word, his honor and all his other abstract possessions to his friend in my name, and hoping I should not be much inconvenienced by mosquitoes at Ismailia, where he had heard they were awfully thick, he begged to remain my most devoted friend.

When I had perused this epistle I found the lady's gaze was fixed on my countenance. "Sir," she said, "I have delivered that note to you because I promised my brother I would; but I think I ought to say directly that the protection you are asked to give me in case of need is not wanted. I am a very fair traveller in Europe, and" * * * "Fair anywhere," I ventured; but she knit her brows and looked thunder clouds. "And I think I shall do in Egypt," she added. Of course she would do, I thought, while I uttered—"At all events, mademoiselle, should you require my services they are at your disposal;" whereupon she got off the umbrella, and by the sweep of her bow to me and a sly smile of triumph as she passed out I observed she was quite a "Parisienne." "My name," she said, "is Imperia; the initials on my luggage are I. S.;" after which fact I was wished a good night and had the door of my own cabin shut in my face.

My reflections were not calm on the whole. Mlle. Imperia S. evidently expected me to look after nothing but her luggage in the land of Egypt; I, who had packed my best dress coat, and in fact all my best clothes in one valise in order to travel unencumbered. For the first time in my life I thought Vespetro very cool, and would much have preferred writing verse in a lady's album; even that to my condition as it then stood before me. I was, fortunately, very sleepy, and as we were to be shipped in a smaller yacht the next day, one that drew less depth than the Masa, and as we had to be up by five A. M. in order to get settled before we steamed down the canal, I endeavored to drown present misery in slumber, which was sweet, but probably noisy.

Five o'clock next day saw no daylight, nothing but wretched confusion on the Masa. Then it was that the improvident hospitality extended to guests who should have been located elsewhere was repented of. All the passengers at about six were surly; they huddled together in search of their baggage, which had been stowed away anywhere; then all wanted to be shipped off first. This, with an insufficient number of boats, caused much altercation, through which I perceived that gentlemen who wear ribbons and orders in palaces are quite as pugnacious as prize fighters. As soon as effects were recovered they stopped up the gangway and off people leaped or scrambled. Just in the midst of this scene I came across Mlle. Imperia; she was seated on her trunk and looked so defiantly when I touched my hat, that I was wise enough not to offer her my assistance.

Stopping up the way seemed to be the order of the day; it dawned on a small scale only until we reached the middle of the canal, but I have not come to the new ditch yet in the land of Goshen. Confusion lasted all the morning; boats came by small instalments and did not convey more than six passengers with their baggage at a time. I was told that we were to inaugurate the canal on one of the Viceroy's most magnificent yachts, the harem one; this tickled my fancy immensely, and unfortunately, also, my appetite, for we had had no breakfast and there was not even a small spray of cauliflower in the pickle bottle, which we were told was the only thing left by way of provisions on the Masa. Just when the last boat came up to fetch the last six guests I looked around for Mlle. Imperia; she was sipping a cup of coffee with the captain, and returned my look of concern with a provoking laugh, then sprang in the small transport boat with perfect disdain of my extended hand.

When we did get to the Gabbier we found her crowded to excess. There was a buzz of general discontent among the guests, many of whom "meant to write the whole affair down; it was an insult to them on inauguration day to get no breakfast. What a Viceroy! The world should know they were kept behind by mismanagement." I cannot deny but that we were kept behind on the Gabbier, but by good management, though it materially affected all writers, as they thus lost a week's mail.

Facts are simply that the harem yacht had been made large. In a country where ladies flock together in vast numbers, and they the Viceroy's ladies, who are stout, it was made to draw a good depth. Had the Gabbier been allowed to start down the canal ahead of the other vessels it was thought she would have obstructed the passage of every one behind her, by either sticking in the sand or running aground, or doing something she took into her harem head that the female navy alone might be addicted to. While the famished passengers threw themselves on bread and grapes in picnic style I entered the cabins prepared for the belles of the harem and saw a most sumptuous sight.

The *salon* was blue satin and gold damask, the small tables gilt bronze and blue damask, the carpet an Aubusson, pale gray and pink; the curtains satin; the chandeliers gilt bronze, decorated with flowers wound around the branches; large mirrors and luxurious seats and cushions added comfort to splendor. The cabins, however, of the vice-queens were more interesting; there, pink satin and magnificent brocade lined each wall, covered each ceiling; marble baths and deep fringe and tassels and the richest of upholstery work had been imagined. We did not move towards the canal in all this show until three o'clock. Our first station was Ras-el-Een, where we were cheered by Arabs; and the captain being afraid to go on in the dark we spent the whole night here on board.

Some officers of the English fleet had got on the Gabbier, besides others from the Danish fleet. They proposed a ball, and our band struck up the "Lancers," the first tune that was ever heard at Ras-el-Een, certainly. Mlle. Imperia was soon the centre of attraction. She had attired herself in a very becoming silk, put on coral ornaments, and looked regal. The other ladies—there were only three—had also done the company the honor of fine apparel, and the day ended with "Partant Pour la Syrie." As there was no room for half the people on board mattresses were laid all over the deck, in every passage and corner.

I felt rather uneasy about Mlle. Imperia and asked her if I could secure a retired cabin for her. "Oh! she had seen to that. Three midshipmen from the Royal Oak man-of-war were going to sleep across her door. She was well guarded, without me." As soon as we were awake the following morning, and in the greatest confusion had had a wash, we moved off, but no sooner sat down to breakfast than the Gabbier did stick in the sand. There was one cry of disappointment, and a good deal of shouting, hauling and swearing among the sailors. After this the Gabbier moved on again and the band enthusiastically played "La Grande Duchesse;" but before we got fifty yards we stuck a second time in the slush along the banks.

It was mortifying. The captain, seeing other lesser steamers behind, declared we were stopping up "the way" and must be shipped off in small boats again. Second repetition of the scene of the day before, only worse. At length we were all more or less accommodated with small boats and left the Gabbier in the mud. Mlle. Imperia had chosen to get into the first barge that appeared to take passengers in. She had even been audacious enough to wave her pocket handkerchief to me when sailing down the canal. Her triumphant season was nevertheless on the wane, and coming events will prove that ladies who set out alone to inaugurate canals may not be quite so independent when that canal is in the desert.

When we reached Ismailia the landing place was one dense crowd of noisy Arab porters. No one was there to receive visitors or direct where they were to go. Heaps of trunks and boxes, rising to a summit, were the subject of contention. Every porter had laid hands on each separate piece of luggage, while the passengers were wrestling with these swarms of men to get their hands off.

Here I found Mlle. Imperia at length exhausted. "Make that black leave my things alone," she said to me, and I adopted the ways of the land by administering unto him a very ungentle touch of my stick. The place was soon clear, but just then the drums beat, and on looking forward I saw that the Empress was expected. All the Egyptian cavalry lined the road from the landing place to the palace she was to occupy. We were driven on. "Move, move; the place must be cleared; she is coming," was the order. "Where are we to move?" asked Mlle. Imperia, and cast a look of distress at her numerous boxes, five in number. "If you will allow me I think I can help you out of difficulty, Mademoiselle," was my reply; "but you must have nerve." She nodded. Thereupon I selected six porters, one for each of Mademoiselle's effects and my own, saw them on their backs, and with this suite got into the very road the Empress was to drive through, between a thick hedge of cavalry right and left.

Thus we toiled on in the burning sand, opening the imperial cortége. No one forbade the intrusion, and a strange spectacle we must have offered to the Ismailians. Mlle. Imperia walked on first, by the side of a guide. I had asked to be led to the Governor's house for directions as to our future movements. The noise was fearful; when the Empress swept by us a tender look of pity from her gratified me; she was in a lovely mauve with toquet and veil, the Emperor of Austria followed, then the Viceroy and the suite. Our caravan stood aside and we came in for all the dust. When we reached the Governor's house we found about 200 people waiting for a roof over their heads. Tents alone were forthcoming. Mlle. Imperia allowed me to lead her to the Governor's table, surrounded by a crowd of passengers, all asking for something. Some of the officials were airing their feet by pulling off their boots and putting them on again; there were two beds in this office, and a row of young men on the "Committee of Management" smoking cigars. I was listened to with the greatest deference when I stated my case and declared my social position not in this but the other world.

"This lady being your wife," said the gentleman, who spoke English (I need not say he did not understand it), "you shall have one tent between you."

"This lady is not my wife, Sir," I observed.

"Well, but—— probably?"

"No, sir; not at all," I replied. "This lady is an invited guest; she is a friend of M. de Lesseps, and was to have been located in his chalet, with his family."

"Well, sir, you must part with this lady."

I bowed, saying, "I will when she is safe."

"No, sir; she must go one way and you another. In the East men and women are distinct parties."

"In the West likewise," I responded, hurt at having to be told what is the creed of my existence.

"Then, sir, she will be taken to a dahabieh, and you will sleep under canvas."

"What is a dahabieh?" asked Mlle. Imperia, coolly, looking at our informant through her eye-glass as if he were the most curious specimen she had observed in natural history or Egyptian museums.

"A boat, madame, with every comfort inside under an awning, and eight Arabs to wait on you."

One of the managing committee here stepped out and volunteered to show her the way. I insisted on accompanying her until I saw her quarters, and by the looks of the managing committee seated in a body and again pulling off their boots, I saw they despised me. The member who showed us the way wore a ribbon rosette with streamers in his button hole; our seven porters followed like beasts of burden, but not only the porters, but about six of the middies from off the Royal Oak were also in Mlle. Imperia's track. One came up with her parasol, another a bag, a third her marine glass, a fourth her fan. We had to cross a plain of sand and sink in ankle deep, but the middies were jolly fellows and kept up their spirits.

Suddenly the report of guns firing and revolvers caused us to halt; we had accidentally come to the field on which one of the *fêtes* of the day was to be celebrated—the Bedouin fantasia. Mlle. Imperia was most desirous to see it; so we made the porters sit down on their boxes, and entered the ring. It was a grand sight. About 200 men from the farthest limits of the desert had come in their native costumes and with their splendid steeds to show what a sham fight is. They were all chiefs, and wore the turban, weapons, scarfs and burnouses of their tribes. They wielded the pole and shouted; then came the onset. They pursued imaginary pirates, who were caught in their winged flight and supposed to be shot or pierced with lances in a very artistic manner. The horses took it for earnest, and sped on excited by the strong smell of gunpowder. The rush was dizzying at one moment, and the admirable faces of the Bedouins revealed what no book can describe: in their ecstasy of warlike sport their nostrils expanded, their white teeth glistened and their cry echoed far in the distance.

Our "manager" was anxious, however, that we should move on; so we pursued our walk to the dahabieh. Rather unexpectedly we found ourselves, five minutes later, on the dromedary race course. As far as we could see there was a straight road, at the end of which a group of dromedaries, mounted by runners, were advancing in full speed. "Halt!" I cried, and the trunks fell. We were, in fact, an oasis of luggage.

Mlle. Imperia stood on her highest trunk, and we men all took hands to form a circle around the effects and herself. On came the dromedaries, held by their masters, standing upright on their saddles, with their burnouses flowing in all colors behind them. Mlle. Imperia looked at the approaching torrent till they neared us, when she was woman enough to shade her eyes so as not to see how we were going to be trampled under foot. The first runner fortunately turned adroitly to the left, his successor to the right, and the whole followed, leaving us in the middle of two wings; but the mighty din, the shining of the weapons, the whoop, the terror had caused a sensation not to be forgotten. Bodies of drummers and fife players proclaimed the victor before any of us had exchanged a syllable; but Mlle. Imperia looked grateful, and I must say I felt she ought.

The dahabieh was a very queer location. Indeed—a small boat with five cots in it, each under mosquito curtains. The eight Arabs were on guard, and received their lodgers with the Eastern "salam," which is a bow, while they touch their heart, lips and forehead. She looked at them, then at me.

"I am confident I am safe," she said; "I hope I shall see some of you at the ball to-night; you will find me not far from the Empress." Thereupon she made a formal curtsey to the middies, who were, with myself, conducted to what we had been told was canvas, but what turned out to be fleas and a very hard mattress on the ground.

Every street in Ismailia was bordered with tents, and every tent had its flag; every pole, every post was topped by a pennon. Triumphal arches of flowers and drapery bore the devices:—"*Vive l'Impératrice*," "*Vive le Prince de Prusse*," "*Vive l'Empereur d'Autriche*."

I strolled along the streets, called on M. de Lesseps and was introduced to his bride; came back and met the Empress on a dromedary. She was enjoying the trip immensely. I had already seen her on a donkey, but this new elevation surprised me. She laughed to behold how we enjoyed the sight and did not go far; for, be it known, there is no feeling so approaching that of seasickness as the motion caused by the stately walk of a camel or dromedary.

When we had escorted her to a dismounting station I walked further on and meet the cortége of royalty returning from the review held by the Emperor of Austria. The Viceroy drove a phaeton and the Empress' ladies followed in breaks. Mlle. Marion looked about very curiously. The Duchesses of Aloe were half afraid. The dust had not been watered down, so all whirled along in a cloud. The dignitaries of all European courts followed in varied vehicles. The toilets for ladies were those seen at the Bois. Men wore their frock coats, with light trousers, light gloves and their orders.

When the crowned heads had retired to the palace prepared for them I looked at the booths and tents. Most curious sights awaited me. There were eaters of serpents and charmers, jugglers and clowns, dancing girls and tumblers, wrestlers, fire worshippers, players of tamtam, &c.; but the most interesting tents were those of the Arab chiefs, who had come for the *fêtes* with all their appliances from the desert. I was looking in at one of them when a sais came up on an order from his master to ask me to walk in. I did so; was offered coffee and a seat on his divan. While taking it conjurers were desired to show me some of their tricks. A bayadère danced me a "*pas*" which leaves the *cancan* in the shade, and when these feats were over I was led out of the tent again with the utmost respect.

The Bedouin chiefs consider themselves favored by the pressure of strangers among them and the frankness with which their offers are accepted creates a kind of union between ourselves and them. They generally put their visitor to the test by offering him to drink from the same earthen vessel they have drank water from. Should the new comer look as if this were repulsive to him they wish to have no more to do with him; should he but moisten his lips on the edge of the urn he is one of them and can command purple and fine raiment from their stores; he is honored and considered one of their own from that hour.

After much loitering about I repaired to the tents under which dinner was to be served for the Viceroy's guests. This repast had been gotten up in a most magnificent style. There was no room at the first table under any of the four banqueting awnings, but after waiting patiently the same service was repeated as many as three times, from soup to dessert through all the intermediate courses. After dinner I prepared for the ball, which was to be held in a splendid building that had been erected in a few months. It was no easy matter to make an unimpeachable bow to one's white necktie without an inch of mirror, but it had to be done.

I was much amused to see my Egyptian friends spend their time over their fez. They had travelled with it on a wooden form, exactly the shape of a saucepan, tied in a pocket-handkerchief. This was put on with all manner of form and ceremony after their kid gloves, but the wooden form interested me more than the fez itself. I thought I would, for the satisfaction of my conscience, walk round to Mlle. Imperia's dahabieh, in order to ascertain who would escort her to the ball.

On arriving at the place where the boat had stood a few hours before, I found it had been removed. I questioned at first in vain. It had been rowed further up, I was told, after persevering search, and the lady had been seen to proceed from it in a white dress but a few moments ago. Much relieved and meaning no evil, I hastened to the ball, of which further details will follow by next mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—If "variety is the spice of life that gives it all its flavor," then it may be said that the spice in the variety at the Grand Opera House gave it a flavor which meets the approbation of the "*vox populi*." The auditorium was filled and overflowing at the sides, and the mountaineers, in full force assembled, were in a joyous state of spontaneous combustion. Talk of Shakspeare, "with all the modern improvements;" of the French *opéra bouffe*, with all its feminine revelations and fascinations; of the English opera, with all its charming melodies and choruses and pretty romances and sentimental sweetness—they are eclipsed in the matter of houses by the mass meetings attracted by the *omnium gatherum* of comedy and the impersonations of Lingard and of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, and the French *opéra bouffe* rendered into English by the Lingard troupe. The bill of fare last night was the rattling comedietta of "The Day After the Wedding," a half dozen on the half shell of the characteristic songs and impersonations of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, the peculiar and racy "counterfeit presentments" of various distinguished characters by Lingard, with the new additions of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr.; Mrs. Howard Paul's imitation of Sims Reeves in his famous ballad "Come Into the Garden, Maud," and the original burletta of "The Maid and the Magpie." Is not that enough for one sitting? It is reported from the State capital of South Carolina, that a colored member, the leader of his division of the lower house of the Legislature, "riz," as he said "to make known de news." "De circus," he continued, "have arrove in de city, and I move, derefore, dat dis body do now adjourn." What the circus is, then, to Columbia, S. C., the present schedule of soft crabs, pickled oysters and fancy dishes at the Grand Opera House appears to be to the west side of this metropolis. It fills the house, and from beginning to end the house is delighted, and consequently anything more that we might say upon the subject would be irrelevant, unseasonable, perhaps unreasonable, and certainly superfluous.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS.—The programme at this establishment for the holidays is, to say the least, exceedingly novel. In addition to the customary sports of the "sawdust arena"—of which the usual allowance is served up in characteristic "houp la!" style—a very pretty little fairy pantomimic spectacle, founded upon the legend of "Cinderella," now concludes the evening's entertainment. The great charm of this afterpiece is owing entirely to the fact of its being performed by a troupe of sixty Lilliputian actors and actresses, ranging from three to twelve years of age. The thread of the story is closely adhered to, and the piece is acted throughout with a charming grace, simplicity and coquettishness by the little people which would put to the blush many of our older stagers who brag of their experience and coolness. All of these little knights and ladies fair are handsomely costumed, which sets off their exquisite poisings and actions to much advantage. In the ballroom scene, which, by the by, is nicely managed, the children in their fancy dresses looked like so many animated bouquets as they whirled round in the dizzy waltz or meandered through the intricate mazes of the quadrille. Upon the whole it is one of the most pleasing performances of the kind ever given in a circus ring, and will be continued on the bills until New Year's Day is linked with the great past.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Professor Herrmann's farewell representations, after his recent indisposition, are drawing very fair audiences. The manipulation of the cards at the commencement of the programme is a marvel of dexterity and well studied execution. Bonbons, punch, rabbits, bowls of fish and a variety of other articles are produced in rapid succession from the most unlikely places. Firearms, too, are deliberately loaded and discharged; but here, again, the magician proves his power by catching the bullets in his hand. The Floating Stick is a pretty and interesting act, and elicits well deserved applause. The quantity of coin produced by the Professor in the last act of The Miser is also agreeably received, as it allows the audience to indulge in the happy illusion that some hopes still exist of specie currency being resumed.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—"Midsummer Night's Dream" was produced at this house on Monday night, with the usual excellent accessories of scenery and costume which Mr. and Mrs. Conway appropriate to everything of a spectacular character which they put upon the stage, and, in fact, which may be always counted upon at the Park theatre. Mrs. Conway as Oberon looked superb in her splendid costume and was the admiration of the whole house. Mr. Conway's Theseus was of course faithful and impressive. Mark Bates played Lysander, as he does everything, conscientiously. Lamb made a very admirable Bottom the Weaver. But the most curious feature in the cast was Miss Jennie Yeamans, who played Puck with extraordinary fidelity. The child is only six or seven years old, but is possessed of a wonderful memory and remarkable adaptation for stage effect. An incident occurred during the first act, which for a moment created some confusion on the stage and a temporary alarm in the audience. Miss Matilda Whitman, the "first fairy," while arranging her gauzy costume in her dressing room approached too near the lamp, thus setting her hair and dress on fire. It was immediately extinguished, however, and the young lady, who was slightly scorched, was sent home in a carriage and her hurts at once attended to. The performance went on as usual. This piece is likely to have a successful run for the holiday week.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Patti is singing in Cincinnati.

Parepa-Rosa is operating in Chicago.

Brignoli is giving sacred concerts in San Francisco.

John Brougham is flashing his "Red Light" in gloomy Buffalo.

Humpty Dumpty is "Foxing" in the Porkopolis with the high-kicking Kiralfys.

Edwin Forrest arouses Frankfort, Ky., two nights this week with Macbeth and Lear.

The new theatre in Atlanta, Ga., will be opened early next month.

Mrs. Bowers is in New Orleans with "Queen Elizabeth" and "Mary Queen of Scots." Mrs. Scott-Siddons is on her way to the same city.

Miss Lucille Western is doing the double in Boston as Mme. Vine and Lady Isabel.

John E. Owens is playing "Self" in Vicksburg, where he has things theatrical all to himself.

The San Francisco critics have more to say about Camilla Urso's silk dresses than of her performance upon the violin. May be they are all women.

Fire Fly Lotta is at present personating "The Little Detective" in Cincinnati. Lotta gets through more of the States during the season than almost any other actress in the country.

The City Council of Omaha, by a nearly unanimous vote, has prohibited all future exhibitions of the leg drama in that city.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago city government Lydia Thompson received one vote for guager, and Pauline Markham one for fish inspector.

Maggie Mitchell is Fanchoning in Chicago, and Emma Madden is doing the same thing in smoky Pittsburg.

Mary Mitchell—sister of Fanchon Maggie—is endeavoring to induce the stoical Trojans to appreciate "Our Mutual Friend." She is seconded in her efforts by Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

Mrs. John Wood, who has been meeting with but indifferent success during the season at the St. James theatre, London, appears to have "struck ile" at last with "Pocahontas," which she has presented to the cockneys under the title of "La Belle Sauvage."

Kelly and Leon will do "Norma" in burned cork this evening for the Jersey Jakes and Jemimas of Trenton.

Romeo Leffingwell is personating "The Gushing Clorinda" and "Jaffier Jenkins" in Galveston. "Leff" gets down to the Rio Grande regularly once a year.

Mr. Fechter, the French-English tragedian, who was so handsomely puffed by Mr. Dickens last fall in a New England magazine, is now on his way to this country from perfidious Albion. Mr. Fechter will open at Niblo's Garden, in this city, on the 10th of January, in "Ruy Blas," and will be supported by Miss Carlotta Leclercq, a leading English actress. One of Mr. Fechter's peculiar specialties is "Hamlet," which character he personates in a blonde wig.

OUTRAGES IN CALIFORNIA.—We are going through an entirely new set of horrors. Railroad collisions have been succeeded by curious and mysterious deaths and wholesale murders. The San Joaquin tragedy is the most extraordinary that has ever occurred in a State laying claim to any kind of civilization—five men marched out and were shot to pieces without any trace of the murderers. There is only one idea which the terrible circumstance suggests—that the deed could only have been committed by a strong party. The victims must have been carried off by force to the ravine, where their bodies were subsequently discovered. What other horrors are still in store for us is beyond human ken, but we presume that in accordance with the usual law governing such matters, the full round will have to be experienced.—*San Francisco Alta Californian, Dec. 13.*

RAILROAD ENERGY.—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Commercial* notices the fact that at the recent accident on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, when a locomotive and two cars ran off the track on Bush river bridge, men were immediately set to work to clear the track to prevent any avoidable interruption of the travel, and it was done, though it was found necessary to throw the expensive locomotive and two cars overboard into the river, and the regular midnight through train from Washington crossed the bridge in time. The officers of this company "have got the nerve" to do whatever is necessary to ensure regularity in running, without stopping to calculate the cost. The locomotive thrown overboard is the No. 37, a fine large engine, and measures will immediately be taken to raise her and put her in running order again.

CATALOGUE OF CRŒSUS.

SANTA CLAUS OVERLADEN.

A General Survey of the Holidays—Abundant Presents and a Propitious Season—America Outdoing Europe—Jewelry, Plate and Fancy Wares—Gems, Toys and Ornaments—A Talking Doll—Art, Antiques and Novelties—Games.

The holidays are a blessing to the business community, though they have generally been supposed to be the special heirlooms of the young. Every one who has a cent to give, a cent to spend or a cent to make is happy when they approach. They are the periodical era of good feeling, of mutual generosity and genuine philanthropy. For eighteen hundred years a sanctified custom, derived from the purity of the Saviour, has been religiously celebrated throughout the Christian world—not in rigorous self-denial, in priestly fasting or in dark cloisters, but in open and boundless pleasures, with the cream of earth and all its self-producing joys; no stern abstinence, no long-faced hypocrisy, no chilling ceremonials are associated with its historical observance, because the event is involved in a grandeur single in the minds of men. It is well that this week should be considered in the way it is, for it comes to thousands as their greatest relief, and the humblest and the poorest can participate in gifts and presents. Domestic difficulties are healed, alienated friends are brought together, shattered households are repaired and union takes the place of discord, harmony of chaos. It is emphatically the time for generosity. People do not count the cost. Pleasure is the object. To reciprocate a little courtesy, to remunerate a small service, to proffer testimonials of esteem, respect, affection; to insinuate negotiations of the heart, to perfect those already begun, and to conclude a capitulation of this gently yielding stronghold. These are some of the offices of the Christmas gift. Charity, in its widest scope, has room for full play, and Christmas in this city usually develops a benevolence in its general characteristics that has no equal in the other great cities of the world. New York may be esteemed a favored place during Christmas week. There are fun, frolic, amusements of all kinds, mingled with an elegant plenty and the wares of the four quarters of the globe. There are probably not less than 900,000 people on this island who in one form or another commemorate the oldest of Christian anniversaries. They are of all kinds, complexions and ages, of the rich and the poor. Whether foreign or native the system of giving and receiving is universally practised, and but one principle underlies the practice—that of time and custom. It matters not what ideas of frugality or economy a man may have, he is required to put his hand in his pocket and tap his purse—very considerably—often, if he have an implacable wife or irresistible children. Those in poverty are more inclined even than affluent people to renew their pledges of fidelity and affection. But their presents rarely take the form of luxuries. They deal in the simplicities and necessities of life, but their gifts are well chosen and long remembered. The poor widow living in penury and want among her children—what more admirable than to see her providing them with comfortable clothing, with good food and instructive books? So it is throughout the humbler walks, the Christmas holidays are looked forward to with delight, their ushering in is preceded by volumes of glorious anticipation, their actual occurrence is surrounded with anxious doubts, and after they are over everybody is satisfied "that it is more blessed to give than to receive." During the present season the preparations for a large outlay have been unusually elaborate. All classes of society have embarked such sums as they deem commensurate with their duties to their kith and kin.

In every quarter of the city stores, shops and exhibition rooms have been full. The factories making knick-knacks, toys, gewgaws, toilet-articles and everything having a special sale about this date, have turned out enormous quantities of stock, which is now offered in the market. The excitement incident to buying and selling holiday wares has, therefore, commenced. Little children in frocks and pinafores, with infantile ambitions to buy something for a grandmother, are trying their minute voices upon the highest notes of the scale in long drawn out screeches about this and that, excitingly inquiring, "How much is this, and this, and this?" and so on until everything in the store is priced. Small boys, about the age when they think they know the most, but really know the least, make vain endeavors to fathom the intricate mechanism of some rare toy, and the article breaks in their hands and there are a lot of howls, some tall curses over the counter and a ten dollar note drops in the till. Kindly grandfathers, orphaned children, whose widowed mother the gentleman courts by pampering to their tastes, have him for their company, and he doles out his fast-melting pile of stamps. Then there are thousands of others—thousands who wait twelve hours to expend twelve cents; thousands who wait without purchasing anything and thousands to take home a retail stock for the nursery, and thousands who go about in search of novelties they expect to get for nothing. If the community, especially the juvenile portion, are happy for a few weeks, the clerk and salesmen are terribly bored—terribly annoyed. But the law of compensation does not permit a prolonged inequality of ills.

No one has any idea of the extent of the holiday business. Those who have stores and do not sell holiday gifts are as follows, undertakers excepted:—00,000,000.

The class who buy and who, therefore, are as essential to business as those who sell, is confined to no locality, nationality or persuasion, the Jews, of course, excepted. The way they generally start out on their pilgrimages is to make an excursion down Broadway, then up and down the Bowery, along the avenues, through the cheap thoroughfares down town and all over the island. Their search is generally satisfactory, but a long time is spent and then the best things are not found, and to make a Christmas present one must be very particular. "I wonder what would please him?" This is a frequent inquiry. "I wonder what would please her?" In cases where the donor would not mind price so much as fitness, it can be said that a man would always prefer a brown stone front, a corner lot or a good investment in dividend-paying stocks. The ladies want diamonds. "They are generally so becoming, my dear, that they are just the thing for Lulu. They suit her complexion to a charm." Of course the dutiful husband buys them. How queer it is that diamonds always match the complexion—any complexion whatever. They might be found terribly incongruous if not convertible into money.

But precious stones are not the only wares in demand; there is something to satisfy every taste and fill every want, and even excite the admiration of those accustomed to see mechanism in its most intricate forms. Toys, games, jewelry, works of art, bronzes, china ware, toilet articles, puzzles, antiques, relics, fashions, dresses, robes, furs, flowers and all the tempting things displayed in the shop windows along Broadway, as well as the elegant necessaries, have been produced in an unusual degree of beauty this season. For the information of the readers of the HERALD the splendid stocks of holiday goods manufactured and imported by our enterprising merchants have been inspected, and they have been found to exceed in quality and variety anything before offered in New York. The gratifying fact appears that what is purely American is beginning to assume the first value in the market, and the exploded notion that all fineries must originate in Europe will be demonstrated to have little foundation to any one caring to make a tour of the first establishments in the city. Whether in difficult art, in elegant manufacture or becoming decoration, American workmanship may be said, without any exaggeration, to stand generally on a par with the industrial skill of the Old World. But a week ago a splendid set of furniture, costing $60,000, was made by a New York house, and all the bronze and metallic ornaments were of domestic make. This country is indeed lifting the supercilious eyelid of Europe. Before long the sections claiming a monopoly of skilled artisans for 800 years will turn their envious glances into jealous stares. Let us look at jewelry.

JEWELRY, PLATE AND FANCY WARES.

At Browne & Spalding's there is a superb assortment of precious stones, elegant diamond settings, workmanship in rubies, emeralds, sapphires, opals, moss agate, pearls, onyx stones, and all the precious deposits, brought together from India to the far Pacific, ranging in value from $50,000 to the smallest sum they bring in the market. There is a dazzle in the spacious exhibition store of this house all the day long, ladies in the most extravagant toilets passing over the counters large rolls of greenbacks, leaving freighted with gems in sufficient quantities to make up a respectable set of crown jewels. The fine work in enamels and foreign tracery, the delicate carving in the pure metals, the repose in figure, the taste in arrangement and the delightful variety are all conspicuous. There are bronzes in the verde antique, bronzes plain, imitation flowers, wrought with wonderful fidelity to nature, with birds perched upon displayed twigs, whose chirping lips send sweet harmonies forth and fill the store; dressing cases in rosewood, gilt and satin wood; liquor cases, finished in fire gilding; vast services of plate in solid silver, in nickel silver and all the branches of manufacture; library sets in bronze, china and various substances; fans in appliqué lace, toilet pieces and music boxes. What is included in the two words elegance and variety constitute the stock. William H. Seward's testimonial presents are on exhibition at this store.

Tiffany & Co. exceed themselves. The first thing striking the eyes of the observer on entering is the glitter of a large diamond worth $10,000, bought from the Prince Esterhazy collection, lately disposed of in Europe. The Prince was the most renowned and successful connoisseur of precious stones known to modern times. This diamond came from India. In the same case is a necklace valued at $17,500, and many others, some put together in beautiful designs, in showers of stones, which to the observer would appear a marvellous grouping of the pure waters. Sapphires, set off by diamonds, at the modest sum of $6,000; emeralds, sparkling, deep green, resplendent, concentrate the rays of light, which any one can carry away by paying over $8,000. In services of plate, in fancy goods, especially in work boxes, writing desks and toilet cases, there is an abundance. The boxes, finished in fire gilding, made of olive wood, coromandel and other rare substances, are superb. The old style of Venetian glass is also displayed, many curious devices having been revived. In jewelry splendid specimens are on exhibition, enamelling by Le Peck, perfect works of art, and rare clusters of stones of all degrees of hardness and brilliancy. One leaves Tiffany's with the feeling, even if he owns several brown stone fronts, that he is a poor man. The bronzes are numerous, artistic and are much admired.

At Ball & Black's statuary is grouped about the lower floor, and the cases are filled in much the same manner as those before described. On the second floor there are antique wares—a strange instrument with a strange name, called a megaletoscope—showing all styles of pictures in relief, both plain and illuminated. There are vases of Sevres China, bronzes, malachite tables, paintings, chandeliers and various styles of jewelry. The demand seemed good.

The Benedicts' up town store is profuse in well arranged, elegant and costly holiday gifts—especially in watches. People who wish to present regulators of the sun and correct the local meridian may be seen in this establishment turning over the accurate chronometers. In jewelry the house has a fine assortment, and many unique specimens are exhibited. Diamonds, emeralds, in all their deep tone and beauty, dazzle the eye. Emeralds just now are the most popular of all stones except the diamond. The delicate style of treatment and the shapes for refracting light into which they are capable of being wrought render them among the most brilliant of ornaments. There are some fine specimens of the engraver's skill in chased cases, and the interior construction of watches is something adding anew to American laurels. One good feature in Benedict's store is the seats provided for ladies, who tire after hours of shopping.

E. V. Haughwout & Co. have gone into extensive preparations for the holidays. Their warerooms are stocked with plain and ornamental china in many new and original patterns, of glassware in all the numerous crystalline forms, of mirrors, bronzes, clocks, cutlery, silver and plated services of plate and elegant chandeliers. Of the last there are some superb specimens, costing as high as $5,000. They are clustered in clear and highly polished prisms, receiving pencils of light and in their kaleidoscope form refracting them into the rich hues of the rainbow—orange, yellow, carmine and other beautiful tints. Two chandeliers of fine pattern are exhibited that were made for the steamer Drew. The bronzes, Parian marbles, Bohemian vases, paintings, statuary, terra cotta figures, Pompeian vases, candelabras and library sets are superb. Among the works of art on exhibition are some suggestive groups of sculpture modelled in clay by John Rodgers, consisting of "The Fugitive's Story," "Council of War," "Challenging the Union Vote," "Taking the Oath," "Courtship in Sleepy Hollow," "One More Shot," "Wounded Scout," "Union Refugees," "Country Post Office," "Home Guard," "School Examination," "Charity Patient," "Uncle Ned's School," "Returned Volunteers," "Mail Day," "Town Pump" and "Picket Guard."

TOYS AND ORNAMENTAL WARE.

In toys this year the improvements have been marked. As usual, there has been a large importation of foreign goods in this line. The singular adaptation which is found in the different kinds presented, to the originals of which they are miniatures, is commendable; for, in whatever form, they tend to familiarize the infant minds to the things of maturer years. The mechanical toys are especially worthy and ingenious. It may now be an easy matter to build a railroad, set engines in motion and grind out music from colossal organs; but when these works are accomplished on the scale of a toy house the perfection of the art is high. All imaginable achievements in science are placed before the child. He can have magnets to draw his ships on the water, carriages to transport his freight overland, active men operated by mechanism, who can personate humanity; dolls, blonde and brunette, for beauties; dogs, cats, goats, sheep, lambs, cows and the like for domestic animals; miniature organs for music, store houses and block of buildings for merchandise, toys for sleight-of-hand, the arts of necromancy and prestidigitation for amusement, and the world and all that can represent natural animate life by shapes, substances and motion. It may not be known, but such is the fact, that of all inventions toys pay the best; and they should. There is nothing that is so important as an ingenious illustration that can do so much to educate the youthful mind. Everywhere one goes he sees evidence of the new things constantly being patented, and they all sell well. On the Bowery and in the lower wards of the city toys are very numerous. From a cent to a dollar they are in great demand. Some of the finest toys are those which are manufactured in this country.

The house of Althof, Bergmann & Co. presents a very general quantity of all kinds of playthings for children. Their toys are mostly foreign, and consist of musical instruments, chiefly organs, pianos, music boxes in miniature. The prices range from one to fifty dollars for these special articles. One elaborate toy is a complete menagerie and circus, in which the carriages and horses are all joined, with drivers and lacqueys. In games there are many embracing the vast variety known to Germany. Roulette tables, vases, marbles, porcelains, lotto, masks, false faces and figures wrought in papier maché, together with monkeys, animals of every species, speaking in artificial accents, are among the collection.

At the houses of Strasburger, Fritz & Pfeiffer and William A. Harwood the wares are similar in detail and extensive in quantity.

L. P. Tibbals' is an interesting house. There can be seen self-operating swings, leaping horses, children's carriages, boys' propellers, baby jumpers, sleds, skates, dolls and small toys, for small boys. For parlor amusements, croquet, billiards and lawn games are particularly abundant. Metzlar's patent leaping horse, which permits a gentle and pleasant motion, having the effect to expand the chest and prevent a curvature of the spine, is for sale. Door swings are operating about the store; little girls making aerial flights, and riding with the *nonchalance* of practised horsewomen; small panoramas, magic lanterns, musical boxes, tool chests, hobby horses, wax dolls, paints, magnetic toys, microscopes, stables, blast guns, are to be found there in delightful confusion. But the greatest curiosity is

A DOLL THAT WALKS, TALKS, SINGS AND CRIES.

This marvellous piece of human mechanism excites the curiosity of eager throngs, because so ence in one of its many wonderful forms has been able to make a lifeless object talk; more, it cries, when laid in a horizontal position; sings at command, and walks upright. The whole institution operates after having been wound up with a key. The internal machinery is wonderful. This aggregation of harmonious parts performs its automaton evolutions with a perfection life-like—lisps, in childish accents, "ma-ma!" "pa-pa!"

OTHER HOUSES.

At the house of Meisel, Lampe & Co. there are toys of all kinds, chinaware, unique devices in lava, representations for tobacco stands, and novelties of the season. Among other things displayed is a large sized Christmas tree, hung with golden and silver balls, metallic grapes, rich clusters of imitation fruit and rare groups of elegant ornaments. The tree is illuminated with ninety-nine gas jets, and the whole is constructed of zinc, branched and leafed to imitate nature. The effect is grand. The flashes of light in the midst of shimmering balls, the gay colors dancing about with the flicker of the lights, the festooned toys drooping from its pyramidal shape, the rich, deep Paris green, give the whole piece an expression which, if it were not for its novelty, would alone remind the childish memory of the tales of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp. Then there are small organs, fiddles self-playing, and false faces of such obesity that any one would cut a "shine" in them though he were a "Coroner's man."

R. H. Stanley also has many curious and quaint articles, among which the buyer can roam for hours without being satiated.

Pike, the veteran optician, has brought out new styles in microscopes at popular prices, his idea being to extend their use among the poorer classes. Besides, there are all the scopes that can bring the eye, under every condition of size and situation, into intimate connection with the minutest objects. Many unique thermometers were also noticeable. Magic lanterns abound.

Hartz, up town, deals in "Now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't-see-it" toys. He is a veteran prestidigitateur, and when a customer buys a toy he proceeds to demonstrate in the most natural way what he claims as the most supernatural of things. He draws a flower from a solid ball, produces a palpable substance out of vacuity, cuts a string in two and splices it with a majestic move of his fore finger. The toys sold at this establishment have been mostly of this order; indeed, nothing is exhibited that does not to a more or less extent involve the juggler's art. Children after leaving this house are prepared to swallow tables without regard to size. As a magical repository there is much wealth at Hartz's.

AMONG ART AND ARTISTS.

At Schaus', Knoedler's, Gray's studio, Hecker photograph rooms, Saroni's and all the studios and exhibition stores the holidays are rich in artistic acquisitions. Many beautiful gems are for sale, and many have already been purchased. The sales include portraits, figures, landscapes, porcelains, chromos, water colors and expressive groups in statuary. As no more elegant present can be given or received than the embodiment of a cultivated artist's genius, the more refined circles are devoting their outlays to this department. But not to the artists alone is painting confined. Most every young lady is becoming an amateur, and charming little productions are the consequence.

At the well known house of C. T. Raynolds & Co., centurians in the trade, pretty young ladies, connoisseurs, decalcomaniacs, aspiring artists, with unsheared locks, gather about the splendid assortment of artists' material and wax flower stock. There is something satisfactory in the late furor which has seized every one to dip into the art of painting and try one's hand at a "Transfiguration" or a Madonna. At Raynolds & Co.'s first comes the draughtsman, then the mingler of water colors, then the mixer of oils, and so on until the student reaches the dignity of an easel, an entire equipment and an ascending reputation. The superb cases of Winsor & Newton, mathematical instruments, from Gunter's scale to silver dividers, are what are purchased. At the other paint establishments there are also fine assortments in extensive demand.

CHINA WARES.

John Vogt & Co. have superior articles in Bohemian glass, clear crystalline formations, without flaw or blemish, that are delicate and sensitive to the slightest touch; magnificent punch bowls, wrought in nude figures, with scenes of Eastern life and views of novel customs; Parian marbles, clay, China and vases from the Trent potteries are among the novelties exhibited. Lava, put in a variety of forms, is also largely represented. Among the splendid Bohemian vases are some elegant pieces with the Grecian features of famous beauties painted on and burnt in.

George H. Kitchen & Co. have the same class of goods in rich profusion, principally in French, China cut and engraved glass, chandeliers, jardinières of exquisite patterns, and unique bronzes of the finest figures.

F. P. Freeman has on hand Parian marbles, bronzes, clocks, China, dressing cases, fans, boxes for toilet articles and an almost infinite variety in the same line.

H. T. Cox and many other houses have bronzes and imitation wares as fine as can be purchased in the world.

In general, there is a vast improvement in all kinds of earthy substances. Glass is carved in more beautiful and regular outlines than ever before; Bohemian wares are printed with more artistic grace and less gaudy display, and China is mellowed in the softest shades and most delicate finish. The vases are superb, the statuary unique and faithful to the subject, and the services well chosen and appropriately matched.

FANCY GOODS AND ANTIQUES.

For musical boxes Pailliard's is the place. These intricate instruments range in all prices, from $2 50 to $1,000. They are placed in such singular and curious positions—in Swiss cottages, in chairs, in elegant albums, in liquor cases—that one is at a loss to tell where the melody arises. From ninety-six tunes to one is the scale followed in the different styles. Music boxes are generally finished in rosewood, ebony, and are often inlaid and sometimes ornamented with Swiss carving. Besides the forms mentioned, which they assume, one can have a clock which plays a tune every hour.

A. Asher & Co. have a stock for the holidays that repays examination. Among the things exposed is a miniature city of Paris in plan, presenting the greatest of European capitals, with all its noted public buildings, showing the Boulevards, the lofty columns, the great hotels, the fine gardens and the famous palaces. Everything else in the same line is on hand.

Bassford is out with flying colors, truly announcing as "a notorious fact," that he is prepared to do good service for the holidays.

Fountain & Co. have immense quantities of oriental goods. Articles from Manila, India, China, Japan, the Shakers, are surprisingly abundant. Nothing is kept but it has some connection with the celestial shores, or with Shakers' or North American Indian manufacture. Fountain's store is such a shop as the people of Europe imagine the American ladies to do their chief shopping in—a repository of savage ingenuity. The following are some of the Chinese goods and those of other nationalities going out for gifts during the holidays:—American Indian fans, sets American Indian beadwork, American silks, amber sets, amber necklaces, antique vases, bogwood bracelets, bandana handkerchiefs, bog oak ornaments, bamboo cloth, bamboo chairs and canes, check wash silks, Canton China, Canton crapes, concan, colored satin China vases and fans, crape shawls, China silks, China dinner sets, Coral handkerchiefs, carved nut bracelets, carved boxes, camphor trunks, camel's hair shawls, China tea, Chinese cane chairs, carved pagodas, carved olive stones, chessmen in variety, Chinese feather fans, embroidered pineapple handkerchiefs, made of the fruit; flag handkerchiefs, figured satins, fancy costumes, fancy curiosities, fancy dress wash silks, fine grass linens, French nankeen, Indian pineapple, Madras handkerchiefs, India mull muslins, Indian moccasins, India matting, Japanese fans, cups, desks; China boxes, curiosities, crapes, dresses, tea, lacquered plates, Lutong silks, moose hair work; Manila baskets, mandarin silks, magic straws, bead work, bark work, all kinds of pineapple fabrics, pongees, parlor fireworks, beautiful in designs; nice paintings, sinshews, silk camlet, seer sucker, sensitive leaf, wonderful; sandalwood goods, slippers, sarsnets, silks, tea caddies, Turkish goods, and many thousand other articles from the far Pacific. Fountain's is filled with holiday attractions.

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS.

Pottier & Stymus have their warerooms full of rare upholstering, splendid French plate mirrors, costly woods and fine ornaments. Sets of furniture unrivalled in Europe for a quiet elegance abound. Console tables, inlaid cabinets, suits in scarlet, satin and lilac silk, chairs finished in gold, with the upholstering elaborately embroidered by hand, historical architecture, well executed carving—all these features are particularly noticeable.

At J. R. Ingelstrom's there are some fine tables in Carrara marble, finished in Pompeian style, and inlaid with amber. Two life size figures, carved in America from black walnut, cannot fail but arrest attention. Then there are numerous wall mirrors, pier glasses, dining room vases and marble fountains displayed.

Herter Brothers and other well known houses are up to the times.

The Swiss Manufacturing Company is doing a fine holiday trade in Swiss goods. They consist of table ornaments, library necessities, beautifully carved frames, inkstands, escritoires, glove boxes, centre tables, wrought in black walnut, in which fruits, birds, beasts, mythological deities and all forms of animal and vegetable life are faithfully represented. It is not too much to say that these goods have no counterparts in marble or bronze. They are all soft, expressive and touch the cultivated eye with a feeling that can never otherwise than evoke admiration at figures which must only have the principle of action to realize true life.

ON THE BOWERY.

If the rich and powerful must have presents we have described the poor must have their's any way, and they are plenty enough along the avenues and the Bowery, and especially along the latter. In rookeries, in dilapidated sheds, dark cellars or capacious stores, there are all sorts of toys from a penny whistle to a mammoth organ. The people come out by nightfall and beneath the glare of lights and jewelry, imprecations and cautions, swell the shops and bear home arms full for Santa Claus. But there are the better shades to the Bowery character.

At the store of the Empire Sewing Machine Company there are throngs daily, many poor children who compose them having salted their earnings for a year to buy a sewing machine for a toiling widow woman. Many such instances have occurred wherein the savings have been applied to purchase the company's machines so that a helpless widow can speed her needle and take advantage of a faultless mechanism. Since the company has got out its improved machines the demand has exceeded the supply. Other companies experience the same features in trade. Below, near the Old Bowery theatre, the scenes enacting are lively and interesting. In the vicinity of Chatham street and on side thoroughfares Isaac drives his bargains with traditional success.

GAMES.

As will be seen from what has been presented there have been but few novelties introduced this season. But of games there have been many new ones invented. The direction which they have taken, so as to epitomize literature, science, geography, travels, art, industry and history, shows that they can be made of great service as instructors. Besides the ones just out involve strong intellectual efforts to secure victory. This develops the analytical powers, necessitates application and insures a high degree of mental discipline. Chronology, geology and natural history are taught in a pleasant way, and their lessons are lasting.

Kirby & Co. are introducing most of the new games. Brisque, silver chimes, croquet, martelle, the kings and cavaliers, Lotto, bell and hammer, prize cannonading, chess, backgammon, tumble down Dick, game of familiar quotations, Oliver Twist, Shakespearey, dissected maps, game of authors, wire puzzles, chopped up monkey, are among those suiting the popular fancy this season. The bare name will suggest the nature of most.

Brisque is played with dice, on a board with numbered circles, thirty-six, all told. The men are placed and the places are thrown for, and then arises a spirited warfare for position.

Silver chimes is a romantic game for the field or parlor. It is played on a board whose perimeter is an octagon, with the enclosed space marked off by targets with tinkling bells. Mallets, balls and counters are the other implements. To play it requires skill, discrimination, but no great intellectual effort. The game is for eventual position. These games were invented by Charles Richardson and are held by patent right.

Quille à Panneau is a new production, and consists of a square board, covered with felt, with nine rigid pins, over which at a distance the contestants endeavor to throw metallic rings covered with rubber. It is a French parlor game, owned by R. S. Gillespie.

Of all, however, the Ingleside games were the newest, most attractive and embody principles requiring the first of mental labors. They consist of the crown game, in which the contestants use the morrocco board, on which are forty-nine squares, and where the players rival each other in endeavoring to seat antagonistic princes on the throne. The players require to be wideawake and to put in practice the motto "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Lutte is another of the Ingleside games, played on the same board but on different figures, where the object is capture your adversary or hem him in. Pyx, played with dice, is also an interesting and scientific game, the object being to play the men off first who can. Charles Richardson is the inventor. Kirby & Co. sell them.

MISCELLANIES.

Besides the numerous articles that have been mentioned, there are splendid furs at Gunther's, dry goods in endless variety at McCreery & Co.'s, Arnold, & Constable's, Stewart's and their competitors; flowers, in all the artistic forms into which they can be worked, all along Broadway; pianos, melodeons in their rival qualities, and vast oceans of candies and sweetmeats.

Chester Bullock, William Kinzey, Elrich, Altman, Sugden & Bradbury, Macy, and thousands of others have great attractions.

CONCLUSION.

An essayist has lately been excoriating all classes of trade for what he terms "morality, a fashion," in which the astute reformer calls attention to some of the heinous frauds practised between dealer and customer. In the holiday trade everybody must buy, with a margin for cheating, especially in toys and the like. In a business which will be transacted this week, in the retail trade alone, of more than $10,000,000, there must necessarily be some dishonesty—the more so as customers are generally ephemeral. All in all, the people of New York have good cause for self-congratulation for the auspicious way in which the season has opened.

FACTORY GIRLS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Strike Among the Operatives at Dover, N. H.—Grand Sympathizing Mass Meeting of the Working Girls of Lowell, Mass.—The New Hampshire Strike as Described by One of the Working Girls of the Period.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 20, 1869.

During the past fortnight the temper of the New England factory girls has been pretty well stirred up over the attempt of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, of Dover, N. H., to reduce the wages of their operatives. The whole number of the employés of this company is about 500, and more than three-fourths are females, most of them buxom lasses born and bred in New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts. The reduction the Cocheco Company demanded was twelve per cent, and this the spunky girls refused to submit to, and a total suspension of business was the result. The girls refused to go to work upon a reduction, and the company refused to continue them in service at the old pay. The usual accompaniments of an exciting strike followed, including the inevitable processions, mass meetings, abusive resolutions, &c., but during the whole the girls have remained firm and the machinery in the Cocheco mills has remained inactive.

During the excitement the spirits of the strikeresses were buoyed up by Miss Jennie Collins, a Boston workingwoman of brains and enterprise. She counselled them and addressed them at their public meetings, and now that they require assistance to hold out against their employers she has volunteered to visit the chief manufacturing cities of New England and gather funds for their relief. She appeared here in Lowell to-night, where there are probably some seven or eight thousand female operatives, and made an appeal to them in Huntington Hall. The edifice was filled in every part, and the feeling of sympathy of the Lowell girls for their striking sisters in New Hampshire was well shown by a liberal contribution.

Miss Collins was received with warm applause when she appeared upon the platform, and her address, which seemed to possess the merit of heartiness and sympathy, was frequently and loudly applauded all the way through. Jennie said she had no language to express her pride in standing before this audience of Lowell workingwomen, who were assembled to express sympathy with their oppressed sisters in Dover, N. H. She then launched out upon a glowing description of factory life in New England twenty years ago, contrasting it unfavorably and graphically with that of the present day. In old times they were treated like human beings, but lately the cotton kings had become more avaricious, and in their wild rush for wealth they had forgotten all honor and forsaken every feeling of humanity. The Cocheco Mills, in Dover, which had attempted to cut down the wages of the girls twelve per cent in the dead of winter, got a very spiteful warning—such a one as only the glib and caustic tongue of an indignant woman could give. In describing the strike of the girls for their rights she said that one little son of a member of the factory corporation indulged in cheers for them as they marched the streets and was so soundly thrashed by his father that he cried with pain. She also related an incident of the wife of a member of the St. Crispin's, who, refusing to join in the strike, threatened to be divorced from her, and rather than be severed from her liege lord she relented and united with the gallant band of eight hundred. Jennie was very emphatic in her denunciations against the agent of the Cocheco Company, and she asserted that her bitter feeling was just, and was a true reflection of the outraged operatives of Dover. She rejoiced that the girls held out, and she had no doubt but they would eventually be restored to their old places at the former rates of compensation. The women all over the country, she believed, when they understood the facts, would allow the Cocheco goods to rot on the shelves before they would purchase them, and she was bound to do all in her power to advertise the facts. George Peabody, she thought, was not the philanthropist he might have been with his vast wealth, for, in all his munificence, he had failed to alleviate the poverty of those to whom he was specially indebted for his remarkable success in life; but yet he was everywhere extolled as the prince of benefactors, and the great nations of the world had united in paying honor and tribute to his memory. If, she added, he had searched out suffering and injustice and afforded relief, his memory and good deeds would live longer than the acts of his life, which are perpetuated by monuments and institutes. In further describing the oppression of the working women in the Eastern States she said that it seemed to her that their condition was worse than that of the black women of the South; but she was reluctant to believe that the partiality was on account of color. To secure substantial relief from the present and prospective wrongs she counselled them to organize thoroughly among themselves, and then stand firmly by each other in resisting the oppression of cotton aristocracy and heartless stockholders and overseers. Referring briefly to the women's rights movement, she alluded briefly to the execution of Mrs. Surratt, when there was not a voice, except that of her own daughter, raised to save her; but when Jefferson Davis, with his hands dripping with the blood of thousands, was brought to the bar of justice, who but the tender hearted Horace Greeley came to the rescue; but for a poor woman, who was not positively guilty of murder, he had not a word of sympathy or a voice in behalf of mercy. Such a circumstance as this, she thought, was a strong argument for woman suffrage and for legislation to allow women to hold office. But she was not particularly zealous in the popularly termed women's rights movement. What she wanted was an organization to secure the protection of the working women of the country against the cruel encroachments of capital, and every true woman of the country would unite and rejoice in the movement.

After Miss Collins' address the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, The Cocheco Manufacturing Company at Dover, N. H., have reduced the wages of their operatives by twelve per cent, and have thereby unnecessarily created great suffering and distress, while the affairs of the company are in a highly prosperous condition, they having for years divided a dividend of sixteen per cent per annum and increased the value of their stock to $172 beyond its par value per share; therefore,

Resolved, That the conduct of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company in thus reducing the wages of their operatives is unjust and oppressive, and deserves the execration of the community; that we tender to the victims of their meanness and tyranny the assurance of our warmest sympathies, and that we call upon the press to assist in holding up to public reprobation the harsh and cruel conduct of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company.

Resolved, That the bill proposed by the State Ten Hour Committee for regulating the hours of labor in manufacturing corporations meets our hearty concurrence, and we call upon the members of the Legislature to enact that bill as a law.

Effect of the Strike at the Dover (N. H.) Mills.

[From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, Dec. 20.]

The stock of the Dover mills in which the strike took place has fallen badly. Before the strike it sold at $750 on a par value of $500 per share. Within the past week it has sold under the hammer for $365. The general belief is that there was no necessity for the reduction of twelve per cent in the wages of employés. The best operatives have left for Lowell, Lawrence and Lewiston, and it is believed to be impossible for the company to start up all their works during the winter.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Iowa contains 600 blind persons.

The left side of the Empress of Russia is completely paralyzed.

Brigham the Younger, it is said, lost $1,000 gambling in New York.

There is a majority of twenty-nine whites in the Virginia Legislature.

Secretary Boutwell is to give a financial lecture in Boston December 29.

A Missouri girl lately drowned herself because her parents quarrelled so much.

Calcraft, the London hangman, has been retired on account of old age. He has hanged several hundred criminals.

Professor Kerr, of North Carolina, says that Ashville, in the western part of that State, occupies the first dry land that appeared on the globe.

The funeral services of the late George Peabody, at Peabody, Mass., will be very brief. Mr. A. A. Abbott will deliver the eulogy at some future time.

List of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending December 2, 1869:—New York—Mr. D. R. Grow, Mr. O. T. Glenn, Mr. H. M. Allen, Captain George L. Browning, Miss May L. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, Mr. C. B. Hackley and wife, Mr. Guillaume Heneage, Mr. John Heneage, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Moller, Mr. J. G. Marshall, Mr. S. Gardner and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Adee and son, Mr. W. T. Mortimer, Mr. D. S. Schanck, Mr. W. W. Stuart, Dr. S. Osgood, Mr. J. Shindler and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith, Mr. B. J. Such, Mr. J. P. Howard. Boston—Mr. Frank H. Smith, Mr. F. W. Tracy and wife, Mr. S. P. Mandell, Mr. H. Belknap, Mr. E. W. Wheelock. Pittsburg—Mr. A. H. Logan. Paterson—Mr. H. B. Crosby. Baltimore—Mr. F. B. Mayer, Mr. W. Penn Lewis. New Orleans—Mr. J. H. Stauffer. Georgia—Mr. B. H. Hill, Jr. New Jersey—Mr. D. Holsman. Massachusetts—Mr. Chas. A. Beach. Syracuse—Mrs. C. A. Munroe, Miss Julia Munroe. Brooklyn—Mr. Julius Ives, Jr., and wife. St. Louis—Mr. Ch. K. Ramsey. Batavia—Mr. L. Doty and wife and two daughters. Nantes—Mr. B. Gerrish, Jr., United States Consul. Newport—Mr. W. G. Turner. Meadville—Mr. A. C. Huider Koper and wife. California—Mr. W. D. Wilson. Trenton—Mr. Clark Fisher. Albany—Miss Louise H. Harris. Michigan—Mr. C. B. Johnson. United States Army—Mr. F. Earl.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21—6 P. M.

Gold underwent a further decline to-day, touching 119¾, which is the lowest figure touched since September, 1862. The market has become so accustomed to the drooping tendency of the premium that the fall to so low a point produced little or no excitement, and was taken quite as a matter of course. It will thus be seen that whatever effect was produced by the suspension of the gold sales announced for to-day and next Friday has been more than counterbalanced by the offer of the Treasury to begin the payment of the January interest, without rebate, on and after Friday next. The speculative feeling for a rise is perfectly tame. It will be remembered that the cliques, at the outset of the month, basing their calculations upon the fact that the Treasury, after making all the payments that are due by the beginning of the new year, will have but a small reserve on hand, essayed a bull movement, which carried the price back to 124, but they made the mistake of not taking into account the additional fact that the gold, if not in the Treasury, would be in the market, and thus continue to depress the premium even more than it did morally by its presence in the government vaults. The short interest has been quite large ever since the reversal of the movement from 124, and has prevented a sharper decline, for the reason that gold operators are content with a smaller percentage of profit than is the practice in stocks. The rate for carrying to-day was heavier than yesterday, but yet sufficiently below the market rate for money to indicate the presence of a continued good short interest, ranging as it did from six down to four per cent. The decline to 119¾ induced a great deal of covering, while toward the close the importers were buying for remittances and the foreign bankers to cover coupons, under which there was an eventual recovery to 120¼, which two figures were the extreme quotations of the day. The money market was easy at six to seven per cent, the former being the general rule on call loans with pledge of government collaterals, and the latter the almost exceptional rate on stocks, particularly in all new engagements. The stock houses, however, are so content to get money at seven that standing loans at that figure were not as a rule disturbed. The movements of currency with the interior are without special feature. There is a steady demand from the West and Southwest, but the shipments in those directions are fully offset by the receipts from other points in the interior. Again, the operations of the Treasury for the week in the purchase of two millions of bonds to-morrow against the sale of a million of gold on Friday—which latter will not count in the bank statement—promises continued ease, and Wall street acts from anticipation as much as from actuality. Discounts were quiet. There was perhaps a little more doing, if anything, prime acceptances passing at from nine to twelve per cent, but with a wider range for single names. Bankers' sixty day notes were quoted as low as eight per cent. Foreign exchange was heavy, and declined to 108⅝ for prime sixty day sterling, but became firm at this point under a good demand for to-morrow's steamer, principally, it is supposed, for remittances against coupons on the five-twenties held abroad. The government bond market was quiet and steady. A fair investment demand was reported among the prominent dealers, which kept prices firm, despite the decline in gold. State bonds were active for the leading speculative State securities, the Tennessees, North Carolinas and Missouris being the features after the South Carolinas, which, upon the announcement that the State agent in this city is prepared to pay the January coupons in gold coin, were buoyant, and rose to 81 bid for the new bonds.

The stock market was strong, but dull. The public are rather disposed to await the advent of the new year and the development of the financial policy in Congress before taking any decided position in the market. It will be seen by our Congressional reports that Senator Warner has introduced a bill for the redistribution of the currency. A measure of this kind was up last winter, but was easily defeated by the national bank "ring." The cliques seem to fear no contractionary measures at least, whatever the Western members may do in the way of inflation. They have the market to themselves just now, and are the only customers of the brokers. They are forming the market for the campaign in the spring, and hence are laboring hard to disconnect gold and stocks. In this they have succeeded. The severance of the two markets, which was just perceptible yesterday, was quite marked to-day, the decline in gold to 119¾ producing very little effect at the Stock Exchange. The argument used is that stocks have had a shrinkage equivalent to a decline to 115 for gold, and hence the energy of the bull cliques. The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 47 a 50; Cumberland, 25½ a 27; Western Union, 31¾ a 32; Quicksilver, 14½ a 15; Mariposa, 7½ a 8½; do. preferred, 15 a 15½; Pacific Mail, 48 a 48½; Boston Water Power, 13¾ a 14½; Adams Express, 60 a 61; Wells-Fargo Express, 20¾ a 20½; American Express, 39 a 40; United States Express, 49½ a 50½; New York Central, consolidated, 87⅜ a 87⅞; do. scrip, 81⅛ a 81½; Harlem, 132 a 135; do. preferred, 135 bid; Erie, 22¼ a 22½; do. preferred, 38 a 40; Reading, 99¾ bid; Michigan Central (ex dividend), 117 bid; Lake Shore, 85½ a 85⅝; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83 a 84; Chicago and Northwestern, 69⅞ a 69⅞; do. preferred, 82⅛ a 82⅞; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74 a 75; Rock Island, 105½ a 105⅝; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 73⅜ a 73⅝; do. preferred, 85½ a 86; Toledo and Wabash, 50½ bid; do. preferred, 70 bid; Fort Wayne, 86 a 86½; Alton and Terre Haute, 24½ a 30; do. preferred, 55 a 57; Ohio and Mississippi, 23⅞ a 24⅛; Delaware and Lackawanna, 106½ a 107½; New Jersey Central, 88½ a 89; Chicago and Alton, 141 a 141½; do. preferred, 140½ a 142; Morris and Essex, 85½ a 85⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, 107 a 110; Dubuque and Sioux City, 107½ a 109; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19 a 19½. The extreme fluctuations of the leading speculative stocks are shown in the following table of the highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. and Hud. Consol.	88¼	86½
New York Central and Hud. scrip	82	80¾
Harlem	135	131
Erie	22¼	22
Reading	99¾	99¼
Lake Shore	86½	84¾
Northwestern	69¾	68½
Northwestern preferred	82¾	81¾
Rock Island	105⅝	104⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	73½	72⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	86	85
Ohio and Mississippi	24	23½
New Jersey Central	89	88
Western Union Telegraph	32¼	31
Pacific Mail	48⅜	47¼

The following were the closing street prices for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 108⅜ a 109⅛; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115 a 115½; do., do., coupon, 118 a 118½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112⅜ a 113; do. do., 1864, do., do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 110 a 110½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅞ a 113⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅜ a 109; do. do., coupon, 108⅜ a 108⅞.

At the final session of the board the following prices prevailed for the leading Southern bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 50⅜ bid; do., new, 44 a 44½; Virginia, ex coupon, 49½ a 49½; do. new, 53 bid; Georgia sixes, 82 a 88; do. sevens, 92 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 42⅛ a 43; do., new, 30 a 30½; South Carolina, new, 81 a 82⅛; Missouri sixes, 90 a 90½; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 70½; do. do., new, 61 bid; do. levee sixes, 61 bid; do. do. eights, 78; Alabama eights, 94 bid.

The range of the gold market was as follows:—

10 A. M.	120¼	1 P. M.	120⅛
10:30 A. M.	120	2 P. M.	120¼
10:48 A. M.	119¾	3 P. M.	119⅞
11 A. M.	119⅞	4 P. M.	120⅛
12 M.	120⅛	5 P. M.	120⅛ a 120¼

The Cimbria took out $40,000 in specie. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$40,719,000
Gold balances	1,751,270
Currency balances	2,144,500

The following were the closing quotations for foreign exchange:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108 a 108½; good to prime bankers', 108⅝ a 108⅞; short sight, 109½ a 109¾; Paris, sixty days, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; short sight, 5.18¾, a 5.15; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; Switzerland, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; Hamburg, 35⅝ a 35⅞; Amsterdam, 40½ a 40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅜ a 40⅞; Bremen, 78⅜ a 79; Prussian thalers, 70½ a 71¼.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$80,590,457
Gold receipts	304,929
Gold payments	191,188
Gold balance	76,908,191
Currency receipts	148,529
Currency payments	198,039
Currency balance	8,256,590
General balance	85,299,993
Customs	212,090

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Dec. 21—10:15 A. M.

$2500 US 6's, '81, cou	118	30000 shs N Y C & H R c	80⅜
500 US 5-20, c, '62 small	112⅞	10 Panama RR	205
2000 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅜	200 Harlem RR.....b c	133
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	113⅛	600 Reading RR	99⅜
15000 US 5-20, c, '67	114	1200 do	99½
52000 do.....c	113⅞	500 do.....b c	99⅜
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c	108⅞	300 Lake S & M S RR	85
5000 Tenn 6's, n	43⅞	500 do.....b call	85⅛
10000 do	44	300 do	85⅛
17000 N Y 7's, b l, reg..x	105	200 do	85⅜
25000 N C 6's, n	30	1000 do	85⅜
1000 do	30⅛	200 do	85¾
2500 S Car 6's, new	80	300 Erie RR	22⅛
4000 La 8's, l b	78	800 do	22⅛
5000 do.....bet call	78	20 C, C & Ind C RR	74⅞
1000 N Y Cen 6's, '83	86	100 Chic & N W RR	68⅞
7000 Erie 4th m	75	500 do.....bet call	68⅞
2000 Cen Pac RR g bds	91⅜	100 do	68⅞
3000 do	92	600 do	69
4000 Pac 7's, gd by Mo.	93⅛	800 Chic & R I RR	104⅞
1000 A & T H 2d m pf	79	100 Mil & St P pref	85⅝
5000 C & N W c c bs	88	100 do	85⅛
1000 Del, Lack & W 1st	99	500 do.....b60	85
2000 Mich So s f bs	97⅛	35 P, Ft W & Chi gtd	83⅝
1000 Morris&Essex1stm	95⅞	34 do	86
1000 Mor & Es 2d m	93⅜	18 do	85⅛
1000 Clev & Pitts 4th m	73⅞	300 Ohio & Miss RR	23⅞
1000 Mich Cen 8's, n bs	116	200 do	23½
2000 M & St P 1st, I div	86	100 do	23⅞
10000 Mil & St P 1st m	91⅝	24 Chic, Bur & Q RR	147½
7000 C, C & I C 1st m	75⅜	400 N J Central RR	89⅜
20 shs Mer Ex Bk..b c	129	100 Mar & Cin 1st pf	20
200 Quick Min.....b c	14⅞	100 Col, C & I C RR	19
10 Wilkesbarre Coal Co	60	25 Del, Lack & W	107
100 N Y Cen & H R RR	86⅞	23 Cin, Ham & Day RR	76
400 do	87		

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$1000 US 5-20, cou, '62	113⅛	$10500 US 5's, 10-40, c	108⅞
500 do	112⅞	5000 US 6's, cur'cy	109⅜
10000 U S 5-20, c, '64	111⅛	2000 US 5-20, c, '67	113⅞
3000 US 5-20, r, '65	111	60000 do.....b3	114
4000 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅞	10000 do.....s3	114
2000 do	111⅛	11000 do	114
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	113⅜	5500 do	114⅛
60000 US 5's, 10-40, c	108⅞		

One o'Clock P. M.

$20000 Tenn 6's, n	44⅛	700 shs Lake S & M S RR	85⅜
7000 Va 6's, ex con	49⅛	50 do	86⅛
10000 N Car 6's	42⅞	200 do	85⅜
5000 N Car 6's, new	30	400 Chic & NW RR	69⅞
8000 La 8's, l b	78	500 do	69⅞
3000 S Car 6's, new	81	200 do	69⅞
3000 Great West 1st, '88	82	100 Chi & NW RR pf.b15	82⅛
1000 Harlem 1st m	97⅛	100 Chic & Rk I RR.b10	105⅞
1000 Lake Shore div bs	85	100 do	105
7000 Pac RR 7's, gtd Mo	93⅜	200 do	105⅛
50 shs Cumb Coal pf	25	200 Mil & St Paul RR	73⅞
100 Mariposa prf	15	500 Mil & St Paul pf	85⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	20⅛	200 Tol, Wab & W RR	51
40 Am Mer U Ex	29⅛	100 New Jersey Cen RR	89
100 Pac M SS Co	48	100 Chic & Alt RR	141
100 do	47⅞	50 P, Ft W & C R gtd	86⅛
100 N Y C & H R RR	87⅛	200 Ohio & Miss RR	24
10000 N Y C & H R c	81⅛	100 C, C & I C RR	19⅛
1000 do	81⅞	100 do	19⅜
100 Mich C RR, x div.b60	119		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	32 a 32¼	Northwestern	69½ a 69⅜
Pacific Mail	48⅛ a 48⅜	Northwestern pf	82¼ a 82⅜
N Y Central con	87⅞ a 88	Rock Island	105⅝ a 105⅞
N Y Cen scrip	81⅛ a 82	St Paul	73⅞ a 73⅞
Erie	22 a 22⅛	St Paul pref	85⅛ a 86
Reading	99⅜ a 99⅛	N J Central	88⅞ a 89
Lake Shore	85⅞ a 86		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Pot were only in moderate demand, but previous prices were maintained by the small supply. Small sales were made at $7 37½ a $7 62½. Pearl were dull and nominal.

BEESWAX.—There were sales of 6,000 lbs. at 38c. Prices were rather heavy at 38c. a 39c. for Western and Southern.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The market for almost all kinds was dull, the demand being light, as usual, at this period of the year, but prices were generally very steady. Laths, though in limited demand, were held at $2 75, at which price sales were reported of 500,000. In Eastern spruce there was a moderate business doing; prices were steady at $18 50 a $21 for common to good schedules, and $21 50 a $22 for choice lots. About 250,000 feet were sold within range of those prices. Lime was selling moderately at $1 50 for common and $2 for lump. Rosendale cement was steady at $2, with a moderate demand. Bricks were quiet at the following prices:—New Jersey, $5 25 a $6; Croton, $16 a $18; North river, $7 a $10, and Philadelphia front, $46.

CANDLES.—The market was still dull, the sales being confined to retail lots at former prices. Western and city adamantine quoted 16c. a 22c.; sperm, 45c. a 47c., and patent, 55c. a 58c.

COCOA.—We heard of no sales; the stock of desirable kinds was small and prices were steady at 11c. for Guayaquil, 27½c. a 28c. for Maracaibo, and 20½c. a 21c. for Caracas, all gold, in bond.

CORDAGE was quiet, but steady, at 23½c. a 24½c. for Manila, 17c. for tarred Russia and 29½c. for Sisal rope.

COTTON.—Owing to the increased offerings and the limited demand the market for this staple was heavy, and prices receded to the extent of ⅛c. per lb. The sales were confined to 998 bales (including 103 to arrive), of which 494 were for spinning, 188 for export and 116 on speculation. The business in future deliveries was large and the sales were as follows:—200 bales basis low middling to January 15 at 24⅝c., 100 do. for April at 25⅛c., 200 do. for December at 24⅞c., 100 do. for January at 24⅜c., 250 do. for the last half do. at 24 13-16c., 500 do. for February at 24⅞c. a 25c., 200 average do. for February at 25⅛c., 1,350 basis low middling for March at 25c. a 25⅛c. a 25⅛c., 100 do. for April at 25⅛c., 300 do. for do. at 25⅛c., 50 do. for do. at 25⅞c., 100 do. for May at 26c. and 300 do. for April to June at 25⅞. Annexed are the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	23¾	24	24¼
Good ordinary	24⅛	24⅜	24½
Low middling	24⅞	25	25¼
Middling	25¼	25½	25¾
Good middling	25¾	26¼	26½

COPPER.—The market for ingot was very quiet and prices were heavy at 21½c. a 21⅞c., at which small sales were reported.

COFFEE.—For Rio the market was dull, the demand being light and prices favored purchasers. The sales were 500 bags, to arrive per Contest, on private terms. Other kinds were dull but unchanged in value. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 12½c. a 14c.; fair do., 14½c. a 14⅞c.; good do., 15⅛c. a 15⅞c.; prime do., 16⅛c. a 16⅞c.; extremes for lots, 12⅛c. a 17⅛c.; Java, 21½c. a 22½c.; Singapore, 19c. a 20c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c. a 20½c.; Laguayra, 16⅞c. a 18⅜c.; Jamaica, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 14⅞c. a 17c.; Manila, 16c. a 18c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 15c. a 18⅛c., all gold, duty paid. Messrs. William Scott & Sons made the stock of Rio to-day as follows:—89,445 bags in New York, 18,114 do. in Baltimore, 5,275 do. in New Orleans, 2,000 do. in Galveston, 2,000 do. in Mobile and 2,000 do. in Savannah.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The demand was moderately active and prices were firm at the following quotations:—Sugar shooks, 36 inch heads, $3 40 a $3 85; sugar do., 38 do., $3 a $3 10; molasses do., 32 do., $2 50 a $2 80; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; box do., $80; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50, and hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $44.

DYEWOODS.—With a light demand and a large supply the market was dull and prices were heavy and nominal. We heard of no sales of moment. We quote (nominally):—St. Domingo and Jamaica logwood, $15 a $16 50, gold; Cuba fustic, $29 50 a $30 do.; other kinds do., $15 a $17 do.; camwood, $150 do., and West Coast Lima wood, $60, currency.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 13,743 bbls. flour, 109 do. corn meal, 300 bags do., 7,692 bushels wheat, 2,486 do. corn, 13,170 do. oats, 800 do. barley. The market for State and Western flour was quiet but steady, with moderate sales at previous quotations. California flour was dull and nominal. The sales were about 12,500 bbls. For Southern flour the demand was moderate and prices were quite steady; sales 350 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with a moderate demand, the sales being 275 bbls. Of corn meal, which was quite steady in value, there were sold 300 bbls, at $5 15 for Brandywine and $5 70 for Marsh's caloric. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $4 50
Superfine State	4 60 a 5 00
Extra State	5 25 a 5 50
Choice do	5 50 a 6 25
Superfine Western	4 60 a 5 00
Extra do	4 85 a 5 25
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a 6 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice family	7 75 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a 8 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 75
Corn meal, city	5 00 a 5 25
Corn meal, Jersey	4 70 a 4 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 10 a 5 15

—Wheat was quiet and scarcely so firm, the advices from Liverpool and the recession in gold tending to depress the market. The sales (part last evening) were about 75,000 bushels to-day transactions at $1 24½ a $1 25 for No. 2 spring delivered, $1 23 for do. in store, $1 33 for amber winter in store, $1 35 a $1 35½ for do. delivered, and $1 44 for white Ohio. Corn was quiet and steady at $1 15 for prime old mixed Western, afloat: the sales were confined to about 15,000 bushels at $1 13 a $1 15 for old mixed, 98c. a $1 03 for new yellow Southern, and 97c. a $1 01 for white Southern. Oats were dull, the demand being light, and prices were rather heavy; the sales were 20,000 bushels at 63c. a 65c. for Western and State, 57c. a 60c. for Jersey and Southern, and 62c. a 62½c. for black Western. Rye was dull and heavy, with small sales at $1 07 for Jersey and $1 15 for State. Barley was dull and not firm, the sales being confined to 2,000 bushels common Canada West at $1 18. Of barley malt about 1,000 bushels new State were sold at $1 13½ a $1 15.

FISH.—The market for dry cod was fairly active, the demand being good, and as the supply was light prices were firmer and higher. 1,500 quintals George's were sold at $7 75, at which price the market closed strong. For mackerel the market was quiet, the demand being confined to jobbing lots, but with a small stock prices were firm. About 150 bbls. were reported sold at $28 50 for No. 1 shore, $16 50 for No. 2 do., $9 50 for No. 3 do., $26 50 for No. 1 bay, $16 for No. 2 do., $10 50 for No. 3 do. Large 3's were scarce and nominal at former quotations. Smoked herring were dull and nominal at 45c. a 35c. for scaled and No. 1 respectively. Of barrel herring there were sold 1,500 bbls. at $7 a $7 25 for Labrador and $4 50 a $5 50 for Eastport.

FREIGHTS.—The market was a trifle more active than yesterday, but rates were heavy and in some cases lower. The chartering business was dull, the demand for all kinds of vessels being extremely light; rates were heavy, especially for petroleum vessels, which were in fair supply. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 15,000 bushels wheat at 5d., 500 bbls. rosin at 1s. 5d., and per steamer, 3,000 bbls. rosin at 1s. 6d., 2,500 bbls. flour at 1s. 9d., 15,000 bushels wheat at 4½d., and 250 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 3d. To Glasgow, 1,700 bbls. flour at 2s. 4½d. To Antwerp, 1,500 bbls. crude petroleum in casks at 5s. 3d. To London, per steamer, via Bremen, 900 tierces beef at 6s. To Bremen, per steamer, 7,500 bushels corn at 6d., 30 hhds. tobacco at 20s. and 350 bales cotton at 1c. The charters were:—A brig from Philadelphia to Bilboa with 1,500 bbls. petroleum at 6s. 3d.; a bark, 700 tons, to Glasgow, with general cargo, at £850, and a bark, 459 tons, to Antwerp, with general cargo, at a lump sum.

GUNNIES were dull, the demand being light. Prices were nominal at 16½c. a 17⅛c. for bags and 19½c. a 20½c. for cloth; 250 bales bags (heavy) were sold in Boston at 17⅛c.

HAY.—There prevailed a moderately active demand at steady prices, shipping selling at 80c. a 90c.; retail lots, 95c. a $1 15; long rye straw, $1; short do., 90c.

HEMP was inactive and nominal at the following quotations:—Manila, 14⅛c. gold; Jute, 4⅛c. a 6c. do., Sisal, 11⅛c. a 11½c., do., and Tampico, 7⅛c. a 8c. do., in bond. No sales.

HOPS.—The business was light, there being scarcely any demand, and the market was weak for all grades except prime, which were unobtainable except at full previous figures. The few sales reported were at prices ranging from 14c. to 23c. for common to choice.

HIDES.—The market for all kinds was quiet, the demand being light, but prices were generally steady. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 20 a 22 lbs., 22½c. a 22¾c.; Montevideo, 21 a 23 lbs., 22⅛c. a 22⅞c.; Corrientes, 21 a 22 lbs., 21⅛c. a 21⅞c.; Rio Grande, 20 a 22 lbs., 22c. a 23⅛c.; Orinoco, 21 a 23 lbs., 21c. a 21⅛c.; California, 22 a 25 lbs., 20c. a 21c.; Central American, trimmed, 18 a 21 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Central American, not trimmed, 18 a 21 lbs., 17½c. a 18c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 a 24 lbs., 17c. a 18c.; Vera Cruz, 18 a 19 lbs., 18⅛c. a 19⅛c.; Tampico, 20 a 22 lbs., 17c. a 19c., gold. Total stock hides December 21, 1869, 70,400; corresponding date last year, 53,200.

IRON.—The market for all kinds of Scotch pig was dull, there being but little demand, and holders were generally anxious to realize; prices, however, were no lower, Eglinton, ex ship, being quoted at $33, and Glengarnock, ex ship, $34 a $34 50. Of the former 100 tons were sold at $33. American was more freely offered, and obtainable at lower prices. No. 1 was quoted at $37 a $38, and No. 2, $35 a $36, without sales of significance. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $85, while rails were dull at $56 50, gold, for English, and $76 a $78 50, currency, for American. Of old rails 500 tons were sold on private terms.

LEATHER.—The business in hemlock was a trifle more active, but at rather lower prices. Receipts and stock moderate. Oak was only moderately active and prices for most kinds favored buyers. We quote:—

Hemlock.	Buenos Ayres.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Heavy	30c. a 31c.	28c. a 29c.	27c. a 29c.
Middle	30c. a 31c.	29c. a 30½c.	28½c. a 29½c.
Light	29½c. a 31c.	29c. a 30c.	28½c. a 29½c.

Good damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c. a 28c.; poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c. a 23c.; in the rough, 35c. a 39c.

Oak.	Slaughter.	Crops.	Rough.
Heavy	38c. a 45c.	38c. a 42c.	38c. a 44c.
Middle	38c. a 44c.	40c. a 45c.	38c. a 42c.
Light	36c. a 40c.	41c. a 45c.	38c. a 44c.
Bellies, 22c. a 25c.			

MOLASSES.—Domestic was in good demand at about former prices, and sold to the extent of 510 bbls. (part at auction), at 75c. a 80c. Foreign was still dull, and prices were heavy at the following quotations:—Barbados, 53c. a 55c.; Porto Rico, 45c. a 70c.; Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 29c. a 34c.; do. clayed, 32c. a 40c.; do. muscovado, refined grades, 38c. a 45c.; do. do. grocery do., 45c. a 50.

NAVAL STORES.—There prevailed a moderate demand for spirits turpentine, prices for which were steady at former quotations, the market closing at 43½c. a 44½c. for merchantable and shipping lots. There were sold 200 bbls. at 43½c. a 44c. Rosin—Strained continued in fair demand for export, at full prices, while other kinds were dull, but held for full figures. The sales were 3,200 bbls. strained at $2 07½ a $2 10—almost all at the latter price—400 do. good strained and No. 2 at $2 25, 250 do. pale and opaque at $4 a $4 75 and small lots No. 1 within the range of $2 75 a $3 25. We quote:—Strained, $2 05 a $2 10; No. 2, $2 20 a $2 50; No. 1, $2 75 a $3 75, pale, $3 87½ a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $5 75. Tar was dull at $2 75 a $2 80 for Wilmington and $2 50 for Washington.

OILS.—Linseed was dull and heavy. Jobbing lots were selling at 90c. a 93c. in casks and bbls. Olive was dull and nominal at $1 45, while menhaden was dull at 67c. a 67½c. and prime winter lard $1 55 a $1 60. Western distilled red was quoted 80c. a 85c.; bank, 75c.; straits, 78c.; Northern crude whale, 80c. a 85c.; Southern do., 73c. a 75c.; bleached winter whale, $1 05 a $1 08; crude sperm, $1 60 a $1 65; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 80 a $1 85. The sales of fish oil during the past week were 300 bbls. dark Northern whale, 720 do. crude sperm, all in New Bedford, on private terms.

PETROLEUM.—For crude, in bulk, there was a moderate demand and prices were steady, the sales being 1,800 bbls. at 17c.; 1,500 crude, in cases, were sold at 20½c. The market for refined continued to rule dull, there being but little demand, but prices were quite steady, owing to the smallness of the offerings; 500 bbls. were sold on private terms, the market closing with sellers demanding 31½c. Jobbing lots were moderately sought after at 34c. a 35½c.—the latter price for prime brands. Naphtha was dull and nominal at 10c. a 11c., according to quality. In Philadelphia the market was quiet, but prices were without change of moment; the sales were, 1,000 bbls., for December, at 30½c.; 1,000 do., for January, at 31½c., and 5,000 do., from February to June, at 32c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,339 bbls. pork, 576 packages cut meats, 82 bbls. beef, 488 do. lard and 1,100 dressed hogs. The market for pork on the spot was dull, the demand still being only for small lots, which sold at yesterday's prices. For future delivery the market was comparatively active, at steady prices. The sales were 175 bbls., in lots, at $31 50 a $31 for new mess, $32 for city do. and $34 for clear; also 2,500 mess for February delivery at $31, seller's option. Dressed hogs were more in demand and firmer, closing at 12⅛c. a 13c. for Western and 13⅛c. for city. Live hogs were quoted 10⅛c. a 11c., with arrivals of 1,000 head, chiefly for slaughterers. Beef was slow of sale, the demand being limited, but previous prices were asked. The sales were 75 bbls. at $4 a $12 for old mess and $11 50 a $17 for new do. Tierce beef was dull and prices were nominal at $24 50 a $28 50 for prime mess and $29 a $31 50 for India do. Beef hams were in moderate jobbing demand at firm prices, and sales were made of 59 bbls. at $31 a $33, the latter price for prime brands. Cut meats were in light request, but held for former prices. A few small sales were reported within the range of 12c. a 12½c. for pickled shoulders, 17c. a 17⅛c. for do. hams, and 20c. a 21c. for smoked and bagged do. Bacon was dull and nominal at former prices; we heard of no sales. Lard was quiet but steady on the spot, but active for future delivery. The sales were 150 packages at 17⅛c. a 18⅛c. for No. 1 to prime steam; also 2,500 tierces at 18⅜c. for January delivery, 18⅜c. for February do., and 18⅛c. for December do. The market for butter was extremely quiet, there being scarcely any demand, except for the fine grades, which were moderately dealt in and quite steady in value. Prices were heavy for all but the fine qualities. Cheese was slow of sale and heavy, though prices were no lower. The business was almost entirely confined to small lots to supply the present wants of the home trade, there being little or no demand for export. We quote:—Butter—State, fine firkins, 39c. a 41c.; common to good do., 30c. a 38c.; fine, half tubs, 42c. a 45c.; medium to fair do., 35c. a 40c.; fine, pails, 45c. a 50c.; fair to good do., 40c. a 43c.; fine, Welsh tubs, 38c. a 40c.; medium to fair do., 25c. a 35c.; Western, common, 20c. a 25c.; fair to fine, firkins, 25c. a 33c.; Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, &c., good to fine, firkins, 28c. a 35c.; common to good do., 20c. a 28c. Cheese—State factory, good to extra, 16c. a 17⅛c.; common to fair, 15c. a 15⅛c.; State, farm dairy, fair to fine, 14c. a 17c.; skimmed, 8c. a 14c.

RICE.—The market for Carolina was quiet, the demand being light, and prices without being quotably lower favored buyers. The sales were 55 casks at 7c. a 7⅛c. for common to prime. From Dan Talmadge & Son's circular, dated December 22, 1869, we take the following:—The rice market is flat; rates have fallen off since ours of the 10th ult. fully ⅛c. per pound, and, as compared with this date last year, are off 1⅛c. per pound. Receipts at this port up to the present time, 4,013 tierces; same date last year, 4,290 tierces. Notwithstanding the light receipts the market lacks that tone which indicates confidence; the same apathy incident to other branches of trade prevails also in our line, consequent upon the depressing influences which have caused breadstuffs to rule so low. In addition to the facts previously presented we add others, which, we think, must confirm still further the belief that our article will continue to rule low. The crop of Louisiana was estimated at 32,000 tierces; later information shows that the yield will be in excess of 40,000. We believe that later reports from other sections will also show an increase over our former estimates, and the whole yield of the United States be considerably over 110,000 tierces. The crop before the war averaged nominally 185,000 tierces. The demand, however, is much less than at that time, the high price of rice during the war causing other grains, such as barley, &c., to be used as substitutes. Again, the demand for export is very largely reduced. Taking an average of ten years the shipments to Europe annually were 31,778 tierces, while now less than 1,000 go in that direction. The South American and Californian trade used over 3,000 tierces, now less than 100.

SALT.—The market for Liverpool was still quiet, there being no demand except for jobbing lots, which were selling from store at the following prices:—Ashton's, $3 25 a $3 30 per sack; Marshall's and Worthington's, $2 40 a $2 50; Evans', Deans', &c., $2 30 a $2 45; ground, $1 65 a $1 75; Higgins', $3 75, and Turk's Island, 48c. per bushel.

SHOT was steady at 8⅛c. for drop and 9c. for buck.

SOAP.—The demand was confined to small lots at about former prices. A few small sales of Castile were reported at 12c. a 12⅛c.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was dull and nominal at 42c. a 44c. No sales were reported.

SPELTER was dull, and we heard of no sales. Ordinary Silesian was quoted 6c. a 6⅛c., gold.

SEEDS.—Linseed was in moderate demand and prices were quite steady. There were sold 4,000 bags, ex Mont Rosa, at $2 20, gold, duty paid, and 2,000 bags Bombay at $2 22½, do. Grass were dull and nominal, at 13c. a 13½c. for clover, $4 a $4 50 for timothy and $2 35 for rough flax.

SKINS.—For deer there was a moderate demand at steady prices, and sales were made of 10,000 lbs. Para, 6,000 do. Central American and 2,000 do. Sisal on private terms. Goat were dull but unchanged in value; sales 178 bales African on private terms. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 52½c. a 55c.; Matamoros, 52½c. a 55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., per pound, all gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c. a 50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 47c. a 50c.; Cape, 42½c. a 45c. per pound, currency. Deer—Honduras, 48c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.; Central American, trimmed, 47½c. a 50c.; do., not trimmed, 41c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Angostura, 31c., and Para, 49c., all gold.

SUGAR.—The demand for raw was more active but the market was steady and prices receded a trifle, closing at 10⅛c. a 11c. for fair to good refining Cuba. The sales were 1,126 hhds. (chiefly for refining) at 10⅜c. a 11c. for Cuba; also 1,550 boxes part at 10⅜c. a 11⅛c. Refined was only moderately dealt in, and some kinds were lower. Hard was quoted 14⅛c., soft white 13⅛c. a 14c., extra C 13⅛c. a 13⅜c. and yellow 12⅜c. a 13c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 10c. a 10⅛c.; fair refining, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; good refining, 10⅞c. a 11c.; fair to good grocery, 11⅛c. a 11⅜c.; prime to choice grocery, 11⅜c. a 12⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 10⅛c. a 12⅛c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 9⅛c. a 11c.; melado, 5⅛c. a 8⅛c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 a 9, 10⅛c. a 10⅛c.; do. do., Nos. 10 a 12, 10⅞c. a 11⅜c.; do. do., Nos. 13 a 15, 11⅜c. a 12⅛c.; do. do., Nos. 16 a 18, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c.; do. do., Nos. 19 a 20, 13⅛c. a 14⅛c.; do. do., white, 13⅜c. a 14⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; grocery grades, 11⅛c. a 13c.

STEARINE.—The demand was light, but prices were unchanged; a few small lots were disposed of at 17⅛c. a 18⅛c., the latter price for choice.

TALLOW was moderately active at former figures. The sales were 75,000 lbs. at 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky was a trifle more active at former prices. The sales were 250 hhds. at 9c. a 14c. Seedleaf was dull, but unchanged in value; sales 50 cases Pennsylvania on private terms. Spanish was dull, the sales being only 50 bales Havana at 91c. We quote:—

Kentucky.	Light Leaf.	Heavy Western and Clarksville.
Common lugs, per lb	8⅛c. a 8⅜c.	— a —
Good lugs	8⅞c. a 9⅛c.	9⅛c. a 9⅜c.
Common leaf	9⅜c. a 10c.	10c. a 11c.
Medium leaf	10⅛c. a 11c.	11⅛c. a 11⅜c.
Good leaf	11c. a 12⅛c.	12c. a 12⅛c.
Fine leaf	12⅛c. a 12⅜c.	12⅜c. a 13⅛c.
Selections	13c. a 14c.	14c. a 15c.
Seedleaf.		
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	13c.	a 15c.
Binders and seconds	18c.	a 25c.
Wrappery lots	35c.	a 45c.
Fine wrappers	65c.	a 70c.
New York State fillers	10c.	a 12c.
Average lots	16c.	a 25c.
Wrappers	20c.	a 50c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	10c.	a 12c.
Average lots	16c.	a 25c.
Wrappers	25c.	a 55c.

Havana—Common, 80c. a 90c.; good, 95c. a $1 02½; fine, $1 05 a $1 15. Yara—I cut, 75c. a 80c.; II cut, $1 02½ a $1 10; average lots, 87½c. a 92½c. Manufactured—Black work, common and medium, 20c. a 25c.; good and fine, 25c. a 30c.; bright work, common and medium, 35c. a 50c.; good and fine, 35c. a 55c., all in bond.

TIN.—Pig was dull and prices were nominal at 33c. gold for Straits, 30½c. do. for English and 35c. do. for Banca. No sales. Plates were dull and heavy at $8 a $8 37½ gold for I. C. charcoal, $6 62½ a $7 37½ do. for I. C. coke, $5 do. for coke terne and $7 50 a $8 do. for charcoal do. Sales 300 boxes I. C. charcoal at $8 35 gold.

WOOL.—The market for fleece continues to rule dull, the demand still being almost entirely for small lots, and holders are generally anxious to realize, though prices are no lower. Pulled is less sought after, and heavy in price, while Texas is in limited demand, but held for full prices. California is selling slowly and offered at prices favoring buyers. The market for foreign is dull, the demand being light, and prices are heavy and unsettled owing to the decline in gold. The sales were 75,000 lbs. fleece at 50c. a 58c., including 25,000 No. 1, X and XX Ohio at 48c. a 51c., 5,000 unwashed at 30c. a 31c., 6,000 Western at 44½c. a 45c., 13,000 delaine, part at 54½c., 6,000 Pennsylvania at 47½c., 2,000 tub washed at 56c. a 58c., and 2,500 rolls on private terms; also 25,000 lbs. pulled, at 41c. a 46c. for super and extra and 29c. for lambs; 20,000 lbs. Texas, at 18c. a 28c., the inside price for burry Western, and 50,000 lbs. California, at 18c. a 23c. for fall clip, chiefly at 20c., and 22c. a 38c. for spring. Of Buenos Ayres sheep skins 150 bales were disposed of on private terms.

WHALEFOOTS.—Bleached and unbleached were dull and nominal at 9c. a 9½c. No sales.

WHALEBONE.—Owing to the favorable advices from the Arctic and Ochotsk fleets the market was heavy, though holders were indisposed to accept of lower figures. The demand was light. Sales, 2,500 lbs. South Sea, on private terms. We quote:—Arctic, 88c. a 90c., gold; Northwest, 87c. a 90c., do., and South Sea, 75c. a 76c., do. Stock at date, 291,500 lbs.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 125 bbls. The demand was only moderate, but prices were more steady. The sales were 250 bbls., at 99c. a $1, chiefly at $1, at which price the market closed steady.

Some of the old waiters at our hotels remember not only the guests, but their tastes, however long the interval between their visits. Governor McCormick, of Arizona, says that recently, after an absence of four years from the Astor House, New York, a waiter asked him at breakfast if he would have stewed clams "as usual."

A JAIL-BREAKING COLONEL.

An Ex-War Volunteer Tries to Carry Ludlow Street Jail by Storm—He is "Caught Napping" with Blanket Pads on His Feet—Mystery as to the Opening of the Cell Door.

Quite a furor was created at the County Jail in Ludlow street yesterday morning by the discovery of an attempt on the part of one of the prisoners confined therein to escape.

It seems that on the 30th of October last Robert Clarke, formerly colonel of one of the volunteer regiments that went to the war from the city of Brooklyn, was arrested, charged with being engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit tobacco revenue stamps, and upon being brought before the United States Commissioner was held for trial, pending which he was committed to the County Jail.

At the time of his commitment the officers of the jail, believing his to be a case of more than ordinary magnitude, decided not to allow him the privileges of the jail that are usually given to prisoners, but to restrict him to his room, and only allow him out when he could be under their surveillance. Subsequent events have proven the correctness of their judgment. Clarke, deeming it hard that he should be restricted to his room when others were allowed greater freedom, wrote to United States District Attorney Pierrepont and Marshal Barlow complaining of his treatment, and the result was that orders were issued to allow him more liberty.

Of course the orders were complied with, but the watch upon his actions was carefully maintained, as the officers still believed that Clarke contemplated making an attempt to escape. The officials, therefore, were not entirely surprised when, between the hours of five and six o'clock yesterday morning, the alarm of the night watchman aroused them from their slumbers, and, upon investigation, they found that Clarke had managed to escape from his cell, descend the main stairway to the office and proceed thence through the dining room to the kitchen, evidently expecting to find some easy mode of egress from thence to the street. Upon the alarm being given, however, he hastily retraced his steps to his cell, and was found apparently fast asleep, but in his haste he had not had time to remove the pieces of blankets from his feet, which he had wrapped around them to deaden the sound of his footsteps.

When questioned as to how he managed to open the door of his cell he stated that by some mistake it had not been locked the evening previous, but the officer present insisted that he locked the door personally, and so it still remains a mystery.

He was subsequently removed to another cell, and for the future will receive the especial attention of Warden Tracy and his officers.

THE CLERGYMAN AND HIS MOTHER.

HIGH CHURCH VS. LOW CHURCH.

Was Mr. Prichett Guilty of Contempt or Not?—Argument of the Case Before Judge Cardozo—Interesting Points For the Bar.

The case of Mrs. Caroline C. Allen, the lady whose liberty and property have been taken from her through the instrumentality of her son, Rev. Charles D. Allen, an Episcopal minister, on the ground that she is a High Church lunatic, again came up, before Judge Cardozo, yesterday afternoon. A side issue in the case, however, was only argued, namely, whether Mr. Prichett, the counsel for Rev. Mr. Allen, should be punished for contempt, in disregarding the proceedings pending before Judge Cardozo, or not.

The question of Mrs. Allen's sanity having been satisfactorily settled by the referee, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., was left out of the argument, inasmuch as it was understood that Judge Cardozo would confirm Mr. Jarvis' report and restore the injured lady to her rights over her person and property.

Ex-Judge Strong, in behalf of Mr. Prichett, proceeded to argue that that gentleman was guilty of no contempt against Judge Cardozo in obtaining the order staying proceedings from Judge Dwight. One of the grounds advanced by counsel in support of his proposition was that Judge Dwight's order had not been served in open court before Judge Cardozo or the counsel engaged in resisting Mrs. Allen's claim. He also contended that the motion to punish for contempt was groundless, because where the offence was not committed in full view of and before the court the charge should be sustained by affidavits, which had not been done in this case. He also presented an affidavit of Mr. Prichett denying that he intended any contempt.

Judge Cardozo here intimated that he should now adjourn the further hearing of the case.

Mr. George Shea—Before adjourning, your Honor, I may here say, in parenthesis, that if the learned counsel supposes that the primary object of this proceeding is to punish the attorney, he is mistaken in my motive. One of my motives is to try and fix the practice as it was and is, in my judgment, now. The primary object of this is to have the supercedeas passed on as quickly as possible; because while we are discussing matters which appear to be idle, the property of this lady is being dissipated in defiance of the order of this court. So much so that I am informed by Messrs. Burton and Ten Eyke, reputable counsellors of this court, that the very undergarments of this lady have been exposed at public sale in order to raise funds to pay attorney's fees. I would therefore ask that the earliest possible day be appointed for some end to be brought to this litigation.

Judge Cardozo—If you will produce an affidavit in court that the property of the lady has been thus dissipated, I will of my own motion enjoin the committee from any proceedings in the matter until the termination of this suit.

The further hearing was then adjourned until half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Norfolk st, w s, 40 ft s of Rivington st, h and l, 20x50	$8,500
Water st, Nos 647, 651, each 16.8x70	7,000
22d st, No 245 (West) h and l, 37.1x98.9, Sheriff	1,500
25th st, n s, 122 ft e of 6th av, 17x98.9	14,000
53d st, s s, 150 ft w of 10th av, 25x98.9	2,950
47th st, n s, 175 ft w of 1st av, 25x100.5	7,750
57th st, s s, 200 ft e of 10th av, 100x100.5	27,622
85th st, n s, 215.6 ft e of 4th av, 20x102.2	20,000
100th st, n s, 150 ft w of 9th av, h and l, 75x100.11	9,000
115th st, n s, 230 ft e of 4th av, 75x100.10	7,500
136th st, centre line, 500 ft w of 9th av, thence south, —x13.3x83.5x20.5x57.5x71.1	291
123th st, n s, 280 ft e 4th av, h and l, 20.4x99.11	8,125
2d av, e s, 41.11 ft s of 35th st, 18.11x73	11,000
3d av, e s, 25 ft s of 85th st, 20.6x100x51.1x25x25x75	20,000
9th av, e s, 225 ft n of 150th st, 100x276	29,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Chrystie st, No 17, 5½ yrs, per yr	500
Houston and Cannon sts, s e cor. 4½ yrs, per yr	1,500
1st av, No 195, 5½ yrs, per yr	1,200

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.	
Dean st, n s, 275 ft e of New York av, 37.6x114.5	17,500
Dean st, n s, 312.6 ft e of New York av, 37.6x114.5	17,500
Devoe st, s s, 100 ft e of Catharine st, 25x133x25x135.5	600
Garden st, w s, 398 ft n of State st, 25x85	2,550
Grove st, n s, 550 ft e of Central av, 50x200	5,000
Huntington st, s s, 80 ft w of Court st, 145x100	29,202
Linden boulevard, n s, 50 ft e of proposed Nostrand av, 500x117.6	2,600
Leonard st, w s, 175 ft s of Meserole st, h and l, 25x100	7,000
Pacific st, s s, 475 ft w of Franklin av, 40x100	4,500
Pulaski st, n s, 425 ft e of Stuyvesant av, 25x100	1,000
Smith st, w s, 25 ft s of Skillman st, 50x100	2,000
4th st, s s, 213.6 ft e of Smith st, 22x100	750
23d st, n s, 175 ft e of 4th av, 25x100	1,450
Clermont av, w s, 85 ft s of Willoughby st, 17x75	Nom.
Nostrand av, e s, 225 ft s of Hancock st, 425x180.7x90.6x 80.7x335x270	16,500
5th and South 8th sts, n w cor, 96x100	12,750
Flatbush, Prospect Park and John A Wilkins' land, n e cor, 316.7x114x116x411	8,500

Westchester County.

CORTLAND.	
Peekskill pike, s s, adj J N Fisk, 73x350	500
EASTCHESTER.	
5th av, e s, lot 375 Mt Vernon, 100x105	2,000
RYE.	
Rye Beach road, n s, 867 ft e of Grace Church st, 150x470	5,000
YONKERS.	
Grinnell st, w s, 146 ft n of St Mary's st, 50x100	12,000
Grinnell st, w s, 196 ft n of St Mary's st, 50x100	3,000
Woodworth av, w s, 100 ft s of Wells av, 100x102	6,000

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.	
Church st, No 221, 18.9x77	7,000
Broad st, s e corner of indeft st, 24.6x75	6,000
Clover st, s e corner of indeft st, 25x100	600
Fairmount av, e s, 209 ft from Cabinet st, 25x56	300
Elizabeth st, s s, 55 ft from Wall st, 50x100	5,400
South Orange av and Howard st, s e corner, 50x75	15,300
BLOOMFIELD.	
Newark and Pompton road, w s, indeft, 151x480	7,000
EAST ORANGE.	
Evergreen place, w s, 50 ft from DeWitt, Jr's, 50x131	750
WEST ORANGE.	
Geo V Hecker's property, 2 138-1,000 acres	15,344

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

COOKE—BRIGHAM.—On Tuesday, December 21, at the New England Congregational church, by the Rev. L. W. Bacon, JOHN H. COOKE to MARY DOUGLASS, daughter of the late J. O. Brigham, D. D., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURINI—GIRARD.—On Saturday, December 18, by the pastor of St. Anthony's church, Sullivan street, AUGUSTINE, daughter of T. B. Girard, to GOVIANIS CURINI.

HOWARD—JOHNSON.—On Monday, December 6, JOSEPH HOWARD to Miss FLORENCE E. JOHNSON, both of East Orange, N. J.

HOWE—FIELD.—On Monday, December 20, by the Rev. Cornelius W. Smith, GEORGE H. HOWE, of Brighton, Mass., to CLIFFORD C. FIELD, of this city.

MCCOMB—BLACK.—On Sunday evening, December 19, at the residence of James Still, 508 West Thirty-seventh street, by Rev. W. T. Thorp, Mr. THOMAS MCCOMB to Miss SARAH BLACK, both of Jersey City.

SHIMEALL—DANIELS.—On Wednesday, December 8, by the Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Mr. GEORGE CLINTON SHIMEALL, of New York, to Miss MARY AUGUSTA DANIELS, daughter of Alfred L. Daniels, Esq., of Waverley, N. J.

Died.

CALHOUN.—On Monday, December 20, JOHN C. CALHOUN, formerly of Columbus, Ga., in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from 107 Macdougal street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Georgia papers please copy.

CARNEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, December 21, Mrs. MARGARET CARNEY, in the 77th year of her age, a native of Navan, county Meath, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of Harrison avenue and Hooper street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

COOPER.—On Sunday, December 19, SARAH BEDELL, wife of Peter Cooper, in the 77th year of her age.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at All Souls' church, corner of Twentieth street and Fourth avenue, this day (Wednesday), at noon precisely. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CRAWFORD.—On Monday evening, December 20, ROSANAH CRAWFORD, widow of George Crawford, aged 73 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Eighteenth street Methodist church, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—On Tuesday, December 21, GEORGE CRAWFORD, a native of county Leitrim, Ireland, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 313 East Fifty-second street, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice.

CUNNINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday, December 20, EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, a native of county Longford, Ireland, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Columbia and Degraw streets, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

California and Irish papers please copy.

DART.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, December 19, NORMAN DART, of the late firm of R. & N. Dart, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Willow street, this day (Wednesday) at twelve o'clock noon.

DEY.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Harpell, 79 Third street, New York, on Tuesday, December 21, JANE S., relict of the late John Dey, of Newark, N. J., aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Denman, 63 Bleecker street, Newark, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Newark papers please copy.

DRAKE.—On Tuesday, December 21, STEPHEN H. DRAKE, son of Robert and Sophia M. Drake, aged 10 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDSALL.—On Monday morning, December 20, JOHN D. EDSALL, son of Barton Edsall, Esq., aged 25 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Christie, No. 129 West Thirteenth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

GAFNEY.—At Bergen City, on Monday, December 20, after a short illness, ANNIE WARD, eldest daughter of Thomas and Margaret Gafney, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Pine and Atlantic streets. The remains will be taken to St. Peter's church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, at ten o'clock.

GIFFING.—On Monday, December 20, after a short illness, of pneumonia, CATHARINE, widow of Christopher Giffing, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Wood, No. 146 East Fiftieth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

HADLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 19, WILLIAM W. HADLEY, M. D., aged 51 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the South Second street Methodist Episcopal church, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock. The friends of the family, and the members of the New York Eclectic Medical Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

HAYDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 21, EMILY, daughter of Henry J. and Mary A. Hayden, aged 1 year.

New Haven papers please copy.

HEEGAN.—On Monday, December 20, MARIA, wife of Matthew Heegan, aged 29 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 404 West Forty-second street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HINDS.—On Tuesday, December 21, CELIA HINDS, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 261 Mulberry street, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Eleventh street Cathedral Cemetery.

KILLIAN.—At St. Louis, on Friday, December 17, BERNARD, eldest son of Michael and the late Jane Killian, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Michael Killian, No. 507 West Twenty-seventh street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LEONARD.—In this city, on Tuesday morning, December 21, of inflammation of the brain, Mrs. MARY B., widow of Peter A. Leonard.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fishkill village for interment.

LOCKHART.—On Tuesday, December 21, on board brig Curacao, GEORGE F. LOCKHART, son of Captain George B. and Amanda Lockhart, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, aged 9 months and 16 days.

The remains will be deposited in the receiving vault at Greenwood, this afternoon at two o'clock.

Halifax papers please copy.

MALLERY.—At Nassau, New Providence, of bilious fever, on Wednesday, November 24, JAMES D. MALLERY, aged 24 years, youngest son of the late Gerrick Mallery, of Philadelphia.

MILLWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 21, JANE B., wife of James Millward, aged 55 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Fiftieth street and Third avenue, South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MORA.—On Tuesday, December 21, MAXIMO I. MORA, a native of Havana, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Thursday morning's paper.

MUNRO.—On Tuesday, December 21, MARGARET MUNRO, daughter of the late P. J. Munro.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Ann's church, West Eighteenth street.

MCCARTHY.—At No. 371 Second avenue, on Tuesday, December 21, CORNELIUS MCCARTHY, in the 47th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Albany papers please copy.

O'BEIRNE.—The funeral of JOHN O'BEIRNE will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 322 West Twenty-first street. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

O'GORMAN.—On Tuesday, December 21, Mrs. ELIZABETH OLIVER O'GORMAN, late of the parish of Effen, county Limerick, Ireland, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 152 First street, Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, at twelve o'clock noon.

PLANTEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 20, MARINUS CHRISTIAN, second child of Anna and John R. Planten, aged 1 year and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 84 Elliott place, this day (Wednesday), at twelve o'clock noon.

SULLIVAN.—On Sunday, December 19, JOHN J. SULLIVAN, aged 31 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 302 East Eleventh street, near Second avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

VANDERVOORT.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Monday, December 20, JOHN D., Jr., son of J. D. and M. S. Vandervoort, aged 11 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Fort Hill, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 21, MARY VAN VALKENBURGH, relict of John Van Valkenburgh, aged 65 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Geckler, 25 South Tenth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

VAN VLECK.—On Sunday, December 19, of consumption, Mrs. EMMA VAN VLECK, aged 23 years.

WHITNEY.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, on Sunday, December 19, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. George P. Nesbitt, 89 Lexington avenue, ADDIE NESBITT, only daughter of Alfred R. and Adeline P. Whitney, aged 3 years, 8 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, as above, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. Train leaves Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, via Harlem Railroad, at half-past eleven A. M.

WEEKS.—On Monday, December 20, GEORGE JACKSON, infant son of Joseph M. and Elvina J. Weeks, aged 7 months and 15 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, Washington Heights, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. Trains leave Thirtieth street at twelve M., returning at eight minutes past two P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at 152d street station.

WHITLOCK.—On Tuesday, December 21, of consumption, REBECCA S., wife of William S. Whitlock and daughter of the late Daniel Fanshaw, Esq.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

YEANDLE.—On Saturday, December 18, after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE ANNE, the beloved wife of William Yeandle, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from St. Michael's Episcopal church, corner of Ninety-ninth street and Bloomingdale road, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

Bardstown (Ky.) and Jacksonville (Ill.) papers please copy.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of a Long List of Appointees.

Foreign Ministers, Heads of Bureaus, District Attorneys and Postmasters Among the Number.

Mr. Hoar's Nomination Not Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Debate in the House on the Georgia Reconstruction Bill.

The debate on the Georgia bill was resumed in the House this morning immediately after the reading of the journal, the democrats leading off. The most noticeable speeches were those of Voorhees, of Indiana, and Cox, of New York. The latter was listened to with great interest by both sides of the House, and at the close of his remarks was warmly complimented upon the soundness of his argument and his commanding delivery. While the democrats were speaking Governor Bullock, of Georgia, seemed to be busily engaged among the republicans, prompting and advising them what to do. Sometimes he would be talking to Butler, then to some of the Southern members. Occasionally he would be standing beside Speaker Blaine, whispering and consulting with him. Bullock's conspicuous lobbying on the floor of the House was the subject of general remark, even among republicans. Some democrats remarked that the title of the bill would be more german to its subject matter, certainly to its object, if it read "A bill to make Rufus Bullock United States Senator from Georgia and to prevent him from being impeached by the Legislature of that State." Now that the bill is through several republicans do not hesitate to denounce the conduct of Bullock as indecent, both on the floor of the Senate and in the House. Judge Bingham, of Ohio, followed Cox in the debate, and delivered a speech which demoralized the republicans to a certain extent and encouraged the democrats. Bingham mercilessly exposed what he termed the monstrous character of the bill, and announced with some feeling his determination to vote against it. That part of Bingham's speech wherein he asserted that a line had crept into the President's Message relating to imposing the test oath on the members of the Georgia Legislature, which the President never intended should be there, created quite a sensation all over the House, and when Mr. Bingham had concluded members flocked around him to ascertain whether he spoke by authority of the President. To all inquiries he merely replied, "I stand by what I said and I know whereof I affirm." Whether he learned this fact in conversation with the President or whether it is merely a surmise on his part is not known. Butler, in closing the debate, endeavored to drive Bingham into a position where it would be necessary for him to give his authority for the statement, but the latter fought shy of that and Butler could draw nothing forth but a reiteration of the assertion. Perhaps the most effective part of Bingham's speech was that wherein he showed that the provisions of the bill exalted Governor Bullock above all the power in the land and at the same time gave no guarantee that he would execute the bill then about to be passed for his special benefit. This was hot shot in Bullock's camp, and from his usual conspicuous occupation of going around from one member's seat to another he took himself off to the cloak room and kept under cover during the remainder of Bingham's speech. So damaging was Bingham's argument on the point that at the suggestion of some republicans Bullock sat down and wrote a letter addressed to General Butler, promising if the bill passed to call the Legislature together on the 12th of January. This is the letter read by Butler as part of his remarks. The vote on Bingham's motion to postpone was not as heavy as was expected, only four republicans voting for it with the democrats. It was regarded as a party measure and very few republicans were willing to vote against it.

The Senate Debate in Secret Session.

It is reliably ascertained that yesterday's debate in secret session upon the resolutions asking the President for the recommendations on which the Circuit Court Judges were nominated, was conducted in a spirit altogether friendly to the President.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:—James H. Lomis, to be assessor of internal revenue for the Twenty-ninth district of New York; Samuel Houston, to be supervising inspector of steamboats for the Sixth district; Stephen Thomas, to be pension agent at St. Johnsburg, Vt.; John L. Barstow, to be pension agent at Rutland, Vt.; William B. Mason, to be postmaster at Marietta, Ohio; Wm. S. Johnson, late first lieutenant in the Forty-third infantry, to be first lieutenant of infantry; Frederick W. Bailey, late captain in the Thirty-fifth infantry, to be captain of infantry; Ebenezer Gay, late major in the Seventeenth infantry, to be major of infantry.

An Unpopular Nomination.

The nomination of Judge Hoar, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has not been considered in executive session. The temper of the Senate is not favorable to the confirmation.

Meeting of Senate Committees.

The Finance Committee of the Senate met to-day and considered various propositions, but arrived at no conclusion on anything. A large amount of business was distributed among the different members of the committee to receive their special attention. The committee conversed at some length on the resumption of specie payments and the means to effect that result, but came to no conclusion. That portion of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to taking in the three and a half per cent certificates, amounting to between forty and fifty millions of dollars, and to issue an equal amount of currency to the Southern banks, was considered, but no action taken. The work of the committee is now in such a shape that meetings will be held during the recess of Congress, and will be attended by most of the members, who will either remain here or, if possible, be here on committee days.

The Senate Committee on Political Disabilities met to-day, the gathering being merely preliminary with a view to reorganizing for business. It is the intention of the committee, after the recess, to go to work on the multitude of names they have on hand and make one general bill of candidates for legislative pardon, as has already been practised, and put the whole of them through without the necessity of taking up each case.

Mr. Colfax's New Year's Reception.

Vice President Colfax will have a reception on New Year's Day. This will be the only one he will give this winter, in consequence of the ill health of his mother, Mrs. Mathews.

The Lillian Expedition—Letter of the United States Consul at Nassau.

Secretary Fish has received the following letter:—

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 10, 1869.

SIR—I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 8th inst., of the United States ship-of-war Powhatan with Admiral Poor and staff on board. The boisterous state of weather on the 8th compelled the ship to proceed to Southwest Bay (an anchorage on the south of the island) for safety, where she is yet lying. On the day following her arrival the Admiral communicated with me through the captain of the ship and informed me that the Powhatan had been despatched by the Navy Department for the purpose of bringing away the American citizens who formed part of the Lillian expedition, being the vessel referred to in the despatch of Mr. J. C. B. Davis to this Consulate. Between thirty and forty American citizens will leave to-day by the Powhatan. They have to march across the island and embark on the south side. You will notice I have been careful to observe and fulfil the instructions of the Department in relation to these men.

Enclosed is a document subscribed by all who have taken passage, and in which they all swear they are citizens of the United States, and for the future pledge themselves to respect and obey the neutrality laws of the United States.

I take pleasure in stating that the captain of the Powhatan was most hospitably entertained by his Excellency Sir James Walker, the Governor of the Bahamas, at the government house, during his short stay in the city. The continued unsettled weather has prevented Admiral Poor from visiting the city. I am, &c.,

SAMUEL P. SANDERS, United States Vice Consul.

To Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 9, 1869.

We, the undersigned, do solemnly and truly swear that we are citizens of the United States of America, and in the event our obtaining a passage in the United States ship of war Powhatan, we pledge in future to respect and observe the neutrality laws of the United States of America.

Signed by Eugene J. Courtney, W. J. Conroy, Charles Miller, Hugh McGarvey, John F. Dixon, Duncan Rankin, Patrick Maguire, Jeremiah Lyons, James J. Morrison, Jr., Samuel R. Dilley, Terrence Dolan, John Williamson, Charles Harleton, Andrew Rogers, Thomas Fugal, Frank Brunet, Thomas Johnson, Alfred Richardson, Ned Brown, H. Alex. Williams, Henry Green, Alex. Jones, Edmund Richardson, J. B. Rivers, Edward Buckley, Wm. Alexander, Mariano Albenes, Henry Ayala, Apalonce Sineyra, Florence Lopez, Franco Conto, John C. Hengoichia, Captain Ed. Henderson, Captain J. E. Pollard, Captain S. Gratz, Tom Lillie Mercer.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Dec. 10, 1869.

I certify the above is a true copy of the original filed at this office.

SAMUEL P. SAUNDERS, United States Consul.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Quarrel Adjusted.

Mr. Garrett, of Baltimore, has signified, through Colonel Phillips, of this city, his acceptance of the terms of Mayor Bowen, in regard to the removal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks in this city. This is regarded as a great triumph of the energy, pluck and integrity of Mayor Bowen in the contest with Garrett, which has been pending in our courts for some time, and has engaged public opinion in this district.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Ministers Plenipotentiary—Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Brazil; Frederick F. Low, of California, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at China; E. Rumsey Wing, of Kentucky, Minister Resident at Ecuador.

Assistant Postmaster General—James W. Marshall.

District Judges—Walter O. Tresham, for the district of Indiana; Edgar W. Willyer, for the district of Nevada.

United States Marshals.—Samuel R. Harlow, for the Southern district of New York; Joseph T. Hoile, for the district of Nebraska; Isaac F. Quimby, for the Northern district of New York; Edward M. Gregory, for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; William F. Wheeler, for Montana Territory.

United States District Attorneys.—William Alexander, for Western Texas; Edwin Hill, for Northern Mississippi; Joel C. C. Winch, for Eastern Texas; Thomas F. Purnell, for Western Texas; Archibald Sterling, for the district of Maryland; Claiborne R. Mobley, for the Southern district of Florida; John R. Southworth, for the Northern district of Alabama; Lorenzo D. Latimer, for the district of California.

Assistant Treasurers—Charles T. Folger, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York; Charles Clinton, Treasurer of the Branch Mint and Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans.

Governor of New Mexico—William A. Pile, of Missouri.

Registers of Land Offices—George R. Maxwell, for Utah; William White, at Booneville, Mo.; Charles Barnard, at New Orleans.

Surveyors General—C. C. Clements, for Utah; John Lynch, for Louisiana.

Receivers of Public Money—Webb Vincent, at Fort Dodge; Uriah Bruner, at West Point, Iowa; N. Blakely, Beatrice, Neb.; Fayette Allen, Falls of St. Croix, Wis.; Norman Fletcher, Menasha, Wis.; Giles B. Overton, Utah.

Recorder of Land Titles—Albert Sigel, for Missouri.

Assayers at the Branch Mints—Jacob F. L. Schirmer, at Denver; Frank D. Hetrick, at Carson City, Nevada. Oscar H. La Grange to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.

Indian Agents—Joel H. Morris, for the Pottawatamies, Kansas; Thomas Miller, of Ohio, for the Sacs and Fox Indians; Howard White, for the Winnebagoes; John D. Miles, of Indiana, for the Kickapoo Indians; Isaac T. Gibson, of Iowa, for the Osage and other Indians.

Pension Agents—Joseph B. Young, of Iowa, at Marion, Iowa; Hiram Jeddings, of Indiana, at Fort Wayne; George M. Van Buren, at New York city; Henry C. Rodgers, at St. Paul, Minn.; Edward Ferguson, at Milwaukee; H. C. Bennet, at San Francisco; Daniel J. Vaughn, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Consuls—John W. Parsons, Consul at St. Jago de Cuba; Christopher C. Scheetz, Consul at Elsinore.

Surveyors of Customs—John Dietrich, Velasco, Texas; Felix Coster, St. Louis, Mo.

Appraisers of Merchandise—W. H. Collins, Charleston, S. C.; Thomas H. Balzin, Charleston, S. C.; George W. Palmer, New York city.

Collectors of Customs—George W. Clark, Charleston, S. C.; Dwight C. Marsh, Paso del Norte; William Emerson, Genesee, N. Y.; H. A. Burt, Superior, Mich.; Samuel E. De Forrest, Fernandina, Fla.; James E. McLean, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Rogers, St. Marks, Fla.; Augustus Putnam, Middletown, Conn.; Nathan Patten, District of Texas, State of Texas; Seth E. Remington, Oswegatchie, N. Y.

Steamboat Inspector—Addison Lamb, Supervising Inspector for the Second district.

Postmasters—Patrick H. Jones, New York city, New York; J. E. Wills, Carthage, New York; John K. Loring, at Waterloo, New York; John W. Van Etten, Lyons, New York; Martin Tipple, Camden, New York; J. Hudson, Peekskill, New York; James O. Leach, Ballston, New York; George H. Dunn, Greensburg, Indiana; Edwin Lisle, Kendallsville, Indiana; Peter Pratter, Seymour, Indiana; Wm. M. Kendall, Plymouth, Indiana; James K. S. Marsh, Knoxville, Illinois; Thomas S. Wilson, Collinsville, Illinois; John R. Hotaling, Rochelle, Illinois; W. M. Morrison, Cedar Falls, Iowa; A. K. Bailey, Decorah, Iowa; George M. Hewlett, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Wm. W. King, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; O. Z. Olin, Waukesha, Wisconsin; Joseph Hall, Oconto, Wisconsin; Samuel Henderson, Santa Clara, California; Edson J. Wilson, Vallejo, California; Robert Hawley, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; H. R. Keeton, Mexico, Missouri; Eden J. Southworth, Hudson, Michigan; Joseph K. Moore, St. Peter, Minnesota; Joseph Hespert, Cassopolis, Michigan; Thomas B. Irwin, Pawpaw, Michigan; Isaac H. Brown, Massillon, Ohio; Oliver Wood, Portsmouth, Ohio; James Y. Corey, Waukegan, Illinois; R. R. Brush, Elkhart, Iowa; Edward C. Webster, La Salle, Illinois; William L. Bevins, Goshen, Indiana; Francis P. Sawyer, Kent, Ohio; James W. Reed, Steubenville, Ohio; William M. Smith, Woodstock, Illinois; Daniel E. James, Lycoming, Illinois; Martha M. Maher, Elkton, Maryland; Geo. W. Rowland, Santa Fé, New Mexico; James T. Watson, Houston, Texas; Svante Palm, Austin, Texas; Edward H. Quick, Brownsville, Texas; James Hunter, St. Joseph, Missouri; W. H. Maersters, St. Charles, Missouri; Geo. W. Coldbath, Dover, New Hampshire; Chas. G. Bristol, Ansonia, Connecticut; William Marland, Andover, Massachusetts; Rufus A. White, Charlestown, Massachusetts; David Boynton, Haverhill, Massachusetts; Samuel O. Upham, Waltham, Massachusetts; Oliver G. Conant, Rockland, Maine; A. N. Swain, Bellows' Falls, Vermont; Wm. H. Gilbert, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts; Rufus C. Wood, Canton, Massachusetts; Mrs. Adeline Livingston, Greenville, Alabama; Charles P. Wheeler, Eufaula, Alabama; Wesley Prettyman, Marrietta, Georgia; David Barwold, Americus, Georgia; Walter L. Clift, Savannah, Georgia; Frederick Ball, La Grange, Georgia; E. H. Sears, Staunton, Virginia; Bartlett Bent, Middletown, Connecticut; Henry A. Hellerman, Hudson, New Jersey; Robert H. Jenks, St. Clair, Michigan; Lewis D. Cyr, Nefaunsee, Michigan; Edward S. Jewett, Niles, Michigan; Edson W. Lyman, Fairburg, Maine; Frederick D. Turner, Carson City, Nevada; William Ward, Newark, New Jersey; William B. Griswold, Wankata, Minnesota; John Chandler, Coldwater, Michigan; Herbert A. Read, Marshall, Michigan; William P. Guest, Wentonville, Michigan; J. J. Drake, Berlan, Michigan.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—James R. Allaben, Second district of New York; Milliard, Seventh district of Virginia; Edwin H. Smith, Third district of Virginia; John P. Taggart, district of Utah; William E. Barber, Seventh district of Pennsylvania; William F. Gidding, First district of Virginia; W. D. Jones, Fourth district of North Carolina; C. P. Drake, Fifth district of Michigan; John H. Pratt, Seventh district of Kentucky; William E. Robeson, Third district of Kentucky; W. W. Crothers, First district of West Virginia; James H. McNeely, First district of Indiana; Frank White, Seventh district of Indiana; H. E. Stilley, First district of North Carolina; George W. Ross, Second district of Tennessee; Samuel Brown, Jr., Fourth district of Tennessee; Jas. H. Dickerson, Sixth district of Tennessee; A. B. Newkirk, Eighth district of Tennessee; A. M. Crane, Sixth district of Virginia; Franklin Wheeler, Fifth district of North Carolina; Ralph P. Lathrop, Fourteenth district of New York; Gilbert Robertson, Jr., Fifteenth district of New York; S. Pulver Heath, Eighteenth district of New York; William R. Wooden, Twelfth district of New York; Robert Clarke, Second district of Georgia; William B. Moore, Third district of Texas; Angier M. Hobbs, First district of Texas.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Charles C. Walcut, Seventh district of Ohio; Newton Cooper, Nineteenth district of Kentucky; Robert M. Kelly, Seventh district of Kentucky; George Moon, Tenth district of Indiana; Ralph Hill, Third district of Indiana; Andrew Lewis, First district of Indiana; Reese J. Chestnut Wood, Ninth district of Indiana; Arthur C. Stewart, Fourth district of Missouri; P. R. Gray, Twentieth district of Pennsylvania; William C. Gray, Seventh district of Pennsylvania; Michael Yardley, Fifth district of Pennsylvania; Horatio G. Sickle, Fourth district of Pennsylvania; J. W. Patton, Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania; George Delamontanya, Thirteenth district of Pennsylvania; William Trumbull, Third district of Iowa; Francis Springer, First district of Iowa; Moses D. Stivers, Eleventh district of New York; William B. Winter, Sixth district of New York; John M. Bailey, Fourteenth district of New York; John T. Masters, Fifteenth district of New York; Edward E. White, Seventh district of Virginia; Thomas L. Tullock, District of Columbia; James L. Kissenger, Fifteenth district of Ohio; Gordon C. Lofland, Sixteenth district of Ohio; G. A. Smith, First district of New Mexico; Fielding Hurst, Sixth district of Tennessee; Benjamin R. Emory, Third district of Mississippi; Curtis H. Brogden, Second district of North Carolina; John H. Gould, First district of Georgia. Philip Brandock, Third district of Texas.

Confirmations in the Naval Service.

Chiefs of Bureaus—Captain Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Commodore Case, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Paymaster Edward Dunn, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Paymasters on the Active List—Robert B. Rodney and James S. [illegible].

Passed Assistant Paymasters—Frank Bissell, H. T. Stancliff, Aaron H. Nelson and George F. Bemis.

Assistant Paymasters—R. P. Paulding, Stephen Rand, John Breese, L. G. Boggs, S. R. Colhoun, J. T. Addicks, L. A. Jocke, C. N. Saunders, William M. Preston, W. T. Stevenson, C. H. Bartlett and N. H. Slovey.

Surgeons—Thomas Hiland, B. R. Dodge, D. R. Bonnan and C. H. White.

Assistant Surgeons—A. F. Owen and J. L. Liggett.

Chaplains—M. C. Brittain, J. R. Matthews, W. R. Cobb and J. K. Lewis.

The following to be on the active list of the navy:—David McDougall, to be commodore; C. H. Baldwin, captain; William H. Dana, commander; Edward E. Patten, commander; Charles A. Babcock, commander, and Lester A. Braidlee, commander.

Lieutenant Commanders—W. M. Folger, Benjamin F. Lamberton, John Schouler, Francis W. Dicking, G. F. Wild, Charles F. Davis, Charles J. Train, Edwin White, Oscar F. Hycoman and George W. Sigman.

Ensign—Charles Seymour.

The following confirmations in the marine:—James Lewis to be major, William B. McKean, captain. To be first lieutenants, William B. Murray, George C. Reid, Erastus R. Robinson, Francis H. Harrington. To be second lieutenants, Richard Wallack, William B. Slack, Samuel H. Gibson, Benjamin R. Russel, Robert D. Wainwright and Stephen Quackenbush.

The above were in places of those retired, deceased, resigned or promoted.

RAILWAY ROBBERIES.

Extensive Baggage Smashing on the Railroads—Trunks Broken Open in the Cars—The Detectives Foiled Again—A Baroness a Heavy Loser—$100,000 Stolen.

To the officials of many of the railroads running out of this city the statements about to be given will not be news, but to the masses who patronize the railroads some information may be derived as to what they are likely to be exposed to while travelling.

Several months ago it was ascertained that trunks containing valuable articles of clothing and jewelry were being broken along the lines of the Hartford and New Haven, the Erie and the New York Central Railroads and a portion of the contents stolen. The officers of the roads, it is said, exerted every effort to discover the authors of the robberies and the points at which they were perpetrated. Their investigations were of no avail. Property continued to disappear in a mysterious manner, especially on the Central road. It was discovered, however, that nearly all the robberies occurred on night trains between Albany and Suspension Bridge, and between Troy and New York. During the last two months it is said that travellers have lost more than $100,000 worth of property on the Central Railroad alone. Recently the working up of the case has been given to some expert New York detectives, who are now engaged in endeavoring to fathom the mystery of the peculations. It is understood that in most cases the companies throw the responsibility of the robberies on the city express companies and assert that their employés are the really guilty parties, but this is by no means clear.

The last extensive robbery reported occurred on the 4th of November, between Albany and Niagara. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Baron and Baroness Olga de Maluta Fraloff, at present residing at 229 West Twenty-third street, in this city, took the train from Albany for the Falls, having checked their baggage through to their destination. On receiving it at the Falls from the railway company it was discovered that an immense quantity of costly laces, most of which has descended through the family to the Baroness, and is valued at a very large amount, had been stolen from one of her trunks, the locks of which had been wrenched off by some thieves who gained access to the baggage car. The company's officers have since that time devoted their energy to the recovery of the property without effect. The articles stolen consist in part of three volants (flounces), each ten meters long, in all thirty-three yards, for corsage (waist), similar laces, eleven yards; five and a half corsage, one-third of a meter in width; five volants (flounces), one-third meter wide, fifty-five yards; for corsage (waist), one-quarter meter wide, eleven yards; two volants (flounces) with unique, twenty-two yards; four ditto similar laces, forty-seven yards, for mantilla, five and a half yards; two volants (flounces), twenty-two yards; fifty-five yards of laces of various widths and designs and other property, swelling the total to several thousand dollars. It is understood that the Baron, desponding of ever recovering the property, has applied to the company to reimburse him for his loss with no success, and consequently he has just offered a reward of $4,000 for its return. It is likely that this large reward will result in the detection of some of the baggage smashers who travel on the railroads for the express purpose of robbing passengers and their confinement at the Central Police Office, where the robbery has been reported.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at the City Hall to elect a principal for No. 4 public school. A vote was taken and resulted in eight for Edward Kelly, of Hoboken, and eight for E. A. Jocelyn, of Bergen. After repeated voting with the same result the Board resorted to balloting, but no election could be made. At last Judge Randolph arose and delivered a few temperate and appropriate remarks, which were well received, and recommended the nomination of Mr. Kelly. This candidate was thereupon elected, and the Board adjourned.

Paterson.

PASSAIC COUNTY COURTS.—The December term of Passaic County Courts convened at Paterson yesterday morning, Judge Bedle presiding, with Associate Judges Daggers, Terhune and Sandford. Colonel Philip Rafferty is foreman of the Grand Jury. After opening the court was adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. William Gedhill, a prominent member of the bar, whose death occurred about a week since. A meeting of the bar was subsequently held, and appropriate resolutions of condolence were adopted. Owing to the Dickey murder trial at Hackensack not being completed, and Judge Bedle being obliged to attend thereat, the courts were adjourned until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

Passaic.

ARREST OF THE CORPORATION.—Nearly all the members of the Passaic village Council were under arrest yesterday, at the instigation of a colored woman, named Susan Wilson, who charges them with malicious mischief. The crime consisted in moving her house, which stood in the way of a new avenue being opened, and nothing but a criminal action would satisfy her. The councilmen were released on bail.

Trenton.

SHOCKING DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—At five o'clock yesterday morning a man named Alexander McDonald, residing in the village of Yardville, a short distance from this city, died from hydrophobia, having been bitten by a little dog about two weeks since. The canine was owned by a negro named Elias Johnson, was small and handsome and by no means considered vicious. McDonald took the animal up on his arms and was taking it home when it bit his hand slightly. The man thought nothing of the occurrence and took a drink of water on arriving at home. Three days ago he felt thirsty but on being offered water he recoiled from the draught with abhorrence, and shortly after was seized with spasms, accompanied with the most writhing agony, which continued till yesterday morning when he succumbed. During his sufferings he occasionally had lucid intervals and conversed quite calmly on the occurrence, but manifested such a painful horror of the periodical convulsions that he earnestly besought the attending physicians to bleed him to death. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and family. The colored boy, Lewis, the owner of the dog, was also bitten by the animal a few days ago, and the fate of McDonald has so paralyzed him with fear that it is apprehended his disordered imagination will superinduce hydrophobial symptoms. The dog has since been killed by Lewis.

ATTEMPTED MURDER

Man Attacked for a Prize of $300—The Ruffians Try to Throw Him in the River.

The Ninth precinct, noted for some time for its quietude, last night had its sensation. Officer Laird, about eight o'clock, heard a cry at the foot of West Thirteenth street, and a heavy plash. He hurried to the pier and found a man struggling in the water. By extraordinary efforts the officer, aided by citizens, rescued the man and conveyed him to the Charles street station house in an almost insensible state. Captain Washburne and his officers immediately gave him some stimulants and resuscitated him, when he stated that his name was Adam Bamberger, a tailor by occupation, and worked at the store of Thomas Wiley, corner of Tenth and Hudson streets—a brother of Captain Wiley, the late candidate for Police Justice of the Ninth district. He further stated that at a late hour yesterday afternoon he drew the sum of $350 from the Bowery Savings Bank, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his contemplated marriage, and about dark entered a saloon in Bleecker street, there he became acquainted with two men, with whom he had several drinks, and in whose company he visited several saloons. Being in the vicinity of the river, and having occasion to retire, he went behind two large boilers, when he was set upon by his companions, stripped of his money and hurled into the river. When taken into the station house the man's condition confirmed his story. The officer, however, officer-like, stated that he was in the neighborhood, and a moment before he heard the cry of the victim was in conversation with his captain, who is in charge of Delameter's iron works, and that he saw no one approach from the direction indicated. Captain Washburne, who is inclined to credit the story of the baptized man, is exerting himself to discover the authors of this latest outrage.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NAVY YARD ACCIDENT.—A man named Feckett, employed in the Navy Yard, had one of his legs so badly injured yesterday, a large piece of iron having fallen upon it, that the surgeons at the hospital were compelled to amputate the limb.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The following figures show the internal revenue collections made by Collector James Freeland, of the Second Collection district, for the past seven months, and also the sums collected the same months the year previous:—

Months.	1868.	1869.
May	$206,402	$440,231
June	376,696	303,921
July	176,942	192,899
August	158,779	172,819
September	152,179	180,408
October	142,131	185,591
November	167,504	171,131
Total	$1,390,635	$1,715,999
Increase in seven months		$325,354

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

A Broker Knocked Down and Robbed of Upwards of Two Thousand Dollars—The Butcher Cart Game.

Nevins street, between Schermerhorn and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, was the scene of one of the most audacious highway robberies that has ever occurred in that city. The victim was Mr. Daniel M. Sweeny, a broker, doing business at No. 104 Nassau street, New York, who resides at No. 20 Nevins, in the former city. It appears that Mr. Sweeny was on his way home, at about half-past seven o'clock, carrying with him a leather satchel in which were $2,000 in greenbacks and several endorsed checks for various amounts. When he had reached a dark point of Nevins street, about 100 feet from his residence, he was assaulted from behind by two ruffians and knocked senseless to the sidewalk. His satchel which contained the money was seized and the two ruffians jumped into a butcher's cart, which was in waiting, and from which they were observed to alight a moment before by a citizen, and drove rapidly away with their booty. The gentleman who witnessed the occurrence gave the alarm, and hastened to the assistance of the prostrate gentleman, who was severely injured about the head. Pursuit on foot was useless, and the rogues were soon out of sight. One of the robbers is tall in stature, and wore a black suit of clothes and dark hat; the other, who is a short man, was also dressed in black. There was a third party, who remained in the cart and officiated as driver. The horse attached to the butcher's vehicle was a dark bay. The wagon was painted in dark colors. Mr. Sweeny was undoubtedly "spotted" while leaving his office with the money, and was followed by the rogues until they reached the sequestered spot where the robbery was committed. The police of the various precincts were notified of the affair from the Central Office, and every effort is being made to effect the arrest of the ruffians.

ROW AT A REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

The General Committee (republican) of Kings county recently appointed a committee of three to conduct a new enrolment of members of the Sixth Ward Republican Committee, the old books of the latter organization being incomplete, owing to the long period of years that has elapsed since the books were made out. A primary election is shortly to be held. Two members of a sub-committee of the Sixth Ward Club, appointed to consider the plan of enrolment with the General Committee men, objected to the whole affair as an infringement upon the rights of their organization, actuated by a desire to carry the approaching primaries by excluding the newly enrolled members from voting. The latter gentlemen are endorsed highly and are in every way eligible to membership.

Last evening the chairman (Mr. Cockle) refused to hear any motion from the side of the house favorable to the action of the General Committee, and declared the report of the opponents of the re-enrolment measure as adopted. A general row ensued, there were several knock downs, the police were called in and the lights turned off. The meeting was thus summarily dissolved. The re-enrolment will be enforced by the Republican General Committee notwithstanding.

THE PRIZE RING.

Jem Mace and Tom Allen.

[From the New York Clipper, Dec. 21.]

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP—TOM ALLEN WILL FIGHT MACE FOR $5,000—LETTER FROM ALLEN.

By the noon mail of the 20th inst. we received the communication which appears below, written on behalf of Tom Allen, intimating his willingness to encounter Jem Mace. It will be observed that he therein proposes to do battle for $2,500 a side, and from this we are led to infer that he had not, at the period of writing, received our issue of last week, in which it was stated that Mace would not re-enter the ring for a less sum than $5,000 a side. There are many persons in the West so favorably impressed with Allen's abilities as a fighter since he first put up his hands in this country that there is little if any doubt that they will willingly find double the sum mentioned in the communication for him. We expect to be better advised in the matter in time for our next issue, and now call attention to Allen's card:—

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16, 1869.

FRANK QUEEN—DEAR SIR—I see by your last issue that Jem Mace has accepted Tom Allen's challenge. Tom Allen has been very sick for the last week—so bad as to be confined to his house—and could not attend to the challenge, as he would have done by return of mail. Allen is ready to meet Jem Mace, to draw up articles, put up a forfeit of $500, and meet him half way between here and New York, which would be about Pittsburg. The fight to take place fifty miles from Cincinnati, or fifty miles from Detroit, which will fetch us in Canada. Allen, as you know, has been in training five different times during the last year, and that is enough for any one; consequently he needs some rest. Should this meet with Jem Mace's approval Tom Allen will fight him for $2,500 a side, six months from the date of signing articles, and as the citizens of St. Louis are getting up a champion belt to be presented to Tom Allen, the latter will put up the said champion belt against Jem Mace's champion belt of England. Now if Mace means business let him put up or shut up, for Allen does not intend to take notice of anything but business. Yours respectfully,

BILLY CARROLL, for TOM ALLEN, Champion of America.

Billy Edwards and Patsy Sheppard.

NO MATCH MADE YET—FIGHT TALK BETWEEN COLLYER AND EDWARDS—TIM COLLINS CHALLENGES ANYBODY—EDWARDS' CHALLENGE THROWN OPEN TO ALL.

The call issued by Billy Edwards resulted in a meeting being held on Saturday, 18th inst., at this office, for the purpose of arranging a match between him and Patsy Sheppard, at which both parties were present, but nothing was done, owing, it was stated, to those who had promised to back Sheppard failing to make good their word, a further meeting being arranged for Monday, 20th. Patsy, who was accompanied by Barney Aaron, left with the intention of proceeding to New Haven and obtaining the required amount from some of his friends there, but during the evening he met Tommy Costello, an up town sport, who, upon hearing how matters stood, volunteered to find a century for Sheppard, promising to be present with the sugar at the second meeting. Monday brought together an old fashioned crowd, Edwards having for adviser the far sighted Dooney Harris, and Sheppard being accompanied, as before, by Barney Aaron. Costello, however, did not make his appearance, though they waited a full hour past the time appointed, and so no satisfactory arrangement was effected. Patsy seemed much chagrined at this state of affairs, saying that rather than have the affair end thus he would fight for a few hundred dollars if anybody would put it up; but as he couldn't do it himself nothing could be done, and so the matter ended, greatly to the regret of all present, especially Edwards. The latter, who placed an additional $150 in the hands of the temporary stakeholder on the 18th inst., making $250 in all, thinks it very strange, after Sheppard talking so much and repeatedly challenging him, that now, when the time for putting up arrives, he cannot find anybody to put up a dollar on him, and advises him to know where the money is coming from before he indulges in so much bounce. Sam Collyer's brother came on from Baltimore on the morning of the 20th, and, after the negotiations ended between Edwards and Patsy, made a proposition on behalf of Sam to fight at 128 pounds for the light-weight championship; but Billy said he would not mill at that weight, but would meet Collyer at the same weight they fought before—124 pounds—weigh the morning of the fight, which was in accordance with the terms of his challenge. Sam's brother then said he would make the match to fight at 124 lbs., and weigh the day before the fighting, but he was not authorized to do more than that. Thus the matter ended, and whether anything will come of one or other of the proposed matches time alone can tell. In the meantime Edwards leaves his original challenge to fight at 124 lbs., weigh on the morning of fighting, open to any man in the country. Below will be found a communication from Sam Collyer, who is certainly very anxious for a match with his old opponent:—

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16, 1869.

FRIEND QUEEN—I see that Edwards is out in a challenge to Patsy Sheppard, which I think looks very bad on his part, as every one knows that I have been after him, and anxious all the time to make a match for fun or for as much as he could raise; and as he did so faithfully promise to give me the first chance if he ever fought, I think that if he don't keep his promise and fight me first, nothing but fear is the cause. But I think that, taking into consideration that I am the champion of light weights, that will induce him to come right out flat-footed to compete for it in a good, square, stand up battle. Respectfully yours,

SAM COLLYER, Champion of light weights.

We neglected to mention above that Aaron during the meeting offered to fight Edwards at 120 pounds for $2,500 a side, upon the latter saying that he could get to that weight, to which Billy replied that he would see certain parties, and if they thought well of it he would do so. Tim Collins has also been stirred up by Edwards' blast of defiance, and by the following it will be seen that he accepts Billy's challenge, so there is a chance for a match in some quarter. Read Tim's letter:—

MARBLEHEAD, Dec. 16, 1869.

EDITOR NEW YORK CLIPPER:—

DEAR SIR—Having seen a communication in your issue of the 18th from Billy Edwards to fight Patsy Sheppard for $1,000, at 124 pounds, or catch weight, and if he does not accept the match to fight Sam Collyer or any other man in the country at 124 pounds, weigh on the morning of the fight, I now propose to fight Billy Edwards, at his own terms, two months from signing articles, and weigh on the morning of the fight, for $1,000; and to show that I mean business I have sent a Post Office order for $100 as forfeit, the fight to take place in Canada. By his covering my forfeit and sending the articles to me, in care of Mr. John Marrs, Marblehead, Mass., I will sign them. If not accepted by Edwards I will fight any man in America at 120 pounds, to weigh on the morning of fighting, for $1,000 a side. Yours respectfully,

TIM COLLINS.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 21	Moon rises....eve	8 39
Sun sets	4 36	High water..morn	10 50

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 21, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship Colorado (Br), Williams, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Lake Ontario (Br), Bairnson, Liverpool—Geo H Martin.
Ship Frolic, Bush, San Francisco—G D Sutton.
Bark Lady of the Lake (Br), Bramer, Bristol—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Bark Kosmos (NG), Warcich, Genoa—Fred Schwoon.
Brig Sam Weller (Br), Varwell, Falmouth—G F Bulley.
Brig Stella (Nor), Olsen, Bilboa—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Sultana (Br), Pieront, Oporto—G F Bulley.
Brig Velocity (Br), Darrell, Demerara via Wilmington, NC—Dalley & Nash.
Brig L H Colby (Br), Jones, Guantanamo—Waydell & Co.
Brig Choice (Br), Browne, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Sons.
Brig Florence (Br), Pye, St John, NB—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig P Larrabee, Crowell, Savannah—Smith & Sneckner.
Schr Henry Whitney, Perkins, Point a Pitre (Guad)—B P Sherman.
Schr Cora Nash, Coffin, Point a Pitre (Guad)—Miller & Boughton.
Schr N W Smith, Tooker, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.
Schr John, Robins, Wilmington, NC.
Schr C E McConville, Fletcher, Baltimore—R P Buck & Co.
Schr C K Paynter, Hawkins, New Haven—G K Rackett & Bro.
Schr Cornelia, Eaton, Bridgeport—G K Rackett & Bro.
Schr N Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Dec 18, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Dec 19, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Dec 20, at 8 AM, passed a US revenue steamer, towing a lightboat, with "Galveston" painted on the quarter, bound S; same time, saw steamship Mariposa, hence for New Orleans; same day, at 2:30 PM, saw steamships Sherman, Rapidan, and Tillie, all bound S.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Blandina Dudley (Br), Wilson, Liverpool, 50 days, with mdse, to Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda; has been 15 days from that point, with heavy SE and NW gales, lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Yumuri (Br), Johnson, Sagua, 9 days, with sugar and molasses and 2 passengers, to Waydell & Co. Had fine weather. Sailed in company with brig G D Lincoln, for New York.

Brig Beauty (Br), Barnes, Pernambuco, 35 days, with sugar, to E D Morgan & Co. Crossed the Equator Nov 19, in lon 36 30. Had some very rough weather on the passage, lost foretopgallantsail, split foresail, &c.

Schr Alice Oaks, Pillsbury, Galveston, 20 days, with cotton, &c, to W R Brown & Co.

Schr E Richardson, Nelson, Apalachicola, 23 days, with lumber, to Snow & Richardson. Has been 13 days north of Hatteras; was blown across the Gulf Stream twice by strong NW gales, splitting sails and doing considerable damage to the vessel; Dec 19, lat 35 40, lon 73 50, while lying to in a very heavy gale from NW, shipped a tremendous sea, which broke away the fastenings of deck load, washing it, together with the water casks, overboard, started forward house and filled the forecastle and galley with water. Dec 8, lat 35 05, lon 73 26, spoke schr Webster Barnard, from Boston for Jacksonville.

Schr Mountain Laurel, Langley, Jacksonville, 12 days, with lumber, to Epfinger & Russell—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr W E Tice, Tice, Newbern, &c, 7 days, with naval stores, to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

The bark Vinco, which arrived 20th, is consigned to Geo F Bulley, not as before.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Boston for New York, with mdse, to W P Clyde.
Schr Finta, Pike, Lubec, 6 days, for New York, with fish, to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr N H Skinner, Thrasher, Fall River for Baltimore.
Schr Wm Bement, Penney, Quincey Point for Philadelphia.
Schr Clara Merrick, Hand, New Haven for North Carolina.
Schr L Hallaway, Bryant, New Haven for New York.
Schr Milard Fillmore.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Star, Crowell, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr More Light, Blatchford, New York for Calais.
Schr Brazos, Kelsey, New York for New Haven.

SAILED.

Steamships Cimbria, Hamburg; Alaska, Aspinwall; Virgo, Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Niagara, Richmond, &c.

Wind at sunset E, light.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN—Four lighters, with cargo from steamship Circassian, from New Orleans, ashore at Squan, arrived AM 21st, and in good condition. The vessel is tight. She was hove some 20 feet morning tide of the 20th, and at night it was supposed she was moved again. Prospects of the ship floating are very favorable.

SHIP DUNCAN (Br), McInness, of and from Prince Edward's Island for Bristol, before reported on the Cerberus Rock, off Arichat, has slipped and sunk, her mastheads only being above water.

SHIP WM WILCOX, from Alicante for Philadelphia, before reported as ashore above Delaware Breakwater, was got off at 9:30 AM 21st inst.

BARK W H SHAILER (whaler, of Salem), which put into Rio Janeiro Nov 25 dismasted, has been condemned.

BRIG CYPRUS (Br), McCarty, from Belfast for Matanzas, with a cargo of coal and machinery, was totally wrecked on the Key Confites at daybreak morning of the 4th inst. The crew were saved and taken to Havana by the Spanish gunboat Maria.

SCHR CAPITOL (of Frankfort), Roberts, bound to Bucksport, while getting under way at Salem AM of 19th, dragged ashore on the westerly side of Winter Island, but would probably come off next tide.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to purser John B Moffett, of the steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, for favors.

Notice to Mariners.

EAST BEACON—SANDY HOOK.

U S LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Dec 20, 1869.

In consequence of the washing away of the north point of Sandy Hook, the East Beacon at that point will be moved about 400 feet to the southward, toward the main light.

The present range with the latter will be retained. Consequently, vessels in passing it will be careful to give the East Beacon a wider berth than heretofore.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
CHARLES S BOGGS Lighthouse Inspector, 3d dist.

SHIPPAN POINT BUOY GONE ADRIFT.

NEW YORK, Dec 20, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:—

SIR—The buoy has been gone from Shippan Point, Long Island Sound, for some days. Please give notice in HERALD and oblige
J I MINER, Coast Pilot.

Whalemen.

Sailed from San Francisco 11th inst, ship Florida, Fraser, to cruise.

Bark Eugenia, of NB, Nye, was at Bravo, CVI, Nov 7, clean, all well—bound South.

Ship Vineyard, of Edgartown, Smith, was at Honolulu repairing, to go North the fourth season—the estimated expense by the survey amounting to $2800.

Ship Europa, of Edgartown, Mellen, was at Honolulu, having taken during the past season 500 bbls wh oil and 5700 lbs bone.

Schr Sarah A Lewis, Paine, cleared at Boston 20th inst for Atlantic Ocean.

Spoken.

Bark Wallace, Adams, 16 days from Montevideo for St Thomas, Nov 14, lat 20 S, lon 31.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Dec 19—Arrived, bark E R A (Br), McCulloch, Philadelphia.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct 16—Arrived, brig Minnie Abbie, Harding, Boston; 25th, bark Sarah A Staples, Staples, Bangor; 27th, ship Lochiel (Br), Andrews, Pensacola; Nov 3, barks Morning Light, Lavender, Cadiz; 10th, Sarah Hobart, Croston, Portland; "Alice," from New York.

Sailed Oct 15, barks Mary M Bird, Packard, Valparaiso; 29th (not 23d), Arizona, Carver, NYork; Nov 10, La Plata, Crowell, do; John H Parson, Taylor, Boston.

In port Oct 25 (back date), barks Archer, Tibbetts; J B Bradley, Bradley, and Augustine Kobbe, Carver, for NYork ldg; brigs Helen O Phinney, Boyd; Agenora, White; E G Redman, Redman; Nimwauke, Wiswell, and Amy A Lane, Carver, for do do; Clara M Goodrich, Look, for Boston do; Minnie Abbe, Harding, unc; and others.

BARBADOS, Dec 10—Arrived, schr Richard Hill, Homan, NYork.

CALCUTTA, Nov 9—In port ships Whittier, Swap, for New York; Emily Farnum, Simes, for do ldg; barks Lizzie H Ross, for do; Nonantum, Day, for Boston ldg; Kadosh, Gray, for Colombo.

Arrived at do prior to Dec 1, bark Ellsworth, Woodward, Liverpool.

Proceeding down the river Nov 9, ship Ocean (Fr), Roturier, for NYork.

GALLE, Nov 15—Arrived, ship Arlington, Newcomb, Liverpool.

GRAND TURK, TI, Dec 6—In port bark Kremlin (not Cramlen), Emerson, from Guadaloupe via St Thomas for Inagua.

Arrived at do Dec 2, brig Maria Ferguson, Stephens, New York.

HALIFAX, Dec 19—Arrived, brig Gladiateur, Nickerson, NYork; schr Carrie Frazier, Freeman, Baltimore.

Sailed 19th, brig Ask (Nor), having repaired, Belfast, I.

LEGHORN, Dec 4—In port ship Guardian, Borland, from and for NYork, arrived Nov 29.

LAGUAYRA, Nov 13—Arrived, schr Ella Hodsdon, Hodsdon, NYork (and cleared 23d for Navassa).

PERNAMBUCO, Nov 29—Arrived, schr R W Brown, Horton, NYork; 30th, ship Lottie Maria (Br), Graham, Howland's Island for ——.

Sailed Nov 30, brig Little Fury (Br), Cunningham, NYork; Portia (Br), Thompson, Delaware Breakwater.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 21—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, Mirehouse, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 20—Arrived, bark Jennie Cobb, Hanley, Providence; brigs Leona (Br), Tingley, and Mary Givan, Robertson, NYork; R H Wright, Searsport; Gondolier (Br), Roberts, Boston; schr W K Chapman (Br), Buck, NYork.

Cleared 20th, brig Clara J Adams, Matanzas; schrs Narragansett, Cardenas; R A Ford, Philadelphia.

Arrived at do 21st, bark Geo Walker, Walker, Boston; brigs Waltham, Hammond; H Houston, French, and Nellie Ware, do; schr Adelia, Philadelphia.

YOKOHAMA, Nov 16—In port ships Nightingale, Sparrow, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, to sail in 3 days; Mercator, for do, to sail in 2 weeks.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 20—Arrived, schr Frank Atwood, Bacon, Tangier.

Cleared—Steamships Alhambra, Wright, Savannah; Blackstone, Loveland, Norfolk; ship Igona (Br), Hayes, St John, NB.

Sailed—Steamship Alhambra; barks Bessie Simpson, and Pearl; brig Redwood. Brigs Mary E Dana, and P M Tinker went to sea from the Roads Sunday evening.

21st—Arrived, brigs Fannie Lincoln, Bryant, Turks Islands; Eliza Thompson, Dill, Guayanilla; Hattie S Bishop, Webber, Sagua; Pomona, Molyneux, Azua; Senator, Faulklin, NYork; A C Thomas, Allamaha River.

BALTIMORE, Dec 20—Arrived, schrs E L Gregory, Thorndike, Providence; S J Fort, NYork.

Cleared—Steamship Wm Kennedy, Parker, Boston; schrs W H Thorndike, Hall, Georgetown, SC; Ann Carlet, Wescott, Fall River; L & M Reed, Steelman, Providence; Laura A Webb, Hatch, and D B Webb, Knight, do; A L Butler, Butler, Boston; S Morgan, VanCleaf, Jersey City; J Y Smith, Newbury, Hoboken.

21st—Arrived, steamship Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Boston.

CHARLESTON, Dec 21—Arrived, steamship Champion, NYork; ship R C Winthrop, do.

FALL RIVER, Dec 18—Sailed, brig J W Woodruff, Haskell, NYork; schrs Saml Fish, Teel, James River; San Juan, Jones, NYork.

20th—Arrived, brig H C Brooks, Briggs, Philadelphia; schrs Caroline Kienzle, Studams, Alexandria; Mediator, Gage, and Jabez L White, Weeks, Elizabethport.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 18, PM—Arrived, schrs Frank Atwood, Higgins, Tangier for Boston; Ephraim & Anna, Green, Boston for Philadelphia.

Returned—Brigs Proteus, Lizzie Troop; schrs Evelyn, Viola, Garland, Impudence, Kedron, J Morton, A H Cain, Sarah Jane, Isaac Keen.

Passed by—Schr King Bird (Br), Menneon, from St John, NB, for NYork.

19th—Arrived (and sailed), brig Josephine, Skinner, Baltimore for Boston; schr Jessie Hart 2d, Pierson, Philadelphia for do.

Sailed—Bark Navasota; brigs Hattie S Bishop, Fannie Lincoln, Jas Murchie, Mary C Mariner, Hattie B, Milwaukie, Eliza Thomson, Martha, Proteus, Lizzie Troop; schrs Alligator, Julia Clinch, Anna Currier, Caroline, Valhalla, Josephine, Carroll, Pomona, Gipsey, J F Carver, Sinaloa, Frank Atwood, Unexpected, Evelyn, Viola, Garland, Impudence, Kedron, J Morton, A H Cain, Isaac Keen, Sarah Jane.

Passed by—Schr Ida F Wheeler, Dyer, from Philadelphia for Portland.

20th, AM—Arrived, brigs Aroostook, Lord, Cadiz for Boston; Frank E Allen, Clerk, Cardenas for Portland; Manzanilla, Spear, Wilmington, NC, for Kennebunkport; schrs W D Bickford (Br), Frisbee, Port au Prince for Boston; Fannie H Bucklin, Bucklin, Charleston for do; Emma R Graham, Smith; Julia A Garrison, Smith, and Emily A Bartle, Smith, Philadelphia for do; Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Port Johnson for Portland.

9 AM—Sailed, brigs Aroostook, Frank E Allen, Manzanilla; schrs Ephraim & Anna, Fannie H Bucklin, Emma R Graham, Julia A Garrison, Emily A Bartle, Hannie Westbrook, Gen Williams.

KEY WEST, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs M B Mahoney, Anderson, NYork (and cleared 10th for Cedar Keys); 9th, Ringgold, Filer, Pensacola; 10th, steamship Varuna, Spencer, NYork for Galveston (and proceeded).

Cleared 9th, schrs Sea Bird, Parks, Pensacola; 10th, Julia, Camaler, Matanzas.

MACHIAS, Dec 9—Sailed, schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 16—Arrived, steamships Teutonia, Bahrends, Hamburg; Alliance, Livingston, Havana. Below, ship Rowantree, Lewis, from Rio Janeiro.

Cleared—Steamship Ludona, Hovey, NYork; ships Northampton, Nealey, Havre; Pocahontas, Oliver, Liverpool; bark Agincourt (Br), Williamson, do.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 16—Arrived, bark Maggie McNeil, Smith, Boston.

Sailed—Steamship New York; brigs Trinidad, Lucy W Snow, Maria Isabel.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Dec 16—Arrived, brigs Pronta, Campa, Havana; Orion, Chisholm, Rio Janeiro.

NANTUCKET, Dec 11—Arrived, schrs L O Foster, Eldridge, NYork; 13th, Onward, Gorham, do.

Sailed 12th, schr Minetta, Libby, NYork.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 19—Arrived, schr Gen Knox, Lovell, Elizabethport via Salem (in tow of steam tug Clover, of Boston).

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 18—Arrived, schrs J S Whillden, Crowell, Philadelphia; 19th, John H Perry, Kelley, do; 20th, Cohassett, Gibbs, do; R B Smith, Nickerson, NYork.

NEWPORT, Dec 18, PM—Arrived, brigs David B Doane, Veazie, Fall River for NYork; Frank E Allen, Clark, Cardenas for Portland; schrs Maggie (Br), Reddy, NYork for Halifax, NS; Emma F Lewis, Pierce, Provincetown for Tangier; Saml Fish, Teel, Fall River for James River, Va; Mary Emma, Brown, do for Rockland.

19th, PM—Arrived, schrs Lizzie W Hannum, Wiley, Portland for Tangier; Forest Home, Thorn; Justina, Keen, and Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, Providence for NYork.

20th, 8 AM—Arrived, brig J L Bowen, Amesbury, Savannah for Havre; schrs Julia A Crawford, Young, Philadelphia; David A Berry, Waters, Elizabethport; Edward Lee, Wilson, Newburyport for Philadelphia; Fred Dunbar, Dunbar, Providence for Baltimore; Helen P, Jones, Boston for NYork.

NEW LONDON, Dec 18—Arrived, schrs Grace Girdler, Smith, Philadelphia for Boston; Geo Hunt, NYork for do; Mary A Jellerson, do for Salem.

NORWICH, Dec 18—Arrived, schr Black Diamond, Merrill, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Henrietta, Lindon, Philadelphia; Ruth Halsey, Perry, NYork.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 20—Arrived, schrs Paugussett, Staples; Katie J Hoyt, Parker, and Henry Hobart, Morrison, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 20—Arrived, brig Etta M Tucker, Tucker, NYork; schr Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport.

Cleared—Bark S Rogers (Br), Crosby, Antwerp; brig Acella Thurlow, Gallison, do.

PORTLAND, Dec 18—Arrived, brig Emma, Smart, Rosnaire; schr M L Newton, Calais for NYork; steamer Dirigo, Johnson, NYork.

Cleared—Steamship Nova Scotian (Br), Watts, Liverpool (and sailed).

20th—Arrived, bark Andes, Shepherd, Sagua; schrs James Tilden, NYork; Fair Wind, Port Johnson; Z Snow, Rondout; Orozimbo, NYork.

Cleared—Schr Eddie F Treat, Cardenas.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov 16—Arrived, schr Annie Harris, Harris, Norfolk.

PLYMOUTH, Dec 11—Arrived, schrs Wave, Falkingham, NYork.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 18—Arrived, schr Angeline Vanclear, Heath, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schrs Fred Dunbar, Dunbar, Baltimore; Justina, Keen, NYork.

19th—Arrived, schrs Addie Walton, Rich, Mobile; Welcome R Beebe, Lozier, Savannah; Laura Robinson, Robinson, Port Johnson.

Sailed—Schr Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, NYork.

20th—Arrived, schrs Wm Butler, Knowles, Nansemond, Va; Etta N Story, Kelley, Nanticoke River; George Fales, Little; M V Cook, Falkenburg; West Wind, Townsend; E G Irwin; Adkins; Transit, Rackett, and Brandywine, Adams, Philadelphia; Hannah D, Chace, Raritan River; J B Cunningham, Kelley; J H Youmans, Gildersleeve; Charles A Grainer, Harvey; David G Floyd, Weeden; Lizzie Evans, Mahan; John Warren, McGar; Webster Kelley, Haskell; Gurust, Heath; Georgiana, Brown; Michigan, Pickering; Mary Mershon, Brightman; Wm H Mailler, Murch, and Raven, Rose, Elizabethport; L M Strout, Veazie, Rondout; Waterloo, Smith, and Josephine, Phinney, Hoboken; Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Manhattanville; Antecedent, Pendleton, NYork. Below, schr Ella H Barnes.

Sailed—Brig Canima, Coombs, Philadelphia (or Baltimore); schr Ida Bella, Fisher, Portsmouth, RI, to load for Charleston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 13—Arrived, barks Minko (Br), Anderson, Yokohama; Onward, Nyberg, Tsalady.

Sailed—Bark Live Yankee, Wiggin, Astoria.

SAVANNAH, Dec 17—Arrived, ships British Queen (Br), Francis, and Victory, Cushing, Liverpool; brig Annandale (Br), Foley, Prince Edward's Island.

Cleared—Schr Coquette, Grace, Nassau.

Sailed—Bark Norwegian (Br), Murray, Liverpool; brig Carrie Bertha, Soule, do.

21st—Arrived, ships Margaret Evans, Liverpool; Brookville, Queenstown.

Cleared—Steamship Leo, NYork; schrs Lucy H Gibson, and Nancy Smith, Montevideo.

SALEM, Dec 18—Arrived, schr Julia, Kent, Calais for New York.

19th—Sailed, schrs Alabama, Vanglider, and R W Tull, Robbins, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 21—Cleared, steamship Fanita, NYork.

WINTERPORT, Dec 18—Sailed, brig Robin, Douglas, Cardenas.

WAREHAM, Dec 19—Arrived, schr J Ponder, Jr, Springer, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—RESTORER AMERICA ACTS ON THE HAIR upon scientific and physiological principles, just as your dentist (if a good one) would upon your teeth.

You submit your teeth to his professional care and manipulation, with the view of having their diseased and carious condition restored to health and usefulness.

This by him accomplished, without the slightest infringement upon the domain of the healthy dentes, you request that he cleanse and beautify the entire denture.

He removes the calcareous deposit (crusta petrosa, from the salivary and other secretions of the mouth) from the teeth, with such artistic skill, care and effect that the beholder involuntarily exclaims—"What pearl upon its ocean bed ever glittered with a sheen like that of these delicate teeth, as they peep from between her coral lips!"

The denture being now restored to a healthful and cleanly condition present a uniform and beautiful appearance. In like manner

RESTORER AMERICA

singles out the sickly white and prematurely gray hairs from amid their more fortunate and healthy companions, and, laying siege to their roots, with the aid of the absorbents, is taken up and ramifies the entire group of faded filaments. In due time it restores them to their original color without in the slightest possible degree affecting the shade or color of the perfect hair, save, as a dressing, in the final result of beautifying all alike.

THE RESTORER AMERICA WILL ONLY REPRODUCE THE LOST COLOR IN ITS ORIGINAL SHADE, however many applications of it may be made.

To be had at MACY'S stores, sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, druggists, and the various hair emporiums throughout the city. Prepared by Dr. I. J. O'BRIEN.

Office of the works and wholesale depot, 302 East Thirtieth st.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM THE courts of different States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no charge in advance. Advice free. F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

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FARO AND POKER CHECKS, COMPRESSED IVORY, in sets of 600, $50 per set, plain; lined, $60; engraved, same as ivory, $80 per set, 1½ inch. WM. M. WELLING, 207 Centre street, sole patentee and manufacturer.

HAWKES' PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN.—NO INKSTAND required. One filling writes 10 hours. Send stamp for circular. GEORGE F. HAWKES, Manufacturer, 64 Nassau street, N. Y.

NEW GOODS NOW OPENING from PARIS, LONDON AND BOHEMIA. Gilt and Bronze Clocks, Figures, &c. Gilt mounted Vases and Jardinieres. Jewel Cases, Bonbonieres, Tables, &c. Rich decorated China Dinner and Dessert Sets very cheap. Silver Plated Ware, extra quality. Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures from Oster, London, and of our own manufacture. Agents for Rogers' Groups. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome street.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, Diarrhoea cured by the Revalenta Food; tins, 1lb., $1 25; 70,000 cures. Copies gratis. H. DUBARRY, 163 William street, New York.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

TO IMPORTERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, LATE UNITED States Appraiser (in connection with Charles H. Hunt, Esq., formerly Assistant Attorney for the United States), will attend to any business at the Custom House and Appraiser's Department, or to any matter connected with the revenue, erroneous classification and illegal duties, believing that the experience of over 25 years, with a thorough knowledge of the laws of the United States and the decisions of the Treasury will render his services desirable. Importers may find it to their advantage by consulting with me before entering their goods at the Custom House. Business in the State courts, collections, conveyancing, &c., will have due attention. ISAAC PHILLIPS, 168 Broadway, rooms 11 and 12.

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THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

Agricultural Capacities of the West—Erroneous Impressions of Its Soil and Climate—Natural Agencies Employed in the Formation of the Soil—Its Wonderful Fertility—Agricultural Resources of Other Territories and States—Increasing Immigration—The Question of Irrigation—Future Prospects of the West.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Dec. 10, 1869.

From the time of the earliest explorations of the West until a very recent period the opinion was quite prevalent that there was no considerable portion of the country west of the Missouri well adapted to agriculture. It seemed to be assumed that the climate was essentially severe; that the soil was sterile and so impregnated with alkaline earths that no crops could be produced; that the great plains between the mountain ranges were nothing more than vast tracts of desert country where no life, either animal or vegetable, could exist, for thus were they misrepresented on the maps; and the public mind appeared to be convinced that most of the Trans-Missouri country was in fact the great desert of America. Only ten years ago, upon the discovery of gold in Colorado near the site of this charming little city, people came here with an eye to mining alone, believing that everything necessary for the sustenance of life must needs be brought on wagons hundreds of miles across the plains. And the Overland Stage Company, which for so many years kept up the transcontinental communication with California, brought to different depots by wagon transportation everything required for the subsistence of their employés. People had no idea that even in the most inviting of the valleys the soil and climate were adapted to the production of the simplest roots and grains. So universal was this impression that people in the mining districts made no attempt to test the capacities of the soil, but, rather, lived on breadstuffs, meats and vegetables brought from the older-settled States, and sold at enormously high prices. At length there came a revelation of the truth that not only were the extensive plains by no means Saharan in their wastes, but that even in the little mountain valleys not far below the line of perpetual snows the soil was susceptible of tillage. Many million acres in Kansas and Nebraska have nowhere been surpassed for their fertility. The whole of the southeastern section of Nebraska, the delightful valley of the Elkhorn and the more familiar valley of the Platte are being rapidly reduced to cultivation. Both Kansas and Nebraska are essentially agricultural and pastoral States. And as to Colorado, which first attracted people by its royal metals only, the annual production of its flocks and herds and crops has already far exceeded in value that of its silver and its gold. Although the yield of the precious metals has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the eager pioneers the products of the soil for the present year will probably be ten times as great as the product of the mines. North and south of Colorado and on the Pacific slope people have analogous experience. California, which attracted immigrants by the glitter of its gold, and was deemed of little value as a farming country, has recently become one of our foremost agricultural States. California wheat, so much desired in Europe, is now a staple article of export. California fruits are equally celebrated. With a decrease of the mineral we get an increase of the agricultural product. A miner of to-day is to-morrow a farmer or a shepherd. As with California so it is with Oregon. Indeed, the agricultural resources of all the Western States and Territories are beyond accurate calculation.

To any intelligent person who has not been misled by the earlier popular cries of inhospitable climate, alkaline earths, American desert, the very physical formation of the Western country would seem to suggest that these plains and valleys must be rich and fertile. Divided nearly equally into two grand divisions by the lofty Sierra Madre range of mountains, whose towering tops and sides have been materially denuded of their vegetable growth and the constituents of their rocks by the action of the winds and waters, these plains and valleys have been covered with rich fluvial soils by innumerable deposits. For those powerful agents the wild winds and wearing waters, the great glaciers and the sweeping floods of the drift period, have been performing their gigantic work during silent and unnumbered ages. And other agencies have been at work. The rains and melted snows which have washed the mountain slopes have carried the decaying annual vegetable growths down to the elevated plateaus and secluded valleys; the creeks and rivers formed by these accumulating waters have borne productive elements further on along the larger valleys; so that nearly everywhere the soil is composed of the best material for agricultural purposes. The productions of the Big Blue and the Elkhorn, in Nebraska, of the Upper Arkansas and the South Platte in Colorado, and of the Cache, the Great Basin and the southern section of Utah are ample illustrations of the fertility of the soil for the production of cereals, vegetables and fruits. What would be considered an average yield in the great grain-raising States of the Northwest (east of the Missouri) would west of it, in Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and California be looked upon as a comparative failure of the crops. The general supposition has been that the alkali, about which such fallacious impressions have prevailed, was a destructive element in the composition of the soil; but the contrary is the fact. Those alkaline earths are composed of the salts of soda, potash, magnesia and lime—the very elements we see people endeavor to replace in the worn out wheat and corn lands in the Eastern States. Where these salts seem to be most prevalent in the soil there the fields of grain, vegetables and fruits have been most abundant, and their flavors most delicate. These characteristics apply particularly to the roots. On the line of the Pacific Railroad, where supplies for passengers and residents are drawn from various sections, sometimes from Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; sometimes from Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and California. One need not be an epicure to soon be able to distinguish between the vegetables raised in the dry soil and climate of the distant West and those raised in the damp ground and atmosphere of more Eastern States. The superiority of the vegetables grown west of the Missouri is proverbial.

The great basin of Utah, which has been settled longer than any other part of the far West, is in its climate, soil and general situation not unlike thousands of other valleys, large and small, in this Trans-Missouri country, and therefore may be taken as an example of what other localities are susceptible of yielding when cultivated. The Mormons are not only producing enough food to supply themselves and the thousands of destitute proselytes arriving from Europe every year, but they have a surplus to send to the mining districts of Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming (whose own agricultural resources have as yet been but little developed) and to feed thousands of visitors to the New Jerusalem and travellers across the Continent. If the spiritual sophistry of the Mormon creed cannot receive our commendation, the material results of Mormon labor must. East of the Sierra Madre range Colorado and Nebraska are already exporting grains. And yet the development of the agricultural resources of both may be said to have been only commenced. The unsettled "bleeding" Kansas of a few years ago is now a flourishing agricultural State. And yet a single line of railroad through the State which is to facilitate developments is not quite completed. An enumeration of the fertile valleys of the West would fill a quadruple issue of the HERALD. Look at a single stream. The Platte river drains but a small portion of the vast area on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains; yet the Platte with both its forks is 1,500 miles in length, and has some 6,000,000 of magnificent bottom lands, quite as susceptible of frugal, productive cultivation as any part of the earthly paradise of the Saints. Follow one of the forks of the Platte into Wyoming—the last of the organized Territories, and, I may say without disparagement to its other valuable resources, one of the least in its agricultural prospects in the West. The North Platte is one of the principal streams of Wyoming. Turning away from it to its tributaries, we find a gathering nest of creeks and rivers, as, for example, to name a few, Crow, Horse, Red Spring, Cherry, Lodge Pole, Cang Water, Big Laramie, Little Laramie, Carter, Warm Spring, Butter, Shoe, La Bonté, Spring, La Perle, Boisee, Deer, Hill, Raw Hide, Bone Earth, Carson, Cooper's, Rock, Medicine Bow, Sage, and a hundred others, all of which are lateral branches of the north fork of the Platte river alone. These are the tributaries of but one stream that takes its rise in Wyoming. In addition to it there are the White Earth, Big Cheyenne, Powder, Wind, Yellowstone and Columbia rivers and the source of the Colorado of Utah and California, with their innumerable branches, whose valleys only await the tillers of the soil to make them as productive as the valleys of the Connecticut and the Mohawk. The salubrious climate and fertile soil, even more than the silver and the gold, are already attracting a large and permanent population to the West. Pioneers are sending for their friends, and families are following families to various localities. Isolation is no longer a dread, for railroads are being built and projected everywhere. Distant settlements will soon become populous communities. Cumulative evidence assures me that people who have been here and gone have still a longing for the West. Those who have lived here a year feel unsettled anywhere else. And there is abundance of room for millions of industrious immigrants from Europe and the poor inhabitants of crowded Eastern cities who are willing to work. Beggars have no countenance here. Industrious people never fail to thrive. I have not seen a single beggar in all my travels in the West.

With reference to the dryness of the climate and the infrequency of rains as an offset to the natural richness of the soil, I must not omit to mention that the necessary moisture for securing certain crops on the uplands of the West can be abundantly supplied by irrigation. Nowhere have I seen any of those uplands to which water cannot be conveyed by acequias from the mountain streams. During the present year a plentiful harvest was reaped everywhere west of the Missouri, while east of it the rain destroyed many of the cereal crops. Agricultural experience has demonstrated, I believe, that where artificial moisture has to be supplied the cost of irrigation, by insuring certain crops, is not so great for a term of years as the loss sustained by excessive rains. In Utah there are about 300 irrigating canals, having a total length of about 400,000 rods. In Colorado, where agriculture is yet in its infancy, the main acequias measure some 400 miles. In New Mexico the discovered ruins of ancient irrigating channels, and of once populous towns and cities, with their private dwellings, public fountains and sacred temples, all pointing to the industry and devotion of the Aztecs, indicate that the now uncultivated lands of that Territory once produced subsistence for a numerous industrial race. Remains of large acequias are found everywhere. Further explorations only show that the seven Moqui villages between the Great Colorado and the Colorado Chiquito, and the ten ruined towns in the Cañon de Chaco, are only some of the indications left of the existence of populous communities. Additional evidence of early agricultural cultivation are seen in Arizona. Farmers can find for many generations plenty of land for profitable tillage in the West. When we consider that the plains of Lombardy have been made to sustain a teeming population it is impossible to predict how many millions of inhabitants will some day subsist upon the products of this almost illimitable West.

EQUAL RIGHTS.—A Washington correspondent tells the following good story:—A negro member of Council recently offered and secured the passage of an ordinance denying license to any restaurant or place of amusement that refused to treat negro customers on a perfect equality with whites. The father of that measure is the owner of the principal barber shop in the city. While one of his workmen was scraping my chin the other day I asked him if he ever had any colored customers. "No, sah; we don't shave no niggas in dis shop," was the prompt reply. "But," said I, "suppose a colored man were to come in and sit down in one of the chairs like I do, what would you do." "Put him out, sah! Some shops'll shave niggas, but dis is too 'spectable for dat." "You wouldn't refuse to shave the colored Congressmen from Louisiana, would you?" "Yes, sah. Wouldn't shave no niggas, no how, even if dey was President. One o' General Grant's niggas came here one day, but he didn't get no shave; no, sah. Wese got all we can do to shave de white folks, and don't want no niggas."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 MINETTA ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTable colored woman as cook; best city reference.

43 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—A VERY COMPEtent girl to cook, wash and iron or do housework.

52 SPRING ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST class cook, meat or pastry, hotel or restaurant; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

68 SULLIVAN ST.—AN INTELLIGENT COLORED man as first class cook, either in a private boarding house or hotel; first class reference. Call for three days. W. REDDING.

105 EAST 43D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 4th avs.—To cook, wash and iron and do housework in a small family.

130 WEST 8TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear, room 20.—A Scotch Presbyterian woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; soups, meats, jellies and pastry. Seven years' reference.

123 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook in a private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

155 ORCHARD ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady with a child two years and three months old) as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for one week.

184 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron, in a family of two or three persons; best city references. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—As good cook; will assist in coarse washing; city reference.

234 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., top floor.—A respectable woman to do first class cooking in French, English and German styles; would take full charge of kitchen in hotel, restaurant, club house or large boarding house; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

313 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A steady woman to do cooking, washing and ironing; best city references. Call for two days.

315 EAST 38TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands soups, meats, boning and larding; can get up all kinds of fancy side dishes; is first class pastry cook for public or private.

319 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., top floor, back room.—A respectable girl as cook and washer in a private family; is an excellent baker; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

382 3D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A REspectable young Protestant girl as thorough cook; no objections to a boarding house or to assist in the washing; best city reference from last place.

425 EAST 13th ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Has the best city reference.

436 EAST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

466 8TH AV., REAR, IN BASEMENT.—A SCOTCH Protestant woman as good cook; excellent washer and ironer; first rate maker of bread and biscuit; city or country; good reference.

1,257 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR.—A FIRST class French cook in a private family; best city references. Call for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

18 IRVING PLACE, BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable young girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; has two years' city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

111 EAST 18TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children. Call before 4 o'clock.

153 MONROE ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do up stairs work, waiting and as seamstress; best city references. Call or address for two days.

166 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE person as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—To do chamberwork and assist in washing or sewing, or the general housework of a small family; wages moderate; city reference.

217 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

227 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., top floor, front room.—As chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid; is willing to assist with fine washing; is also a good seamstress; good reference if required.

269 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; is perfectly competent. Good city reference.

281½ ELIZABETH ST.—TWO AMERICAN PROTESTant persons; one to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; the other as cook and to assist in the washing; good city reference.

434 WEST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Good reference.

490 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 6.—AN AMERICAN PROtestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or would do plain sewing; permanent place desired. City reference.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, AN ORPHAN, TO DO chamberwork, plain sewing and to take care of children in a private American family. Address LILLIE, box 118 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

53 6TH AV.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPErience in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, wrappers, children's clothes of every description, gentlemen's shirts, &c., would like the work of a few families; cording and quilting; tucking three cents per yard, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. R. M. JONES.

109 WEST 33D ST.—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S Underwear made to order; ladies' and misses Evening Dresses made in the latest style; ladies' Wrappers, puffed and tucked Yokes, children's French Yoke Aprons at very low prices.

121 WEST 47TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress in a private family; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

129 HENRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress, and to do up stairs work; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

134 18TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and seamstress will go out by the month or week; can operate. Can be seen all the week.

141 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear house.—A dress and cloak maker, who is thoroughly versed in the business; has been engaged in the first class houses both North and South; invents style, cuts out by the French system, by measure, children's wardrobes, also; wishes a situation as forewoman, or would go out by the week or month; no objection to the country. Address for three days.

149 EAST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress or companion to a lady; six years' reference. Call for two days.

224 6TH AV., CORNER OF 15TH ST.—A FRENCH dressmaker wants some work from private families by the day; can cut and fit all kinds of work and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; terms very moderate. Ring bell No. 4.

248 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW as seamstress or to take care of an invalid or children; can cut and fit well; good city reference.

315 2D AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS SEAMstress in a private family; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; understands operating perfectly.

315 WEST 19TH ST.—A LADY TO DO ALL KINDS of fine sewing and to act as assistant to a lady or young ladies; would travel or go abroad. Call on or address H. K., for two days.

349 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $8, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

512 WEST 34TH ST., THREE DOORS FROM 10TH av.—An American lady would like the sewing of a few more families; can fit children's or infant's clothes; is an extra shirt maker; has a new machine; is positively an extra operator.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

796 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—A competent dressmaker wishes to go a few more families, where she can go by the day to work.

WANTED—FAMILY SEWING, BY A WIDOW LADY, by hand or machine; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of needle work. Call or address Mrs. WINANT, 307 West 16th st., first house from 8th av.

General Housework, &c.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework or to work out by the day at scrubbing or housecleaning; good reference.

127 NORFOLK ST., BETWEEN STANTON AND Rivington sts.—A good German girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging.

202 BROAD STREET, JERSEY CITY.—A COMPEtent young woman to do housework in a private family; best city reference.

213 WEST 40TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable girl in a small private family to do general housework or chamberwork.

342 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS. A competent person to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good reference from last place.

343 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

532 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in city or country; good reference. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

19 RENWICK ST.—AN AMERICAN AS HOUSEkeeper; the house of a widower preferred; would leave the city; best reference given; triflers need not apply.

99 CHRISTOPHER ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR TO do light work in a small family.

823 BROADWAY.—A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN AS housekeeper; is willing to do all the work except the washing; salary required $3 per week; no objection to a widower's family with children. Address for two days Mrs. E. WARING.

1,164 BROADWAY, NEAR 28TH ST.—A MIDDLE aged lady, without any incumbrance, as housekeeper; is willing to assist in the care of children, or if motherless would give them a mother's care. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER all week.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, FORMERLY LIVING in England, is desirous of procuring a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address F., box 173 Herald office.

A VERY REFINED WIDOW LADY OF 25 DESIRES a position as housekeeper in a wealthy widower's family; or will go as travelling companion to a lady. Address, in confidence, G. G. WARD, Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, WHOSE home is not a pleasant one, is desirous of procuring a position as housekeeper in a widower's family. None but first class parties need apply. Address O. J. W., box 207 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper in a widower's or gentleman's family; good references. Address C. S., box 175 Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

31 PARK ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND good nurse wishes the care of a child. Mrs. DWYER.

45 ELIZABETH STREET, NEAR CANAL.—AN ELderly lady, a stranger in the city and without friends, as nurse or light housekeeper, for a home.

74 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wants a baby to wet nurse at her own home; has lost her own, two months old.

101 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as nurse; is competent to take care of a child from its birth; will assist with chamberwork or plain sewing; best city reference.

166 LEONARD ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Mrs. STARKE, Midwife.

186 HESTER ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse; has plenty of milk. Mrs. FLEMING.

226 CHRYSTIE ST., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wants a child to wet nurse at her own house. Call for three days.

255 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—AN experienced woman as nurse; thoroughly understands the entire charge of children from their infancy, or to wait on an old lady. Fifteen years' experience in first class families; good city reference.

280 STANTON ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE (Scotch woman) to take care of a baby or children; best reference. Address Mrs. B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION AS wet nurse, with full breast of milk. Inquire at present employer's, north side of 78th st., fourth house west of 4th av.

Laundresses, &c.

4 MINETTA ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A REspectable colored woman to do a few gentlemen's or a family's washing, or would go out by the day.

83 WEST HOUSTON ST., ENTRANCE ON LAURENS st.—A young woman who does gentlemen's and ladies' washing would like more custom; best city reference.

85 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK STAIRS.—A WIDOW to do washing and ironing; pulling and fluting done reasonable; would go out to do it. Mrs. REGAN.

239 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., room 19.—A respectable woman wishes gentlemen's or families' washing; no objection to go out by the day to wash or clean; best reference. Call or address.

246 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR, room No. 1.—A young woman to go out by the day or week as first class laundress, or would do any kind of general work; has had good experience; first class reference. Can be seen any time at her residence.

263 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—AS LAUNDRESS AND to help with the chamberwork, or would do plain cooking; good reference given.

287 7TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, lately landed, as laundress or to do general housework.

304 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing at her own home, is well experienced. Call or address.

311 EAST 52D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., TOP floor, back room.—A first class laundress to take in fine washing; understands French fluting and polishing.

408 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; can do French fluting; best city reference. Call for two days.

446 3D AV., CORNER 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do washing at her own residence, for families; at a moderate charge.

466 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER OF 10TH AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable woman as laundress, to go out by the day; can flute and do any kind of housework. Best twelve years' city reference.

Waitresses, &c.

46 EAST 10TH ST.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH PERson to wait on a lady and sew or to do light chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days.

642 6TH AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A young girl as first class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; is willing and obliging; has the best city reference.

WANTED—A PLACE, BY A SMART YOUNG AMERIcan girl who is not afraid of work, as waitress or chambermaid; is intelligent and tidy and will make herself useful. Address W. C., box 188 Herald office.

Miscellaneous.

12 MACDOUGAL ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 16, as assistant in a bakery or confectionery store; good references. Call or address.

13 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A respectable Protestant woman in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country; understands cooking in all its branches and could take entire charge of the kitchen; would do the marketing if required; best references. Can be seen until suited.

254 MADISON AV.—A YOUNG MISS (14), AN orphan, of highly American parentage, wishes a home where she would be sent to school or receive instruction; would like to be adopted. Address or call on ORPHAN.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES COPYING AT HOME.—Address E. H. R., station G.

A LADY AS DAILY OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—Teaching the solid branches, also drawing, painting, German and French—desires one more pupil between the hours of two and four; terms 50c. an hour. Address W. A. N., box 141 Herald office.

A LADY, IN SUDDENLY REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, desires a situation where she would be kindly treated; is well educated, and would either teach young children or act as housekeeper for an invalid; would be found a cheerful companion to a sick person; is willing to do anything to gain a respectable livelihood. Address, with particulars, E. M. B., Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY, WRITES CLEAR, RAPID, desires copying to do at home; references. Address J. A. B., Herald office.

573 BROOME ST.—WANTED, A SMART GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; a good cook, washer and ironer; must have city reference.

Intelligence Offices.

FREE LABOR AND INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, Plimpton Building, corner Ninth and Stuyvesant streets, near Third avenue, Department of Public Charities and Correction.—Families, hotels, boarding houses, laundries, dressmakers, &c., in city or country, supplied with good recommended servants of all descriptions free of charge. G. M. LOSEE, Superintendent.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A SMART GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework. 231 East 58th st.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED—AT 147 WEST 23D ST, GOOD CHAMBERmaid and waitress; wages $12 per month.

WANTED—HANDS ON WIDE END TIES, SCARFS and bows. PLEISCH & ARON, 336 Broadway.

WANTED—TEN SALESWOMEN, WITH REFERENCE, at the original Dollar Bazaar, 222 Bowery.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED COOK AND waitress, a situation. Address E. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPETENT chambermaid. Apply at 20 East 17th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS NURSE. One having good references may apply for two days at 143 East 56th st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A GERMAN girl for chamberwork; references required. Apply at 135 East 36th st. between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; also a chambermaid and waitress; two sisters preferred. Apply at 54 Perry st.

WANTED—IN A GENTEEL FAMILY, A NICE, TIDY American girl, 12 to 15 years of age, to answer calls; a good home but light wages. 246 West 43d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ACQUAINTED WITH the business, to take charge of a cleaning and dyeing office on or about the 1st of January. Address DYER, Herald office.

WANTED—A FEMALE COOK FOR AN OYSTER AND chop house; also a boy to open oysters and make himself generally useful. References required. Apply at 7 9th av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY, ABOUT 30 years of age, to take charge of a widower's family consisting of three persons; one capable, agreeable and domestic may hear of a permanent position; no objections to a child 6 or 8 years old. Address, with real name and residence for three days, G. H. ROE, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Spanish, wishes to obtain a situation as waiter in a hotel or private family. References given. Address CHAS. COMBY, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER WANTS A SITUATION IN A boarding house or private family; highest city references; a Protestant. Address W. P., drug store, Everett House, 17th st. and 4th av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as porter in any kind of a store or bonded warehouse; is accustomed to stowing and handling all kinds of freight; can write a good hand. Address Mr. JAS. QUIGLY, 17 Cole st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUATION AS waiter in a gentleman's family or hotel; good references. Address L. G., No. 2 Commerce st., New York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ACTIVE MAN WANTED—IN AN AUCTION AND commission house; must have a thorough knowledge of the business; references required. Address AUCTION, Herald office.

AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT ELDERLY MAN, OF business experience and good address, desires employment; is a good penman; can keep books and make himself generally useful; salary nominal. Address box 140 Herald office for two days.

AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING SALESMAN, speaking German, and having a large acquaintance with dry goods and notion jobbers West and South, will be open for an engagement January 1; best reference given. Address TRAVELLER, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYED AS SALESMAN FOR the past four years in an importing cloth house, desires a similar situation or any employment where energy and close attention to business will command a moderate salary; good references. Address J. A., box 110 station A.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.—WANTED, A GENTLEman of thorough Wall street experience, with some capital and influence, conversant with the counter business in all its details, posted and acquainted on the street, desiring to establish for himself, can meet with a party to join him who is possessed of like qualifications by addressing with full particulars, ENTERPRISE, Herald office. References exchanged.

MANUFACTURERS, &C.—A TRUSTWORTHY PARTY, about to proceed to St. Domingo, there to establish himself, would take charge of any agency or commission that may be entrusted to his care by parties here. References given. Address E., Portchester, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A SHIRT WAREHOUSE; one who is acquainted with the business preferred. Apply at 215 Church st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—AN EXPERIENCED CITY CLERK desires a situation; good references. Address E. R., Herald office.

WANTED—TEA CLERKS. ONLY COMPETENT hands need apply at 51 Vesey st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING SALESman, by a wholesale paper house. Address, stating terms, references and experience, SALESMAN, Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMAN; ONE WHO CAN TRAVEL and control Western trade, selling chandeliers, gas pipe, fittings, &c. Address, with reference, LOCK, box 128 Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; ONE CAPABLE OF taking charge of a set of books; none other need apply. Address DRUGGIST, Herald office, stating age, references and salary expected.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A TRAVELLER OF 10 years' experience on the road; can command a large Southern and Western trade. Address ROADSTER, Herald office.

WANTED—20 SALESMEN, WITH $100 TO $300, TO open depots in large cities for United States Manufacturing Company's washing crystal, patent starch, polish, patent bluing bag; paid salary and commission; can make $5,000. Depot, 356 Greenwich st., New York.

$1,000 SALARY.—BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK wanted, able to advance $5,000, at five per cent, on full security. Address B. J., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman; no objection to go in the country; best city reference. Apply to R. E. BURNS, corner of 44th st. and 5th av.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address JOHN, box 211 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) DESIRES A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Call on or address J. W. GOOD, 79 Chambers st.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS; THE MAN understands farming in all its branches, the woman general housework; good reference if required. Can be seen for three days at No. 7 Washington st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man having great experience; best references as to capability, &c. Address S. B., box 329 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED, by a sober, reliable man, thoroughly competent; is a good milker; will make himself generally useful. Good city reference. Address C. C., box 121 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; in city or country; will make himself generally useful; good references from last employer. Address J. B., box 201 Herald office.

GARDNER AND FARMER'S SITUATION—BY A single man; understands the care of horses; is a good milker and willing and obliging; has good city references. Address E. S., box 204 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS COACHman and gardener; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Address, for two days, M. G., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; can come well recommended. Address T. J. R., Washington stables, 26th st. and 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, A situation as coachman or porter; best city references can be given. Call at or address 155 West 50th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman; understands his business perfectly; is a careful driver; married; no encumbrance; twelve months' best city reference. Call or address for three days COACHMAN, private stable, No. 7 East 19th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED TO SOLICIT orders for a manufactured article that sells readily. Liberal inducements. 68 Murray street, room No. 1.

A SITUATION IS OPEN TO A GOOD MAN WHO IS strictly temperate and willing to work; $15 a week will be paid for services and the use of $400. Parties not having the cash will please not answer. Good security for the money. Address MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN WANTED—WITH A CASH capital of $3 can make $25 per day. Call at once at 37 Park row, room 31.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART OYSTERMAN. CALL AT 101 3d av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man, who is not afraid to work, for a responsible situation. Call at 468 6th av., in office over liquor store.

WANTED—25 AGENTS, TO CANVASS NEW YORK city and vicinity. Lady book agents preferred. Apply at 95 Liberty st., room 23, after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A STRONG AND FAITHFUL BOY TO DEliver parcels, &c. Call after 8 o'clock A. M. at 45 Dey st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS opening oysters and working in a saloon; none but those who understand the business need apply at Leddy House, No. 5 Atlantic st., South ferry, Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

A GOOD JOB DYER WANTED—AT LORD'S, 111 8th av.

WANTED—MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, COPPERsmiths, firemen, seamen and landsmen, for the United States Navy. Apply to E. RODE, No. 65 Market st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer. Apply for one week to R. HAMILTON, 408 1st av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE TWO NEW FOUR story and store brick Houses, lots 40x57x100, 326 and 328 East Thirty-first street, near Second avenue. Also five Lots on 115th street, 125 feet from avenue A, on reasonable terms. Inquire of the owner, A. RATHGEBER, between 8 and 6 o'clock P. M.

A.—FULL LOTS NORTH SIDE 123D STREET, BEtween First avenue and avenue A; no rock; sewered and graded; low price; easy terms. Also two full Lots south side Sixty-fourth street, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue; no rock; sewered and graded; price low; eighty per cent may remain five years. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren street, room No. 7.

A BARGAIN.—FIRST CLASS MODERN 4 STORY high stoop brown stone corner House, on Madison avenue, Murray Hill, with new and elegant Furniture, $56,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, on Madison avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, fitted up and decorated in the handsomest style, for sale by M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

CHOICE LOTS ON FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES and on the intersecting streets, adjoining improvements, south of Central Park, for sale on terms to suit; several very desirable Plots, worthy the attention of first class builders. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE.—A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS CORNER House, situated on the southeast corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth street; hard wood finish throughout; also House adjoining. For particulars inquire on the premises from 10 to 3 o'clock.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A MOST desirable four story brown stone House, in perfect order, for sale, by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

NINE YEARS' LEASE COTTAGE IN YORKVILLE.—Nine rooms; six years' Lease. Farm, 10 acres; Cow, Horse, Poultry, Hay, &c., for sale or to let. Immediate possession. 112 Broadway, basement.

SALE OR RENT—THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDing 280 East Broadway; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

5TH AVENUE, ABOVE 42D STREET.—AN ELEGANT medium sized 4 story high stoop brown stone House, $68,000; possession; others, on and near 5th and Madison avenues, $25,000 to $150,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$28,000.—FOR SALE, A FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone, in Lexington avenue, near Fortieth street; this house is heated by steam and is a very fine house all through. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

$38,500.—FINE 4 STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, complete order, near 5th avenue, Murray Hill. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

A MAGNIFICENT DWELLING, REPLETE WITH every improvement, on West Twenty-third street; 50 feet front, with lot of extra depth; in exchange for a smaller house, lots or a farm, on a cash basis. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

AN ENGLISH BASEMENT, WELL LOCATED, FOUR story brown stone frescoed Dwelling (side ventilation) for sale, very low; possession; 20x58x100; 241 West Forty-second street. Seen without permit 8 till 10 A. M. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A SPLENDID CORNER PLOT (100.5x125 FEET), ON Madison avenue, below the Park, suitable for a church, for sale by M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—$8,500, CASH $5,000—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House, all improvements, in first rate order. 173 Waverley place, between Charles and Perry streets.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON THE NORTH SIDE OF Fortieth street, 175 feet east of Fifth avenue and adjoining the best 25 foot house in the city. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 109 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE ON THIRTY-FIFTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Western or Southern bonds or State or Railroad will be taken in part payment. J. P. PIRSSON, 11 Wall street.

FOR SALE—STORE AND LOT 86 FRANKLIN STREET, between Broadway and Church street; 25x100; also the five story building and Lot 152 Chambers street, admirably located for the butter business. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, in excellent order; good neighborhood; West Nineteenth street; price $18,000. Address C., box 114 Herald office.

252 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—THREE STORY and basement brick House, in good order. Price $13,000. Apply on premises.

$14,500 ONLY FOR A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, on Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

$70,000.—FOR SALE, IN FOURTEENTH STREET, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, an elegant four story brown stone House, 25x60x100; furnished in the most elegant style throughout. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY tenement Houses, on Fifty-third street. Also a large number of Residences at Elizabeth. BROOKFIELD, 81 Cedar street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EIGHTY PER CENT ON MORTGAGE.—TWO STORY and basement and cellar brick House, brown stone trimmings, iron railings; every modern improvement; near ferries; only $8,000. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 152 Broadway.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE granite Stores Nos. 6 and 8 Atlantic dock, fronting East river, adjoining Hamilton ferry. Apply to W. N. CLARK, 170 William street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A HOUSE ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, NEAR WEST End depot, and on horse car route; contains store and seven rooms; $3,500. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

AT HOBOKEN.—FOR CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

AT HOBOKEN.—RARE CHANCE FOR GROCERY OR Liquor Dealers.—For sale, one of the most desirable corner Lots to be found in the city; will be sold at a great bargain. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, EXTRA size and finish; water, gas, &c.; large garden; surroundings first class; Jersey City Heights; $14,000. Also a very handsome two story house, front extension, two lots, highly improved; $7,500; terms liberal. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

A VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER, THREE BLOCKS from the ferry—Two three story and basement brick Houses, three stores, thirty rooms; water and gas throughout; lot 51x100, with two story brick stable on rear; splendid stand for grocery, liquors, hotel or ship chandlery business. Rent for $3,300 a year. Must be sold this week as the owner wants the money. For the corner alone, $16,500; for both, only $20,000. Very easy terms. J. M. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ALL WANTING FARMS, GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE and healthy, thirty-four miles south of Philadelphia; price $25 per acre. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States. Thousands are settling. Address CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE HOME FOR $1,650; $165 cash, balance in monthly payments in lieu of rent. Also a new Store and several Houses on similar terms. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 2 Broadway, New York, and Second street, near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J.

DRAWING FOR THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late C. G. Guenther, at Jamaica, L. I.

This property, comprising eight and one-half acres, tastefully laid out, with spacious mansion and outbuildings in best repair, costing to the owner $25,000, and for the last twenty-five years in possession of the Guenther family, situated in the limits of the thriving village of Jamaica, L. I., only ten miles from Thirty-fourth street ferry, New York, of easy access at all hours by steam and horse cars, has been donated by Mr. W. H. Guenther, son of the lately deceased C. G. Guenther, to be disposed of, and to have the proceeds equally divided between the following benevolent corporations:—

1. The German Hospital and Dispensary in the city of New York.
2. The German Mutual Assistance Society for Widows and Orphans.
3. The German Ladies' Society for the relief of indigent widows, orphans and sick.

The undersigned have been requested by Mr. W. H. Guenther to carry out this noble plan.

They have decided to issue 250 chances at $100 each.

The drawing will take place January 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the German Liederkranz, 38 East Fourth street.

If on the said day a considerable number of tickets should not be disposed of, the undersigned reserve to themselves the right to postpone the drawing, such delay not to exceed a fortnight.

The owner of the number drawn will receive by Mr. W. H. Guenther at once a full and indisputable title to the property.

The undersigned entertain the firm hope that to further the noble purposes of the generous donor, the kindhearted inhabitants of this city will answer promptly to this appeal.

Tickets may be had of each of the members of the committee and at the office of the New York Staats Zeitung.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE COMMITTEE.
E. SAUER, Chairman, 45 Exchange place.
C. ALTHOF, Secretary, 30 Park place.
Dr. C. HENSCHEL, Treasurer, 35 West Thirty-third street.
LOUIS BURGER, 150 Canal street.
Dr. E. KRACKOWIZER, 26 West Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—A THRIVING GRIST MILL, WITH STEAM engine of 23 horse power. The mill is situated on an acre of land, and has facilities of sawing and planing; coal yard; within eighteen miles' distance of New York and close to a railroad depot. Also a cottage dwelling house, carriage house, barn and stabling for three horses, and four lots of land. The buildings are all in good order. Immediate possession. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Principals only can apply to CHARLES K. TAYLOR, 75 Nassau street, New York. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK MANUFACTORY, AT Rahway, N. J., near depot and river; building three story, 87x30, with two story Extension, 65x23. Also good Dwelling adjoining; all substantial; ground 233x125. Photograph may be seen at DICKINSON & CARTER'S, 66 Wall street.

FACTORY, 30X60, TWO STORIES, STEAM ENGINE and three acres of Land, for sale or to let; price $6,000; rent $600 a year. ASHLEY & JONES, 67 Nassau street.

HAVING A BEAUTIFUL AND FERTILE PLANTAtion (comprising 7,000 acres of land), on one of the healthiest and most desirably located islands on the Georgia coast, viz., Sapelo Island, with new modern House, &c., the undersigned desires to make arrangements with some gentleman to plant or occupy a portion of the premises. Address Captain JAMES THOMPSON, care of F. M. Myrell & Co., Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON COUNTY BUILDING LOTS.—FIFTY ACRES of improved land, healthy high ground, easy of access and splendidly situated for division; one-third cash. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

IN NORTHERN MEXICO, CONTIGUOUS TO UNITED States, I have several thousand square miles of rich mineral (coal, silver, iron and copper) and agricultural Lands, for free settlement. Am desirous of meeting with an unexceptionable party having some capital and influence to take a share in and help to push the business. Address F. R., care of Messrs. G. K. King & Co., box 802 Post office, New York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE town of Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., containing about 113 acres; well adapted for grain or grazing; every field well watered; a fine two story house, outhouses and fences; all in excellent order. For further particulars and terms apply to ROBERT MORTON, 375 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty third street.

$3,000.—A SACRIFICE.—A FARM OF 52½ ACRES, in Oneida county, with Household Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, 1 good team of horses, 1 colt, 4 cows, hogs, poultry of all kinds, 1 double wagon, 1 set of double harness, 1 buggy wagon, 1 single harness, sleighs, plough, harrows, &c.; 100 bushels oats, 10 bushels buckwheat, 10 tons hay, 3 tons straw, 50 bushels potatoes, good house and barn; $2,000 cash; $500 can remain on bond and mortgage for six years. Apply to E. W. COOPE, 219 West Nineteenth street.

$5,500.—A NICE LITTLE FRUIT FARM OF 60 acres, on the north side of Long Island; good building, three acres strawberries, three blackberries, one raspberries, ½ acre of gooseberries, plenty apples and pears. Sold last season for $1,001 strawberries. Owner to be seen to-day from 10 to 1 o'clock, at BAUER & OBERLANDER'S, 58 Bowery, rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$8,500.—BUY YOUR FARM; DON'T WAIT TILL May; 75 acres, excellent land and good Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements; north side Long Island, near Comac. WELLING, 12 Chambers street.

$20,000 FOR A VERY VALUABLE FARM OF 600 acres, on the north side of Long Island; large buildings, plenty fruit, two trout ponds, fine locust, 500 acres good wood (would pay for the place), dock landing. This is one of the cheapest places inside 36 miles from New York. The buildings are insured for $9,000. BAUER & OBERLANDER, 58 Bowery, corner Canal street, rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

$40,000.—ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST valuable Country Residences in the village of Glen Cove, L. I. Only principals will call for particulars of BAUER & OBERLANDER, 58 Bowery, rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—HOUSES OR STORE PROPERTY WANTED IN New York in exchange for a beautiful country residence on the Hudson river (unencumbered); cash will be paid for any difference in price of properties. SHEPHERD & PARKER, 152 Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—NUMBER SMALL BROOKLYN HOUSES, also Business Property, part or all, for Country or other Property; state price and encumbrance. Address box 200 Herald office. Agents not answered.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE OR LOTS in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, the Cigar and Liquor Store, 743 Broadway. For more particulars apply to the same place.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID NEW JERSEY FARM, well located, to cut up into villa plots; also Country Seats, Cottages, &c., for sale or exchange. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR SOME GOOD FARMing Land in the State of Virginia, a House and Lot. Address JAMES DICKSON, box No. 4, Hunter's Point, L. I.

$12,000 IN MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE—For real estate near New York or at the South and some cash. Principals only address MERCHANDISE, box 131 Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN A GOOD CENTRAL LOCATION, NEAR Sixth avenue, a three story high stoop or English basement House; must be in good repair; price about $20,000. Address, with full particulars, DOCIGE, box 676 Post office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS DOUBLE BROWN STONE House, on Fifth avenue, suitable for a school, to lease for a term of years. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A STORE OR STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET cheap; (new) No. 421 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

A FRENCH FAMILY WILL LET A FINE BACK PARlor for business; also other fine Rooms; best of comfort; Hall Room at $3. 65 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

FURNITURE AND CLOTHING MERCHANTS TAKE notice.—Brown stone Store to lease; 25x100; cheapest rent up town. Address J. K., station G.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, TO LET.—THE ABOVE Hotel has lately been rebuilt and enlarged, and now accommodates 300 guests; has all the modern improvements of a first class hotel; the public rooms are all frescoed, and the hotel fronts on Notre Dame and St. James streets. It will be leased on favorable terms to a first class hotel keeper. Apply to H. STEPHENS, Montreal, or HEWLETT & TORRANCE, 69 Wall street, New York.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms and Basement, 25x50 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 223 East Forty-first street.

TO LET—STORE, AND FIXTURES COMPLETE. INquire for three days of A. MAGNER, 22 Catharine st.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE HOTEL, NO. 11 WEST Eleventh street; 45 rooms. Wanted, decorators, painters, house cleaners. Apply at 9 A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, A NICE Store, 122 Liberty street, size 22x82 feet; good location for a wholesale and retail tea business; rent $1,200 per annum. Inquire on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND FIRST CLASS iron front Store No. 593 Broadway, through to Mercer street, and a few doors above Broome street; size 33x200 feet; to let for three to five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House, 25x100, in Thirty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue; four stories above basement; furnished throughout in the most complete and expensive manner; frescoes by Myer, furniture from Hutchins, nearly new. Rent $1,000 per annum, on a lease of three or five years, to a private family only, who can afford to live in an expensive house and take care of the same. Servants reliable; can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT VERY SMALL House, in fashionable quarter up town, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, nicely furnished, with immediate possession, at $150 per month, suitable for a bachelor or small family. Boarding house keepers or agents need not apply. Address B., box 105 Herald office.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 39 West Thirty-third street to let, with immediate possession, to responsible parties only; rent $300 per month. Apply between the hours of 11 and 3 to SAMUEL C. REED, 61 Broadway.

A COSEY HOUSE TO LET FOR THE WINTER—Fully furnished, newly painted and carpeted; will be let low till the first of May, or longer if required. Apply at 68 West Tenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE OF TWENTY ROOMS TO RENT until May 1 or longer, in splendid order and elegantly furnished; would take part rent in Board; a good house for first class boarders, several now in house. 139 Eighth street, a few doors east of Broadway.

SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED HOUSE—THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue; furniture all new; house in perfect order. Rent $300 per month. Apply to HEBBERD & DOTY, 29 East Fourteenth street.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 59 WEST THIRTYthird street, furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1 OR LONGER, A FIRST CLASS four story brown stone English basement House, nicely furnished and in good order; located on Forty-second street, near Broadway and Eighth avenue; rent $250 per month; or would sell Furniture at $1,500 and rent the House at $1,800 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, 256 West Forty-second street. Inquire at the above number from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M. Rent moderate.

TO LET—THREE STORY HOUSE 113 THOMPSON street, near Prince. Will let low to a desirable party. A respectable colored family can rent it. Seen from 10 until 2 to-day without permit. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, owner, 953 Broadway, near Twenty-third street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HANDSOME BROWN STONE three story high stoop House 102 West Fiftieth street, near Sixth avenue; rent $1,500; possession immediately. Apply on premises or to ROBERTSON & BRAGUE, 229 Broadway, room 39.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET PART OF THEIR house, furnished, with privilege of cooking. Reference required. Apply at 343 West Twenty-first street.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, SUITable for housekeeping, only $6 per week. 419 West Thirtieth street, near Ninth avenue.

A.—TO LET, WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, LONdon terrace, part of a House, partly furnished, consisting of six rooms, to a small family of adults. All conveniences for housekeeping. Apply at 103 Reade street.

A.—THE ENTIRE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 1,255 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street; fifteen rooms; with improvements; partly furnished. PORTER & BLISS, 83 West Thirty-first street, corner Broadway.

A SPLENDID SUIT OF PARLORS, HANDSOMELY furnished, at 24 Bleecker street; convenient to Broadway; together or separate; near restaurants, at reduced prices.

A LONE LADY, OCCUPYING A PLEASANT BASEment floor private house, would let a furnished Room, by the week or month, to a quiet party; good fire and water in room. Call at 307 West Sixteenth street, basement door, first house from Eighth avenue.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let—At a very low price, 104 West Twenty-ninth street. Also small Room, 469½ Sixth avenue; good location, near Broadway.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN and wives or single gents. No. 19 Amity street.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, A Second Floor, five rooms, in the brown stone house 209 East Fifty-second street. Rent $35.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE TO A small American family. Inquire at 207 East Thirty-second street.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 24 EAST Twelfth street, six rooms; also large House, 25x60 feet, No. 18 St. Mark's place. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, EVERY convenience; family small; rent $30 per month. Apply at 253 West Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

$5.50 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED FURNISHED Room, suitable for housekeeping; large pantries, water, sink, bath and gas included. 416 West Thirty-third street.

100 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS TO let, furnished or unfurnished, to families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

104 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A VERY pleasant front Parlor and Bedroom on third floor; house and location first class.

305 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Pleasant furnished Rooms suitable for housekeeping, for gentleman and wife; bath, gas and water; terms $4 a week.

1,374 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SEVENTH and Thirty-eighth streets.—Highly desirable Rooms, newly furnished, suitable for light housekeeping or single gentlemen; house new and in complete order.

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

A.—RENT $250, A COTTAGE, TEN ROOMS, EIGHT lots in garden, to rent for $20 a month; located at Morrisania, handy to city. Inquire corner of Seventh street and Broadway, Morrisania, or at No. 2 New Chambers street, New York.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; set, $10; sets bought; Pumpers. HENRY VILLERS, 265 Grand street, J. JAY VILLERS, 139 Grand street, near Broadway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

CHRISTMAS CARTOON
GREAT HIT
EVENING TELEGRAM,
FRIDAY DECEMBER 24.
A CHRISTMAS TREE
FOR POLITICIANS
THE DEMOCRATIC STOCKING
REPLETION AND DEPLETION.
ARRIVAL OF
SANTA CLAUS
PER TELEGRAM,
ON FRIDAY DECEMBER 24.
NEW YEAR TELEGRAM
CARTOON
FRIDAY DECEMBER 31, 1869.
COLUMBIA AT HOME,
RECEIVING CALLS FROM
THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE
BEGGARLY SPAIN STEALS
IN, STEALS WHILE IN,
AND STEALS OUT
ORIGINAL NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS,
SPECIALTY FOR NEWSBOYS,
Written expressly for the Evening Telegram, by the charming American poetess,
MISS JENNIE ANDERSON
SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR 1870
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR,
TWO CENTS PER COPY
PUBLICATION OFFICE
97 NASSAU STREET

EVENING TELEGRAM
MONDAY JANUARY 3 1870.
COUNTESS OF MONTE CRISTO.
A THRILLING FRENCH ROMANCE,
TRANSLATED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
RIVALLING IN STARTLING INTEREST AND EXQUISITE SITUATIONS THE RENOWNED WORK
OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS,
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
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PIANOFORTES.

A.—STEINWAY & SONS, manufacturers of Grand Square and Upright PIANOFORTES, beg to announce A GENERAL REDUCTION in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold and consequent decrease of cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of pianofortes STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means teachers schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument, termed THE "SCHOOL" PIANO. A thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size scale interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest priced seven octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain, yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means, AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES. STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS, with double iron frame, patent resonator, tubular frame action and new soft pedal which are matchless in volume and quality of tone, and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other piano at present manufactured. Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application. EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street New York, between Fourth avenue and Irving place.

A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.—BEFORE purchasing call and examine the J. C. Barnes Pianofortes, the best and most durable instruments manufactured. Every piano contains patent agraffe treble and improved rest plank and is warranted for five years. Instalments taken. Send for illustrated catalogue. JOHN C. BARNES 127 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT CHANCE IN PIANOS.—BARMORE'S WAREROOMS 318 Bleecker street, January 1. Splendid Pianos $250, $225, $310, warranted five years testimonials from most distinguished artists.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOfortes the finest instruments offered to the public, and the most reasonable in price. JENNYS & SON, 23a East Twenty first street, between Second and Third avs.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST PIANOS IN the city, fully warranted, one used a short time at a bargain. J. & C. FISHER, No. 42 West Twenty-eighth street near Ninth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS CHICKERING PIANOFORTE FOR $250—Seven octave rosewood four round corners, carved legs a great bargain for cash. J. BIDDELL, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte the property of private family leaving the city for sale, orig. cost $650 for $275, stool and Cover in use six months. Call at 113 West Twenty seventh street near Sixth avenue. A rare chance to one about making a Christmas present. Has box for shipment.

AN EXCELLENT NEARLY NEW PIANO FOR HALF cost price ($250), at the doctor's office, 91 Second street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE MADE to order celebrated maker used 6 months cost $850, for $250. Parlor Suits, Etageres, Paintings, Bookcase, Mirrors, Carpets, Camber, Dining Furniture, sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTIES WANTING A good Pianoforte.—Two manual cent seven and a quarter octave rosewood Pianofortes at public auction to the highest bidder, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock, at the private residence No. 12 East Tenth street, near Fifth avenue. J. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SACRIFICE a magnificent Pianoforte, cost $550 for less than $200, carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung, Ebony, celebrated city maker guaranteed 5 years nearly new. 114 Seventh street.

A.—20 TO 25 PER CENT SAVED ON FIRST CLASS new Pianos and 8 to 12 per cent on second hand Pianos by addressing box 15 Private Letter office No. 2 Amity st.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO, $100.—A SEVEN OCTAVE, rosewood, four round corners full iron frame, &c., at a sacrifice. PECK & CO., 106 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO forte nearly new, at half its value, for want of room, one for $50, in good order, at 52 East Broadway.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR $150 HANDSOME SEVEN octave Pianoforte modern style and improvements nearly new, in good order, sweet, powerful tone. 25 Third street.

BARGAINS FOR CASH 7⅓ OCTAVE STEINWAY & Sons rosewood square grand, agraffe throughout four round corners, carved legs, &c., also Chickering parlor grand, Chickering Pianoforte, $125. 26 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE UPRIGHT (cabinet grand) Steinway & Sons makers, 18 months old, original cost $850 with maker's bill and warranty. Can be seen at No. 47 West 125th street Harlem and must be disposed of at once at a great sacrifice.

TO RENT—A NEW CHICKERING SEVEN OCTAVE Piano. References or security required. 110 East Twenty third street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS wareroom No. 6 Union square sold on instalments or rented any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

LINDEMAN & SONS—MANUFACTURERS OF CYCLOID and square Pianos offer their fine assortment of instruments at extremely low prices for the holidays also several second hand Pianos at from $200 to $300. Pianos to rent and sold on instalments. Wareroom No. 2 Leroy place, Bleecker street.

PIANOS MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—PRICES greatly reduced for cash new 7 octave Pianos for $275 and upward, new Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward, second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly instalments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS.—PRICES REDUCED CHAMBERS & SONS Piano Manufacturers (formerly Dubois Bacon & Chambers) first class seven octave Pianos $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, $325, $350, $400. T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 99 Fourth avenue.

TO CARPET DEALERS.—A MANUFACTURER WILL furnish a first class piano in exchange for carpets. Address PIANO, Herald office.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.—GOLD, SILVER STEEL AND SHELL EYE Glasses, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Views, Thermometers, &c., for Holiday Presents, at HUNTER'S, 1,183 Broadway.

A VERY HANDSOME PARCEL ENGLISH SILK UMbrellas, direct from manufacturers on a patent paragon frames, best quality and finish, fancy and plain handles prices very moderate. Apply at 4 Exchange place, room 17.

CATHOLIC PRESENTS
DUNIGAN & BROS.
599 BROADWAY.
CATHOLIC PRESENTS

NATURAL FLOWERS AND PLANTS.—HAVING A large and extensive greenhouse and nursery establishment in West Morrisania, I am prepared to fill all orders for the above, in quantities to suit all applicants at greatly reduced prices and arranged to please the most fastidious at my depot, No. 22 East Forty ninth street. CHARLES DORAN, Florist.

NEW PORTABLE BOOK RACK ONLY $2.50. MAGIC Lanterns, Games, Toy Velocipedes, Hobby Horses, Dolls, Doll Houses and Furniture, Toys presents to please all, at WEMYSS', No. 3 Astor place.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—THE BEST IN THE CITY, AT old Oyster Bay, 1,144 Broadway near Twenty sixth street, in the old style. YFRANCE & VAUGHAN.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates the name of the bidder and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Dec. 31 1869, for the construction of Nicolson pavements in the following streets:—viz. Forty fifth street between Lexington and Fourth avenues. Thirty ninth street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Thirty seventh street between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Fifty fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Howard street, between Broadway and Centre street. Franklin street, between Centre and Elm streets and Fifth avenue between Fifty ninth and Ninetieth streets. No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 21 1869.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—OUR PATENT AND MANUFACture, American Watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, Pearl and Gold Jewelry, Silverware at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue, corner Twenty sixth st.

DIAMONDS DIAMONDS DIAMONDS.—GREAT BARgains great bargains great bargains to be had in Diamonds by calling at the Jewelry Store, 723 Broadway under New York Hotel. LYNCH'S.

WANTED—TO BUY A CLUSTER DIAMOND RING very low, in or out of the setting. Address CLUSTER, Herald office.

BILLIARDS.

2 THREE QUARTER SIZE BILLIARD TABLES FOR sale cheap or to rent—In good order. Call at 219 East Twenty third street.

2 SPLENDID FOUR POCKET ROSEWOOD TABLES, Sharp's make, standard size, been used only six months, Balls, Ques, Chandeliers. Will sell for half price. Address A. BROWNSON, Hackensack, N. J.

RESTAURANTS.

THOMAS' RESTAURANT (ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN), 25 West Fourth street, near Broadway.—Elegant Dining Rooms for private parties. Meals to order at all hours.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME LOSS, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present, future, likeness name and numbers. 159 Forty first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, SPIRITUALIST, causes speedy marriages. 320 Fourth avenue between Twenty third and Twenty fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

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UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER COMME femme de chambre ou bonne d'enfants. S'adresser au No. 6 Sidney place, Brooklyn.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE, CONNAISSANT PARfaitement son metier, desire faire des diners prives a $5 par jour. S'adresser pour une semaine au 247 4th av., between 26th and 27th sts. cigar store.

AMUSEMENTS.

INTRODUCTORY ANNOUNCEMENT
"I cannot wish my friend a better audience than he will have in the American people and I cannot wish them a better actor than they will have in my friend."—Dickens.
Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER feel proud in being able to announce to the public that, at a great outlay, they have succeeded in effecting an engagement with
Mr. FECHTER,
who sailed from Southampton yesterday in the North German Lloyd's steamer Main and who will make his first appearance in this country on
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1870
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
In making this announcement the managers do not consider it necessary to in any manner prejudice public opinion in favor of the
REPRESENTATIVE ACTOR
OF THE
EUROPEAN STAGE,
whom they will have the honor of introducing.
Mr. FECHTER'S fame as an actor is world wide and is as familiar here as in the foreign capitals, where his genius has won for him the most flattering tributes of honor from the most critical and distinguished audiences.
Strenuous efforts have been made for some years past to induce Mr. Fechter to visit the United States. All, however, have failed up to the present moment and Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer feel what they believe will be conceded to be a justifiable pride in securing an artist concerning whom so much has been written in the Old World and read in the New.
In order to give to Mr. Fechter's performances the importance their merits demand, the managers have also engaged
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
who is acknowledged to be the leading actress of the English stage and who has received the most favorable notices from the European press.
In addition to the above a company of
THOROUGHLY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS
has been engaged, and the same attention to scene and accuracy of detail, for which Niblo's Garden is already earned an enviable reputation will be brought to bear upon the production of all the plays produced during Mr. Fechter's engagement.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Dec 20.

BOWERY THEATRE
WM. B. FRELIGH, Proprietor and Manager
CHRISTMAS WEEK—GREAT SENSATIONS
SATAN, or The Blind Girl of Paris. | Mr. EDWIN FIRTH, the great sensation to allst ELLA ROSENBERG.
CHRISTMAS DAY TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES—AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK, EVENING AT 7¼.

WALLACK'S
Proprietor and Manager Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼ to commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY

WEDNESDAY, third time, ERNESTINE, and TRYING IT ON.	Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Holland, Mr. Peck, Miss Plessy, Miss Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Phillips
THURSDAY second time, WILD OATS	Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. M. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Curran, Mr. Dunn, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Misses Fowler, Day, Clayton, Leah and Rowe.

FRIDAY (fourth time)—THE WONDER
CHRISTMAS NIGHT (SATURDAY), DECEMBER 25,
A FAVORITE BILL,
ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON
Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama,
CENTRAL PARK,
is in active preparation, and will be performed at an early date for the first time in six years.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THE BIGGEST HITS OF THE DAY
ANOTHER GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON
COMIQUE MATINEE MATINEE
COMIQUE MATINEE MATINEE
COMIQUE MATINEE MATINEE
COMIQUE MATINEE MATINEE
AT 2½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
The grand spectacular Divertissement entitled
DEVONIO
MLLE VENTUROLI, MISS KATE PENNOYER
MLLE TOGLNIE OBERTI MISS CAROLINE SCHOTTER
AND GRAND BALLET.
JOHNNY HART and ADD RYMAN,
in their great act of BRUISED AND CURED
SCHOTTISCH D'AFRIQUE. HUGHEY DOUGHERTY
THE OLD VETERAN COMEDIAN, CHAS. LOVARD
See small bills. All the troupe will appear.
Afternoon doors open at 1. curtain rises at 2½.
Evening performance commences at 7¾.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.

ALLEN, PETTINGILL	in turn in triumphant	PETTINGILL, ALLEN
ALLEN, PETTENGILL	which these ever popular artists appear.	PETTINGILL, ALLEN
DELEHANTY, HENGLER	Hear the boy Rollo ist, See Shoo, Fly, Sing and Dance, the Darling	HENGLER, DELEHANTY
DELEHANTY, HENGLER	of My Heart	HENGLER, DELEHANTY

TAMMANY, N. Y. A. CO.
TAMMANY, N. Y. A. CO.
CHRISTMAS WEEK
CHRISTMAS WEEK
CHRISTMAS WEEK
THIRD APPEARANCE of PARKER PARKER
THIRD NIGHT of NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING
GENUINE and THOROUGH SUCCESS of Butler's latest Burlesque the most amusing and enjoyable burlesque performance since the days of the Lydia Thompson.
BAD DICKEY — Beautiful Scenes, Tableaux Vivants, Gloster Place
BAD DICKEY — Masquerade, Promenade on the Thames
BAD DICKEY — The Bosworth Combat
BAD DICKEY — Charming Music, Genuine Operetta, Tunes from 7 scores, Glorious Comic Songs,
BAD DICKEY — The most brilliant Cast ever known to the New York Stage
GREAT CAST GREAT CAST GREAT CAST
THE GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY OF THE DAY
Miss FANNY HERRING, Miss JOSE MASSEY
Miss ALICE HARRISON, Miss LISSIE SUDLOW
Miss LIZZIE KELSEY, Miss MAGGIE DESMOND
Miss LILLIE WHITING, Miss MAY ROBINSON
M. W. FISKE, FISKE
LOUIS MESTAYER, A. H. SHELDON
Mr. S. H. VERNEY, Mr. ALFRED STEWART
MASTER ARNOLD KIRALFY,
of the celebrated Kiralfy Hungarian Troupe.
PARKER PARKER
in his famous quizzical grand and lofty
The entertainment commences with for the third time of
Miss ROSE MASSEY
in her popular assumption of
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING
FAMILY CIRCLE TWENTY FIVE CENTS
DRESS CIRCLE FIFTY CENTS
SECURE YOUR SEATS
GLORIOUS BILL FOR CHRISTMAS—TWO PERFORMANCES
OVERTURE AT A QUARTER BEFORE EIGHT

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET
Crowded nightly with fashionable and delighted audiences. Immense success of
SHOO FLY DON'T BODDER ME. SHOO FLY
SHOO FLY THE TOWN TALK SHOO FLY
The ladies delighted with Shoo Fly
DAN BRYANT and DAVE REED
SHOO FLY, SHOO FLY, SHOO, FLY
DON'T BODDER ME
DAN BRYANT and G. W. H. GRIFFIN as
THE GENDARMES THE GENDARMES
UNSWORTH and the SUEZ CANAL
EUGENE coming from the MATINEE
Dempster, Grier, Russell, Dwyer, Prandini, Rockefeller
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH ST, SHOO, FLY
Admission, 50c. Orchestra Chairs, 75c.
DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BRILliant Holiday Concert Wednesday afternoon December 22. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg again in concert, previous to her departure for Philadelphia. Mr. J. E. Ferring, Mr. Harry Sanderson, Mr. S. P. Warren and other eminent artists, with a select and popular programme. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at half past two o'clock.

"THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME"—NEW, HUMOROUS lecture by Mr. DE CORDOVA at Trenor's Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty first and Forty second streets. Wednesday evening, December 22. Tickets 50c. reserved seats 75c. For sale at theatre ticket offices, Fifth Avenue Hotel and 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, at 212 Fifth avenue, also at 681 Fifth avenue. Morning, afternoon or evening Classes for families. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Brooklyn academy No. 120 Pierrepont street, under Mr. F. Dodworth. Send for circular.

THE BALL SEASON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.
SOCIETE DES BALS D'ARTISTES FRANCAIS
SECOND REGULAR SEASON
of
BAL D'OPERA,
WEDNESDAY Dec 22
Tickets at the Theatre Francais Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Schirmer's music store 711 Broadway. Durand & Hirschy's ticket office, 733 Broadway, E. Pulman's, 114 Broadway.

COAL AND WOOD.

COKE $2 50—5,000 CHALDRONS, BEST QUALITY delivered from Manhattan Gas Works, Fifteenth street and avenue C. J. SMITH.

COAL—BEST QUALITY, FOR $3 50 PER CHALDRON delivered immediately by CRASPER & BURNS, 463 West Eighteenth street.

$7 FOR NUT FURNACE, $7 50, EGG, $8, STOVE, $8 50. Screened and delivered. THOS THEDFORD, Twenty seventh st. and Ninth av.

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A BARGAIN IN FURNITURE, Carpets and Mattresses.
DI GRAFF & TAYLOR,
87 and 89 Bowery, 65 Chrystie and
130 and 132 Hester street,
offer their entire wholesale stock at retail, at 25 per cent discount until the first day of January next.
A large stock of French Goods for the holidays just received.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture at private sale for half original cost. Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, covered brocatel, Etageres, marble top Tables, Bookcase, Mirrors, Paintings, Carpets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

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Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture of every description.
Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c., walnut Parlor Sets, 7 pieces, covered in wool reps, $60, square back Sets $125, walnut Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, and marble tops, $85.

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(Successor to BARNUM'S,)
BROADWAY, CORNER OF THIRTIETH STREET
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING

THE "BLONDES," A Hit.	CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT. Thousands visit the wonderful
"DORA BELLA," A Hit.	ONONDAGA PETRIFACTION THE STONE GIANT,
THE "BLONDES," A Hit	To be seen without charge.
"DORA BELLA," A Hit.	Every day at 2, KENILWORTH,
THE "BLONDES," A Hit	Received with screams. Miss OLIVIA RAND
"DORA BELLA," A Hit	Miss ROSA RAND Miss THERESE WOOD
THE "BLONDES," A Hit	Mr. J. M. WARD.
"DORA BELLA," A Hit	Every evening at 8. Miss LISA WEBER
THE "BLONDES," A Hit	Miss ADA HARLAND Miss LIZZIE WILMORE
"DORA BELLA," A Hit	Miss LILLIE HALL Mr. EDWARD RIGHTON

THREE PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS DAY

OLYMPIC THEATRE
THE FIFTH MATINEE TO DAY, AT 2.
THE FIFTH MATINEE TO DAY, AT 2.
THE FIFTH MATINEE TO DAY, AT 2.
OF THE GREAT AND GENUINE SUCCESS
OF THE GREAT AND GENUINE SUCCESS.
OF THE GREAT AND GENUINE SUCCESS

THE POPULAR	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
THE SENSATIONAL	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
THE EXCELLENT	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
THE PICTURESQUE	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
THE INTERESTING	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
THE UNRIVALLED	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
THE AMUSING	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
THE BEST ACTED	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
THE BEAUTIFUL	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
THE SUCCESSFUL	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
THE UNEQUALLED	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
THE ORIGINAL	UNDER THE GASLIGHT
EVERY EVENING	WED AND SAT MATINEES
EVERY EVENING	WED AND SAT MATINEES
EVERY EVENING	WED AND SAT MATINEES
EVERY EVENING	WED AND SAT MATINEES

BOOTH'S THEATRE
Twenty third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MR. HACKETT,
who will appear as
FALSTAFF,
in Shakspeare's great comic creation,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
Or, FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN
On MONDAY, Dec 27,
First appearance here of the eminent actress
EMMA WALLER,
in her great character of
MEG MERRILIES
In the beautiful and picturesque Drama of
GUY MANNERING,
which will be produced with all the ORIGINAL and FAVORITE MUSIC entirely NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.
HAMLET IN ACTIVE PREPARATION

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GRAND EXTRA
FAREWELL NIGHT
THIS (WEDNESDAY), DEC 22.
BRIOL, LEFRANC, REYNA.
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
WILLIAM TELL.
WILLIAM TELL.
BRIOL,
LAMI,
LEFRANC,
REYNA
COLETTI,
BARILI,
FOSSATI.
INCIDENTAL BALLET
Mlle. SAND Mlle VESTRI and Mr. HARVIG
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's 711 Broadway and 114 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE
The next Opera Season will begin on FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
KELLOGG RONCONI
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON
TO MORROW (THURSDAY), DEC 23,
TIPLE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC HERRMANN
HERRMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
Positively for a few nights only prior to his departure for California.
TO MORROW (THURSDAY) DEC 23,
SATURDAY, DEC 25, CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
MONDAY, DEC 27, AND TUESDAY, DEC 28
IN A GRAND AND VARIED PROGRAMME.
Reserved seats $1 to be had at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway and at the Academy of Music.
Admission 75 cents. Family circle 50 cents.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE BROOKLYN
Every evening,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
New Scenery
MR. AND MRS. F. B. CONWAY
and a great cast.
There will be a Matinee performance on Christmas day, commencing at 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 201 BOWERY

MATINEE	SANTA CLAUS	THE MAN FISH
MATINEE	SANTA CLAUS	THE MAN FISH
MATINEE	SANTA CLAUS	THE MAN FISH
MATINEE	SANTA CLAUS	THE MAN FISH

The great Fairy Drama, SANTA CLAUS
The new Fairy Drama, SANTA CLAUS
The Christmas Drama SANTA CLAUS
HARRY GURR the Man Fish,
HARRY GURR, the Man Fish,
eating, drinking, smoking, &c., while immersed in a glass tank of water. The greatest marvel of the 19th century. Setting drowning at defiance.
NELSE SEYMOUR, SHOO FLY, FRANK KERNS
NELSE SEYMOUR, SHOO FLY, FRANK KERNS
TONY PASTOR'S CHRISTMAS CHIMES
TONY PASTOR'S CHRISTMAS CHIMES
J. W. McANDREWS The very best living representative of
J. W. McANDREWS the genuine Southern darkey as he is.
SANTA CLAUS or the Night Before Christmas
SANTA CLAUS or, the Night Before Christmas
TO DAY, MATINEE, AT 2½
TO DAY, MATINEE, AT 2½

THE CARDIFF GIANT
The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century
THE CARDIFF GIANT
Which has puzzled all scientific men
THE CARDIFF GIANT
Discovered upon the farm of W. C. Newell.
THE CARDIFF GIANT,
Never before exhibited in this city
THE CARDIFF GIANT,
Now exhibiting at Geological Hall Albany, N. Y.
THE CARDIFF GIANT
will be exhibited in this city at
APOLLO HALL,
Commencing MONDAY MORNING, Dec 20
APOLLO HALL
Which is at the corner of Broadway and Twenty eighth street.
APOLLO HALL
Which will be open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.
APOLLO HALL
Remember the place.

NOTICE TO SPECULATORS IN GIANTS
I am now negotiating for a farm in the town of Cardiff, Onondaga county, in this State, and shall be prepared to exhume petrifactions of gypsum to order for exhibition to scientific men.
Parties desiring an opportunity to invest can call and examine the "Simon pure" article in my Museum free of charge, and if inclined to purchase, can be supplied with all the paraphernalia of certificates and affidavits.
Letters written to order for publication. Address
GEORGE WOOD,
Or AGENT OF WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Onondaga Petrified Giant Manufacturing Company.

BRING THE CHILDREN TO SEE SANTA CLAUS—Santa Claus with his reindeer team in the fairy drama, Santa Claus or the Night Before Christmas, at Tony Pastor's Opera House.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway
We are fearfully and wonderfully made
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

LET THE LITTLE ONES SEE SANTA CLAUS IN THE grand fairy drama for the Christmas holidays, at Tony Pastor's Opera House. Matinee at 2½ to-day.

$25 WORTH OF CHOICE PIANO MUSIC FOR $2 50 "Pianoforte Gems" containing upwards of 150 of the latest and most popular Galops, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Marches, Variations, Nocturnes, four hand pieces, &c., in one elegant volume, price $2 50. Sold by all dealers. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

GREAT POPULARITY OF THE
AFTERNOON CONCERTS
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

EBEN'S ORCHESTRA, OFFICE 14 ST. MARKS place.—F. L. EBEN begs leave to announce to his friends and the public that he continues to furnish Music for Concerts, Balls, Receptions, or wherever good music is required, from a pianist to a full orchestra. Office 14 St. Marks place.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
The NINE MUSES will remain on exhibition this week at 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.
SOCIETE DES BALS D'ARTISTES FRANCAIS
SECOND REGULAR SEASON
of
BAL D'OPERA,
WEDNESDAY, DEC 22.
Tickets at the Theatre Francais, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Schirmer's music store 711 Broadway, Durand & Hirschy's ticket office, 733 Broadway, L. Pulman's, 114 Broadway.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY ASSOCIATION
RECEPTION
Tendered the
Comptroller of the City of New York,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
January 18 1870.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Chairman
M. T. DALY, A. T. DOCHARTY } Secretaries.

SANTA CLAUS OR THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTmas.—Bring the children to see Santa Claus and the fairies at Tony Pastor's Opera House. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE
114 BROADWAY
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

AN OLD GENUINE JACOBUS STAINER VIOLIN, rare beauty, brilliant tone, in best order, must be sold, $75. 259 West Forty first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE piano at pupils' residences for $10 per quarter, best of references given. Address, with residences, TEACHER, box 129 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FULLY COMPETENT ENGLISH lady, music and French pupils, at her own residence, East 20th st., children under sixteen preferred. Address MOZART, Herald office.

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5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8
TO NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 8, OVER AT 10 45,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO, A HIT — with magnificent new Scenery by ROBERTS and DUFLOCQ. Superb Mountings, Costumes and powerful Cast

Mr. E. L. Davenport	as	Lagadere
Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau	as	Blanche
Mr. James Lewis	as	Peyrolles
Miss Fanny Davenport	as	Zilla
Mr. W. Davidge	as	Lemuel
Mr. Geo. Holland	as	The Host
Mr. D. H. Harkins	as	The Regent
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert	as	The Princess
Mr. J. B. Polk	as	Carrickfergus
Mr. G. Devere	as	Gonzagues

Everything new. Everything brilliant. Everything encored.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2—DUKE'S MOTTO

FRENCH THEATRE THE SENSATION
14th st. cor. 6th av. three minutes' walk from Broadway.
C. W. TAYLEURE, Manager.
MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES
TWO PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY
CHRISTMAS DAY AND NIGHT
CHRISTMAS DAY AND NIGHT "LONDON"
CHRISTMAS DAY AND NIGHT "LONDON"
CHRISTMAS DAY AND NIGHT for the last time.
CHRISTMAS DAY AND NIGHT
The finest scenic drama ever offered in New York—a thrilling, dramatic picture of Life in London." Every scene imported and each one a perfect illustration of some noted locality in the Great City. Vivid Illusions. Magnificent Effects. A Beautiful Story. Among the views illustrated are—

London Bridge	The Tower	St. Paul's
Charing Cross.	Billingsgate	Custom House
London Dock.	Old Bailey	Temple Bar
Bank of England	Royal Exchange	Greenwich Park

DEPARTURE OF AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP.
This latter scene is one of the most realistic ever given to the stage. Scores of passengers are seen to embark upon a large steamship, which is then taken in tow by a tug and amid the shrieks of steam whistles and the cheers of the spectators steams majestically out of London dock upon her ocean voyage.
CHRISTMAS "LONDON" DAY AND NIGHT
CHRISTMAS Your positively for DAY AND NIGHT
CHRISTMAS the last time DAY AND NIGHT
CHRISTMAS MATINEE PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 2
CHRISTMAS EVENING PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8.
OBSERVE PRICES. Admission, 50 cents. Orchestra, $1, Balcony $1 50, Family Circle, 30 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN
JARRETT & PALMER Lessees and Managers
A HOME STORY FOR CHRISTMAS
WEDNESDAY, DEC 22 1869
Every evening and Christmas afternoon at 2, will be presented for the second time in America,
LITTLE EMLY,
a drama the version in four acts from the pen of ANDREW HALLIDAY Esq. of an exquisite story by CHARLES DICKENS, which has proved, during the present season, the GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.
The drama is presented with
EXQUISITE ACTING
ALL NEW MAGNIFICENT SCENERY ALL NEW
SUPERB MUSIC
GRAND EFFECTS
AND WONDROUS TABLEAUX
The entire play being placed upon the stage in a style of
UNIQUE MAGNIFICENCE
never excelled at this or any other establishment.
With the following great cast:—

Daniel Peggotty	L. R. SHEWELL
Ham	F. C. BANGS
Mr Micawber	TONY BONIFACE
David Copperfield	GEORGE AIKEN
Steerforth	FRED MALDER
Traddles	H. A. RENDLE
Mr Wickfield (a lawyer)	J. B. BRITONE
Uriah Heep	FELIX A. VINCENT
Little Em'ly (Peggotty's darling)	Miss IONE BURKE
Agnes Wickfield	Miss EDITH CHALLIS
Peggotty Barkis	Mrs. HEALY
Mrs. Gummidge	Mrs. KIA
Martha	Miss KATE VARSON
Rosa Dartle	Miss KATE NEWTON
Mrs. Micawber	Miss MARY MADDERN
Betsy Trotwood	Mrs. BRADSHAW

ACT I
THE ARK ON THE SANDS
ACT II
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL BY NIGHT
ACT III
THE STORM AND THE WRECK
ACT IV
GRAVESEND
THE EMIGRANTS FAREWELL
AND THE
SAILING OF THE SHIP
CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2.
The organ used in this piece is from the celebrated manufacture of Messrs. Mason & Hamlin.
BOX OFFICE OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Twenty third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK Jr. Proprietor
THE CROWNING TRIUMPH
HOUSES OVERFLOWING
OLD AND YOUNG DELIGHTED
GRAND HOLIDAY CARNIVAL
ADMISSION 50 cents
The inimitable music and vocalis
W. H. LINGARD
The charming comedienne
ALICE DUNNING
The unsurpassed soubrette,
DICKIE LINGARD
The world renowned lyric and dramatic artists
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE
SONG DANCE POETRY WIT BEAUTY
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL
LINGARD SKETCHES (New Series)
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL as MRS. REEVES
THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.
PRESIDENT GRANT. JAMES FISK Jr.,
GENERAL GRANT JAY GOULD, Esq.,
B. F. BUTLER MAYOR HALL.
HORACE GREELEY.
Appear every night at 9 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2.
NEARLY READY. The gorgeous legendary and spectacular drama, by Jos. C. Foster entitled
THE SEVEN TEMPTATIONS

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN
PRESENTATION WEEK. $1,000 worth of Presents
GOLD WATCHES, LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINES
GOLD FOB CHAINS SILVER TEA SETS &c.
REAPPEARANCE OF RATCLIFF WELCH
SERGEANT BURKE in his LIGHTNING ZOUAVE DRILL
A TRIP TO THE MOON, Or,
THE POLICEMAN AND HIS DOG.
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REVIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS
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CINDERELLA
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in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN
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READ THE FOLLOWING
On Saturday forenoon October 16 1869, William C. Newell, a farmer residing near the village of Cardiff, in the town of Lafayette, county of Onondaga, commenced to dig a well near his barn. Two workmen were employed, Gideon Emmons and Henry Nichols, Mr. Newell being engaged meanwhile in drawing stone with which to line the well. At the depth of about three feet one of the workmen struck a stone as he at first supposed. A moment later he thought it a water lime pipe, and asked for an axe with which to break it. Before the axe arrived a foot was partially uncovered with the exclamation, "I declare, some old Indian has been buried here!" Further excavation disclosed the entire foot and a part of the leg. One of the workmen, seeing the direction in which the body lay, dug down just above where he thought the head might be and his shovel struck the nose, the mark of which is visible in the statue. The face and head were soon uncovered and in a short time the entire figure exposed to view. There then appeared to the few assembled spectators the colossal, well proportioned form of a human being.
The news of this remarkable discovery spread rapidly through the surrounding country and attracted thither thousands of visitors, among whom were some of the most distinguished scientific men of the present day. Their opinions have been expressed in letters to the proprietors and through the public journals, from which opinions we make the following extracts.

OPINION OF PROF HALL, STATE GEOLOGIST
It is a statue cut in gypsum, and intended to represent a human form of colossal size in a recumbent posture. As to its source or origin, I cannot conjecture. It is worn and dissolved by water to a degree that indicates long inhumation, and it is covered by an thin deposit of fine ferric... more in depth. The sculpture is of a high order and very different from those of Central America.

OPINION OF HON. F. W. LEAVENWORTH FORMERLY SECRETARY OF STATE
Those familiar with the frauds practised in other countries in the manufacture and sale of antiques, and perhaps others, would have a vague suspicion that this might furnish another instance here at home. My own mind was not free from such dreams. And notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of finding a place where such a stone might be obtained—of quarrying, working, transporting and burying the same, and keeping it a profound secret I still had my suspicions. But the first look at the statue dispels from the mind every thought of that nature. It has the marks of ages stamped upon every limb and feature in a manner and with a distinctness which no art can imitate. I have not seen the first person who entertained any doubt of its great antiquity, after looking at that most wonderful and inexplicable figure. The time spent in manufacturing, and retailing the simple and absurd rumors which circulate through the community and find their way into the papers is weakly and foolishly thrown away. It is a serious and most remarkable reality, and one which has thus far received no satisfactory explanation and probably never will.

OPINION OF PROFESSOR HENRY A. WARD OF ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY
Lying as it still does, in its original earthy bed, its gray massive form hardly yet still from the struggles by which it seems to have freed itself and the face, body and limbs still damp with the ooze of its low sepulchre, it possesses the beholder with a feeling of extremest awe and profoundest wonder. To interrupt these emotions by speculations as to its personality, to approach this majestic figure with the calm processes of scrutinizing investigation, seems a sacrilege. All one's feelings persist to accept it as a real human being, once instinct with life and activity, now a noble corpse.
It is the work of the sculptor and out of a single large block of the gypseous limestone (an upper member of the Onondaga Salt Group) which forms a ge... beds in the immediate vicinity.

OPINIONS OF SCULPTORS PALMER OF ALBANY, AND BROWN, OF NEWBURG AND DR ARMSBY, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE
I thought all along the giant a work of art, a remarkably good one, and of very ancient date. Professor Armsby seemed to regard its anatomical correctness with as much interest as Messrs. Palmer and Brown did its excellence of position and expression. But on the humbug theory are all agreed: they do not believe a word in it. Mr. Palmer made a call upon one of the first families during the afternoon. Of course he was asked his opinion of the giant. "A wonder," said he. "But," said a lovely lady, "many of the lawyers of our city believe it to be a humbug." He quickly responded, "A giant was I on him, I'd sue any of your lawyers who hinted of ... It had been there for ages"—by all the standards, says he.
Where so great excitement existed it was but natural that numberless rumors pronouncing this wonderful discovery a humbug, fraud or cheat should find their way into the columns of the public press. None of the stories which have gained circulation have, however, been substantiated by the slightest degree of proof. A long article in an... was stated that this stone image was made or cast or ... in the vicinity one year ... last past ... that it was... owned by W. ... the farm and surreptitiously buried ... some months ago ... avidity, that Mr. Newell was the ... party ... in the transaction. In order to furnish the public ... a series of affidavits were made by all the parties engaged, with the intent of ... ... being any ... of the events ... The depositions are too voluminous for entire publication but they can be seen at the above hall. We give ... below.

FOLLOWING EXTRACTS FROM THE DEPOSITIONS.—William C. Newell, being duly sworn deposes and says, that he resides near Cardiff, upon the farm formerly owned by John Van Patten, which was purchased... to him... the fall of 1863, deponent took possession of said farm in the spring of 1867 and has resided thereon until the present time. Deponent further says that Van ... Patten occupied farm for ... one year that one ... Wright, the father of deponent's wife owned the ... occupied said farm for about six years prior to the ownership of said Van Buskirk, and that for many years prior to the occupation of said farm by said Wright it was owned and occupied by one Rensselaer McIntyre. that the "Stone Giant" was found upon said farm on the 16th day of October, 1869, that the only buildings upon said farm are the dwelling and barns, that deponent prior to the discovery of said "Stone Giant," had determined to dig a well adjacent to the barn and engaged the necessary laborers to assist in such work, in digging this well the Giant was found. The deponent further says that the place where the Giant was found has been cultivated by him for farming purposes (by ploughing and otherwise) for three years past, that the earth at the place where said digging was found has never been... ... ... any manner whatever to the knowledge of the deponent, except in ploughing as aforesaid. Deponent further says he never knew until the said 16th of October nor had any knowledge or information whatever that said stone giant or any other image was lying at the place where the same was discovered.
WILLIAM C NEWELL.
Subscribed and sworn before me October 29, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF MRS NEWELL.
Being duly sworn deposes and says that she is the wife of William C. Newell, that she never knew or heard of any such image being upon said farm. LYDIA A. NEWELL.
Subscribed and sworn before me October 29, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM WRIGHT
Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is ... years of age, and that deponent was present in the ... to time and witnessed the excavation of the pit until it reached its present size, that the strata of earth was plainly distinct in each and every part of said excavation. * * * * *
A careful observer of the soil in which said Giant lies sees the most indubitable evidence that the soil above and around the said Giant had never been disturbed since its original deposit. WILLIAM WRIGHT.
Subscribed and sworn to before me Oct. 29 1869. B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF JOHN PARKER
Being duly sworn deposes and says that he verily believes that the soil ... and that ... in ... ... in the ordinary use of the same for farming purposes. JOHN PARKER.
Sworn to before me B. L. COLEMAN Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF MR WOOD MANSON
Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is aged forty years, and that he has resided twenty seven years within 100 rods of the place where the stone giant was found, that on the day prior to the discovery he agreed with William C. Newell to stone up a well for said Newell as soon as he had dug the same, that deponent on the morning of the day of said discovery, went to said farm and saw one Emmons and one Nichols digging the said well, that deponent was in the house of said Newell at the time the giant was struck by the persons so digging, that shortly after he was notified that something unusual had been discovered and deponent immediately went to the pit and there remained until the excavation around said giant had been made so that the whole image was plainly discernible and deponent says that the soil where said giant was discovered showed no signs of ever having been disturbed since the earth was originally deposited. SMITH A. WOODMANSON.
Sworn to before me October 28, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF HENRY NICHOLS
Being duly sworn deposes and says that he is 2? years of age, that on the 16th day of October, 1869 he was employed with one Emmons in digging a well for William C. Newell, on his farm. that while so engaged at the depth of about 2½ feet they struck what they supposed to be a stone and which proved to be the Stone Giant, that said Giant was fully exposed to view on the same day, that there was a limb or root extending partly over the body of said Giant, and that said Giant could not possibly have been deposited in its resting place without removing said limb, that the soil where said Giant was discovered never had been disturbed prior to said day as deponent believes. HENRY NICHOLS.
Sworn before me October 29, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF W. S. HOUGHTON
Being duly sworn deposes and says that he is thirty seven years of age and has resided at or near Cardiff all his life, first heard of the discovery of the giant on October 16 1869, went to the place where the giant was discovered about twelve o'clock noon of that day, the giant had been uncovered and was in full view of many bystanders, that on the easterly side of the stone giant was a root or limb about two and a half feet below this surface ... extending from the side to a point just above ... and ... two inches beyond or west of the east part of the right elbow of said giant, that said root or limb was of ... and about three and a half inches in diameter, that the limb had the appearance of a broken limb, the end of which was a fracture instead of a cut, that the same remained as deponent first saw it until the 18th of October, when the limb was cut off at deponent's request and in his presence, and deponent further says it would not have been possible to place the said image under said root or limb as the same was situated at the time deponent first saw it or as it now is, without excavating to a greater extent on the side of said image opposite said root.
W. S. HOUGHTON.
Sworn to before me, October 28, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DEPOSITION OF B. L. COLEMAN
Being duly sworn deposes and says that he resides in Cardiff, has been for a number of years a justice of the peace and also surveyor of the town of Lafayette that he is well acquainted with the said Newell and family and each one of the persons engaged in the business of said Newell on the 15th day of October, 1869, that he viewed the Stone Giant about twelve o'clock on that day; that at that time the pit at the bottom was about three feet wide, that deponent observed the earth at the sides of the pit at that time and they had the same appearance as to stratification as they did after the pit was enlarged to its present size, that there was no evidence that any of said earth had ever been disturbed by the shovel, but on the contrary, there was every indication that the soil had remained as it was in a state of nature, that the appearance of the root or limb as described by W. S. Houghton in his affidavit taken before me this day is correct and deponent further says that the said Newell and his wife and the several persons engaged in the service of said Newell on said 16th day of October are of good standing in the community in which they reside, and whose testimony is entitled to the fullest credit. B. L. COLEMAN.
Subscribed and sworn to before me October 29, 1869—NATHAN PARK, Justice of the Peace.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF HOUGHTON & PARK
Volney A. Houghton and Robert S. Park being duly sworn, say, and each for himself deposes and says, that he resides at Cardiff, that deponents visited the place where said Giant was discovered on the 16th day of October, 1869, that we have each held the office of Postmaster in Cardiff and deponents say that they have read the affidavit of B. L. Coleman in relation to said Giant and its discovery, to the character of the soil, and in relation to Mr. Newell and the other parties engaged in the service of said Newell, and that the facts stated therein are correct, as they verily believe.
V. A. HOUGHTON,
R. S. PARK.
Sworn before me, October 29, 1869. B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

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2D STORY FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH FIRST class Board for gentleman and wife; references. 216 West Fifteenth street.

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3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET. FURnished Rooms, with or without Board. Reference exchanged.

4 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, A PARlor and Bedroom, with Board, to a gentleman and wife.

4TH AVENUE, NO. 245, OPPOSITE DR. BELLOWS' church.—A handsomely furnished suit of two or three Rooms, with bath, closets, &c., and private table.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished Suits of Rooms, with Board, private table if desired, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW THIRTY-fourth street.—An elegantly furnished Suit of Rooms to rent, with private table; also one single Room. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with Board; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 434.—ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, four rooms deep; private table only; references exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 309.—A FAMILY GOING ABROAD ARE desirous of renting a very desirable suite of Rooms, consisting of an entire second floor, with unexceptionable Board. House and all appointments first class.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY.—LARGE AND small well furnished Rooms to let, with good Board. Apply at 160 Bleecker street. Terms $6 to $12 per week.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD WITH SINGLE ROOM; Lodging by night 50c., or $2 50 per week, at Dupont House, 166 Hudson street. Transient Board $1 50 per day.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 178 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, two back Parlors, second floor.

8 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—To let, with Board, Parlor and Bedroom, second floor.

8 AND 10 CLINTON PLACE. COMSTOCK HOUSE. A family hotel.—Rooms, en suite and singly; table first class. Terms moderate.

$8 TO $15 PER WEEK FOR GOOD HOTEL BOARD and Room, at the Rochester Hotel, corner Broadway and Clinton place. Table d'hote at 6 P. M.

13 LAMARTINE PLACE (WEST TWENTY-NINTH street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues).—Nicely furnished Rooms, with good Board and home comforts, at moderate prices; location first class.

14TH STREET, NO. 227, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—A finely furnished large Room, with Board; references exchanged.

16 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ROOMS, EN suite or singly, elegantly furnished; private bathroom and table if desired. References exchanged.

16TH STREET, EAST, 135.—SECOND FLOOR, NICELY furnished, to let; private table if required; also other Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Front Parlor and Bedroom on second floor; private table if desired; other Rooms, for families or single gentlemen, with Board.

18 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A large, pleasant third story back Room and Bedroom, communicating, together or separately; also a fourth story Room for a single gentleman.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED and unfurnished Apartments to let, with or without Board.

21ST STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired; superior accommodations; moderate price. Apply at 72 West Thirty-fourth street, Everett Library.

22 IRVING PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house and table first class.

23 WASHINGTON PLACE.—TO LET, WITH FIRST class Board, a large Parlor and Bedroom, handsomely furnished, on the second floor; also a single Room.

26 THIRD STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADway.—Nicely furnished Room to let, suitable for one or two persons, $6 per week; modern improvements.

28 THIRD STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room to rent to one or two persons, without board; gas, bath, &c.; family private; terms moderate if permanently engaged; references exchanged.

31ST STREET (NO. 109), NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.—A Suit of Rooms for a family; also Rooms for single gentlemen, with first class Board; fire and gas.

33 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR COOPER INSTItute.—An elegantly furnished suit of Rooms on the second floor; also two other Rooms, with or without Board; private table if desired.

34TH STREET, NO. 164 WEST.—ONE DOUBLE AND one single Room to rent, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; family private.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—A desirable Suit and single Rooms to let, with first class Board. Location delightful. References.

38 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, SECOND BROWN stone house from Fourth street.—A handsomely furnished Parlor Floor to let, with first class Board; also one single Room. References required.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, on second floor; also single Rooms, for gentlemen; transient boarders taken; table boarders accommodated; reference exchanged.

41 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Well furnished Rooms on first and second floors, with Board, or would furnish private table.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A neatly furnished Room on second floor to let, with first class Board; also hall Bedrooms; references required.

44 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Suit of Rooms, on second floor; also single Room on third floor. References exchanged.

48 WEST ELEVENTH STREET. — FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, from $10 to $25; without board, $5 to $15 per week.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—ROOMS to let, with Board, to family or single gentlemen. Southern exposure. Terms moderate.

57 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Broadway.—Suit of Rooms on second floor; also a single Room, with Board. References exchanged.

57 EAST FOURTH STREET.—JUST OPENED A PRIvate boarding house, with a good selection of furnished Rooms, with or without Board, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Furnished Rooms to let,
With or without Board.

68 IRVING PLACE.—SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, with or without Board; private table if desired.

74 MACDOUGAL STREET (ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE).—Second floor back Room, large closets, well furnished; also second floor Hall Room, $7 per week. References exchanged.

75 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—ONE LARGE AND ONE small Room, nicely furnished, can be had immediately, with or without Breakfast. Apply from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

89 CLINTON PLACE, CLOSE TO FIFTH AVENUE.—To let, with Board, a fine front Room on second floor, and a Suit of Rooms; economy and comfort; fine location.

100 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR MADIson avenue, corner house.—Two handsome Rooms on first floor, with Board; also Board for gentlemen without rooms. House and accommodations first class. References.

104 (NEW NO.) WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with Board. House first class. References.

105 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsome back Parlor and Extension; also two large Rooms on third floor to let, with Board.

106 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, en suite or singly; suitable for single gentlemen or family.

108 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, at moderate terms.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let, to respectable small families.

113 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A VERY FINE Suit of Rooms to let, with Board, on second floor, front; house first class. References required.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Third story front Suit; also square Room, with excellent Board; furniture new; terms moderate.

113 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR FIFTEENTH street.—A widow lady, living alone has a nicely furnished large front Room to let to a gentleman or lady, where they can enjoy a quiet home, with or without Board; house pleasantly situated.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board in private family; two vacant Rooms; good table and every home comfort can be had.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—LARGE BACK Parlor, with cabinet suit and large wardrobe, suitable for small family or gentlemen; also large back Room, third floor. Reference.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

132 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, in a private family, one large front Room.

134 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; house first class. Mrs. RICE.

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139 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMily, owners of house, will let a Room on second floor, with Board, at $7, suitable for two gentlemen only; gas, bath, &c.

140 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A widow lady, living alone, would let to a gentleman and wife, with Board for lady only, Parlor Floor, en suite or singly; terms moderate.

140 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND Ninth streets.—To let, on third floor, a pleasant front Room to a gentleman and his wife, and a Hall Room on second floor to a single gentleman, with first class Board; terms moderate; references required.

142 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—COMFORTABLE Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board, in a small quiet family, where French and Spanish are spoken; references.

144 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, at reduced rent, with Board. References.

146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A HANDSOME PARLOR and Bedroom on first floor, with or without Board, in a strictly private family.

151 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, OVER THE tea store. Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board. Ring second bell.

156 WAVERLEY PLACE.—BOARDING FOR GENtlemen or gentleman and wife; also two or three respectable young ladies. Terms moderate.

211 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYvesant Park.—Nicely furnished Room, with Board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references exchanged; terms moderate.

225 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—ELEGANTly furnished front Room, second floor, with Board for two persons, $25 per week; front Parlor, $50. References.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—WELL FURnished Rooms to let with good Board, on second and third floors, front; accommodations for families; location good; house of improvements. Call for three days.

257 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ROOMS, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, at moderate prices; table first class; house in perfect order; location unexceptionable; convenient to cars and stages; references.

259 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A FEW mechanics can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms; also two young ladies. House has all modern improvements.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET. NEAR Eighth avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board; private family; terms moderate.

170 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—A LARGE AND small Room, handsomely furnished, in first class house, to let, separately or together, without board; family strictly private.

305 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A NICELY furnished large hall Bedroom to let, with or without Board; house first class.

309 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Room, second floor, to a lady and gentlemen or two single gentlemen; table first class; reference required.

319 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.—A Room on second floor, with all the modern improvements, bathroom adjoining, to let, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References required.

365 FIFTH AVENUE.—TO RENT, A SECOND FLOOR, with bath and all conveniences for a family; also small Rooms on fourth floor for gentlemen, with private or public table; references exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR A GENTLEman and wife of quiet habits, with Board for wife; location central; terms moderate. Address Mrs. MORTON, Herald office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NOT DEPENDENT ON BOARDers, will let two comfortable Rooms, third story front and rear, with excellent table accommodation, having first rate cook, at moderate prices. 128 East Twenty-second st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET TWO OR THREE pleasant and newly furnished Rooms, with Board, to good parties, for the winter; terms moderate. 439 Fourth avenue, near Thirtieth street.

A WELL FURNISHED SUNNY ROOM AND BOARD, for gentleman and wife, in private family, within ten minutes walk of Fifth Avenue Hotel; open fire, gas and convenience to bath required; terms $23 in advance. Desirable tenants and permanent if suited. Address, with particulars, ADVANCE, station E.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FRONT ROOMS (with alcoves), on second and third floors; all modern conveniences; first class Board; no children taken. Inquire at 261 West Forty-second street.

A WIDOW WILL LET A HANDSOMELY FURnished Room to a gentleman and wife; Board for wife only. Address WIDOW, Herald office.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE OR SINGLE GENtlemen, with Room on first floor above parlors, one door from Fifth avenue, on Murray Hill. Address DOUGLAS, Herald office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors, with good Board, for families or gentlemen; terms moderate; reference exchanged. Apply at 124 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIvate family can be obtained by gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms very moderate; location quiet, pleasant and convenient. Apply at 45 Jane street, between Hudson street and Eighth avenue.

MADISON AVENUE, 123.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD WANT NICELY furnished Room, with Board, in a central location, at $25, including everything. Address P. H., box 305 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, between Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth streets, near Fourth or Sixth avenue; terms not to exceed $50 per month. References exchanged. Address S. E. P., station D, Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, with servant and child, six months old; a Bedroom on second and third floors and small Room for servant, with good Board; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address B. & D., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, relatives, in a family where there are few or no boarders and where the advertisers can be quiet, retired and free from inquisitive annoyances; a front room, with Plimpton or sofa bedstead, and an adjoining bedroom; location between Fourth and Eighth avenues. Address, stating price and location, STRANGER, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A RESPECTable family, near East Fourteenth street; terms $5. Address box 3,6?5 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD and nurse, with Parlor and Bedroom; parlor must have sofa or Plympton bedstead; terms not to exceed $25 per week; references given and required. Address IMMEDIATELY, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED Room in a private family, with or without Board; location between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Tenth and Seventeenth streets; references exchanged. Address R. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from about January 1, below Twenty-third street. Address, stating full particulars, C., box 4,605 Post office.

TWO QUIET AMERICAN LADIES WISH BOARD, between Fourth and Twenty-eighth streets, not west of Sixth avenue; genteel employment in their room; best reference; terms moderate. E. MARSTON, 170 Bleecker street.

HOTELS.

AT THE WHITNEY HOUSE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Broadway and Twelfth street, one block from Stewart's store—Single Rooms, front, 75 cents and $1 per day; family Rooms, $2 to $5.

HOTEL DEVOS, 110 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway, on the European plan.—Furnished Rooms, singly and suits, from $2 to $10 weekly; lodging, 50c. to $1. Restaurant attached.

LELAND'S ST. ELMO HOTEL, BROADWAY AND Twenty-ninth street.—Choice family Rooms, newly furnished, at moderate rates. LEWIS LELAND, Proprietor.

MALTBY HOUSE,
Great Jones street, fronting Lafayette place. A few elegantly furnished Rooms, in suits, for families, or single Rooms, for gentlemen, at moderate rates. Table d'hote.
GEO. A. McCLOSKEY & CO., Proprietors.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street (new house).—On European plan; rooms by the day, week or month. All rooms heated.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND Twentieth street.—Table d'hote; elegant Rooms, en suite or singly.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER Broadway and Bleecker.—Good single Rooms for the winter from $4 to $7 per week; family Rooms from $8 to $20 per week.
GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietor.

WORDEN HOTEL, NOS. 142, 144 AND 146 EAST Fourteenth street.—A few elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite, for families, or single Rooms for gentlemen, at moderate rates, either permanent or transient. Table d'hote.
G. P. WORDEN, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

A GREAT REDUCTION—TERMS REDUCED TO ONE-half the usual rates until Jan. 1.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, French, Telegraphy.
THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

A GENTLEMAN, PARTLY EDUCATED IN FRANCE, wishes to take lessons in French for the purpose of perfecting himself in grammar. Address (in French), stating terms, FRENCH, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC FRENCH LADY TO teach her own language in a seminary in the country; one who can teach other modern languages preferred. Apply at 155 Mercer street, second door west of Jarrow, Jersey City, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for four days after this issue.

WANTED—FOR TWO GOOD, WELL BROUGHT UP little boys, about six years old, Board and Education in a good, Christian family, who will care for them in a kind and loving spirit; must be church members; a minister's family preferred. Unexceptionable references required. Address, with full particulars, M. N. L., box 176 Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE STORE OF SUBSCRIBER, A SMALL Gold Watch. Apply to GEORGE SLOANE, Broadway and Tenth street.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 29,067 ON EAST RIVER SAVings Bank. The finder will leave it at the bank, No. 3 Chambers street, New York.

LOST—A WHITE SPITZ DOG, MONDAY, 20TH INST., in the vicinity of Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street. $10 reward will be paid for his return to 318 West Fifteenth street. He answers to the name of Spitz.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF LACE IN GOING FROM Twenty-eighth street to Waverley place. The full value will be paid on its return to 12 Waverley place.

LOST—MELTON OVERCOAT. TEN DOLLARS REward if returned to OSBORN, janitor, 694 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST A RED LEATHER BAG WITH initials M. K. Apply at 54 Howard street.

$15 REWARD—FOR THE COAT TAKEN FROM 301 East Twenty-third street, last Wednesday. If pawned, $5 for the ticket and no questions. Address second story, as above.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY OR FRIDAY evening last, a silver Watch and gold Chain from 65 Sands street, Brooklyn. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked on returning to H. NUTT, 14 Water street, Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE PARTY returning the Watch and Chain taken from the gentleman in a Broadway stage on the night of the 1st inst., and no questions asked. Communicate with SEE & BARKLEY, 125 West street, New York.

$200 REWARD.—STOLEN ON THE EVENING OF the 20th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9, ladies' and children's Wearing Apparel, Furs and Undergarments of various kinds. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked on the return of the above goods to J. LEVI, 655 Third avenue. N. B.—A suitable reward will be given for the return of any part of them.

$250 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE REcovery of the following goods, stolen from our store at Quarryville, N. Y., on the night of the 17th instant:—35 Overcoats, 40 pieces Dress Goods, Alpacas, Merinos, Wool Delaines, Blankets, Shawls, Boots and Shoes, &c.
LESSER & BRO.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 BROADWAY (LATE 68).—WARRIN, WHIPPLE & CO. refer to the mercantile community as to successful cases, facilities, standing and experience. Caution—We have no branches in New York.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Money Liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or the same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 723 BROADWAY—THE highest cash prices paid for Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls. The same sold.
LYNCH'S.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 539 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT HYMAN'S, 635 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON STREET, KNOX'S Building.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Furniture, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, &c., in large or small amounts. Hours, 10 to 4.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought and money loaned on them. GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise, or the same bought. Business strictly private. Room No. 1.

195 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY STREET.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD, having great facilities, advances at low rates, in large or small amounts, on Diamonds, Watches, Merchandise, Life Policies, Pianos or other securities.

913 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty-first streets—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Camel Hair Shawls, Laces, &c. Business confidential. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JOSEPH & HERTS.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A PERSON WISHING TO LET AN UNFURNISHED Floor of four or five rooms, suitable for a Parlor, Bedrooms and kitchen, in a respectable location in the city, may find occupants by addressing J. N. A., Herald office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A WELL furnished House in a good location between Thirty-fourth and Forty-sixth street and west of Fifth avenue. Apply at Broadway Hotel, corner Forty-second street and Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—PREMISES SUITABLE for a machinery warehouse. Address, with full particulars, P., box 5,767 Post office.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR LIGHT housekeeping, between Fourth and Twentieth streets, for a gentleman and wife; terms must be moderate. Address A., box 4,468 New York Post office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN AN OFFICE; MUST BE low. Address, stating price and location, P. G., Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, completely furnished, for housekeeping, between Tenth and Thirtieth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address box 3, 54 East Twelfth street.

WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY LADY, ONE UNFURnished Room, with pantry, not above Eighty-sixth street. Would be permanent. Address Mrs. HAMILTON, box 266 Herald office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE LODGE ROOM, FOR weekly meetings for a Lodge containing about 150 members, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and Third and Sixth avenues. Address M. GLASER, 251 Fourth street, between avs. B and C.

WANTED—APARTMENTS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, with all requisite conveniences. Parlor and Basement Floors; hot and cold water, gas, stationary tubs, &c.; rooms must be fully and nicely furnished, or would take them unfurnished if desired, provided location and house were satisfactory; rent payable weekly or monthly in advance; location Eighteenth to Thirty-sixth street, Madison to Sixth avenue. Address E., box 141 Herald office, for one week.

WANTED—TO RENT, BY AN EXPERIENCED HOTEL keeper, a first class summer House, well furnished in modern style; or rent or purchase a first class House in a Western city. Address G. W., box 3,542 New York Post office.

WANTED—TO RENT, THE WHOLE OR HALF OF A small house in Eighth, Ninth or Fifteenth wards, or near Sixth avenue railroad route. Address RENT, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER, two or three furnished Rooms for light housekeeping; must be in a good location and terms moderate. Address C. B. RICE, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR light housekeeping, first or second floor, for a lady and child, in a respectable and not inquisitive family; terms must be moderate. Address, stating location, H. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR THE FIRST FLOOR and Basement, between Fourth and Twenty-eighth streets and Second and Seventh avenues; rent must be moderate. Address immediately J. D. WILLIAMS, 81 Bond street.

MACHINERY.

AT WILLARD'S MACHINERY DEPOT, 47 DEY street—Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Lathes, Planers, Force and Steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, new and second hand, bought, sold and exchanged.

FOR SALE—AN 18 HORSE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, in very fine order. Call at LOGAN'S foundry, foot of Second street, Hoboken.

HOT SODA WATER APPARATUS, AND APPARATUS for manufacturing and bottling of soda water, at WILLIAM GEE'S, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New York. Send for a catalogue of prices, &c.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, BOILERS, Steam Pumps, Blowers, Planers, Lathes, Drills, Presses, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Belting, &c., at 295 Water street, near Roosevelt.
F. McSWEGAN.

WANTED—A CHEAP SECOND HAND PORTABLE Engine and Boiler, about eight horse power. Apply to or address C. F. F., room 54 St. Charles Hotel, 648 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—M. ABRAHAMS, 254 SEVENTH AVENUE, will pay the highest cash prices for cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing by post. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

A1.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street; also a branch store at 33 Sixth avenue, between Amity and Fourth streets. Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their cast-off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is, please to call at my establishment or send us a note to the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 835 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SIXTH STREET, ISAAC FLATTO pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Flatto.

A 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, HERZ, successor to Cashberg, pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ, successor to Cashberg, pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value in cash paid for cast off Clothing, Carpets, by calling or addressing.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WAVERLEY place—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. As we have to fill a large order for the Western market, we will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Please call on or send a note to F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

M. LEON, 297 THIRD AVENUE, PAYS THE HIGHest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF HERRING'S, MARVIN'S, LILLIE'S AND Wilder's second hand Safes; also the new patent "Cut Off" Safe, for sale cheap.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY VERY SELDOM MET WITH.—FOR sale, an old established and well paying Cigar Store, with Room and Basement; good reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 184 Clinton street, two doors from Grand.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE—WITH HORSE, WAGON, Harness and Cans, all new; only used six months. Apply at 145 Waverley place.

A LARGE SIZE LILLIE SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Also two medium and one small Safe, of Herring's, Wilder's and Marvin's make.
S. C. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A WELL LOCATED CORNER GROCERY STORE FOR sale cheap, in Brooklyn, doing a good business. If not sold at private sale will be sold at auction on Friday, 24th. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 23 Chambers street.

A FIRST CLASS DOWN TOWN RESTAURANT FOR sale—Splendid business location; corner Liquor Stores on Third avenue; Bakeries, Cordial Manufactory, fine Butter Stand, Market Stands.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS CAN be carried on with $500 invested. Article salable to grocers and druggists. Call and investigate. 63 Fulton street, room No. 1.

A CUSTOMER WANTED FOR A MILK DAIRY; 400 TO 600 quarts per day. Inquire of GEORGE F. BAILEY, 22 Bowery, or of LAURENCE KERR, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, LADIES' AND gentlemen's Oyster House; best location in the city; cheap rent and plenty of room. Apply at 11 Carroll place, Bleecker street.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS FOR $2,000; WELL LOcated and established; very large profits; excellent opportunity for anybody wishing a profitable business. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE—IN BROADWAY, THIRD, Sixth, Seventh avenues, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth; prices $1,500 to $15,000.
RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—PRICE $1,500 CASH, worth $2,000. Address CHEMIST, box 188 Herald office.

DRUG FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE SET OF Drug Fixtures for sale cheap. Inquire of J. W. KETCHAM, Belleville, N. J., or of J. B. LEE, 721 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

DOWN TOWN DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WHOLE OR half interest; a splendid chance for an active man with small means; will bear investigation.
COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE BEST TEA STORE IN SOUTH Brooklyn, cheap for cash; retiring from retail trade; five years' lease. Inquire of REAGAN, Fifth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND FOUR YEARS' LEASE of four story House in Fourteenth street; will take improved farm in Virginia at fair price.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FIXTURES OF A LIQUOR Store, with Lease of whole house for 5 years, down town; price $600. Apply to W. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—A STALL, IN FULTON COUNTRY MARket, well located for meat or poultry. Inquire at 151 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE—ONE CANDY STORE, WITH STOCK AND Fixtures. Inquire at 39 Greenwich avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MILK ROUTE, RETAILing 150 quarts per day, and wholesaling 20 quarts. Inquire of PETER WOOLLEY, 75 East Eighty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FLOUR AND FEED Stores on Third avenue; now doing a safe, good business; rent low; terms easy; established 13 years.
M. BARTA, 204 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED OYSTER SAloon, Fixtures, Lease, &c., situated in the Bowery. This is a bargain for a cash customer. Apply at 215 Canal street or 202 Broadway, room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A NICELY FITTED UP BAR AND LUNCH Room, down town, the party occupying it now going abroad; terms cash. Apply to W. G. PATTERSON, at 313 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—A PACKING HOUSE AND ALL FIXTURES. Apply at 255 Tenth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO BUTCHER AND ONE PORK Stand, well located, in Brooklyn market, Adams street, between Fulton and Myrtle avenues. Apply to E. SACCHI.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store, with or without Stock. Inquire in the store, corner of Hudson and West Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BAR AND OYSTER House, established over 20 years; good location and doing a good business. Apply at 746 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—AT 153 AND 169 THIRD AVENUE, ONE first class Liquor Bar (late Cosmopolitan Hall). Apply after 6 P. M. at 133 Stanton street to D. SCHNIDER.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER GROCERY STORE ON Third avenue at a great bargain, as the owner does not understand the business. Apply to M. H. KIMBALL, 251 East Fifty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF DISPOSED OF BEFORE the 1st—The Lease and Furniture of an up town hotel; long lease; low rent; elegantly furnished. For all particulars, &c., apply to A. HUMPHREY, No. 6 Clinton place.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A JOB PRINTING Office and Paper Bag Manufactory, in a fine location. Address PRINTER, box 158 Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST POULTRY AND FRUIT Stands in an up town market; or would take a partner. Small capital required. Apply to M. N. EDWARDS, 416 Washington Market, corner Vesey and West streets.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; A STATIONERY, SOAP and Perfumery Store; cheap rent; good retail trade. Apply at 467 Canal street.

FOR SALE—NOT ON ACCOUNT OF GOING TO EUrope or ill health, the finest corner Cigar Stand and Sample Room on Broadway. For particulars apply at ASA'S Place, 16 Dutch street.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THE OYSTER AND LIQUOR Store 35 and 37 Chatham street. Inquire on the premises.

PRODUCE COMMISSION.—EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR practical man to take one-half interest in an old established trade; cash required small. Address, stating qualifications, BUSINESS, Herald office, for three days.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE—FOR LAWSON'S IMproved Blower for stoves, which forces the draught, prevents the chimney from smoking, starts a good coal fire in five minutes. Every family can afford one.
LAWSON, 13 William street, third floor.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.—FOR SALE cheap, Stock Tools and Fixtures, in a flourishing town near New York; established 15 years; good run of custom; rent very low; small stock; ill health cause of selling. Address box 28, Jamaica, L. I.

$3,000.—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER LIQUOR Stores on South street, by BAUER & OBERLANDER, 56 Bowery, entrance Canal street.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, WITHOUT MERCURY; manhood restored; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT CAN BE CONsulted privately on certain diseases, at his office, 20 Centre street. A practice of 35 years entitles him to confidence.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury. By Dr. Evans' Magic Invigorator lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes; price $5. Consultation free.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES IS DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful medicines safe and certain; $5. Also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored. Circular forwarded free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine. His powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound, $5. Circular forwarded free.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDwife, cures at one interview. Elegant rooms for nursing. 42 St. Mark's place.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES TREATED SCIENTIFICALly, as in European hospitals. Consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, late of Prussia, 159 Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having over 18 years successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview; relief to the most anxious in 24 hours. Board and nursing when required.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES WITHOUT MEDICINE.—Dr. and Madame DE RUSEY, No. 4 Neilson place, between Eighth street and Waverley place, never fail. Their $5 French Pills are sure.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. R. A. KING HAS RETURNED FROM EUROPE, and can be consulted at 15 Waverley place, from 10 to 4.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late of and nearly 40 years at No. 3 Division street), can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine $5.

DR. OLIN'S PRIVATE INSTITUTE, 27 BOND STREET, is fitted up regardless of expense to secure the comfort of patients. All private matters cured. Sealed pamphlet, 10 cents.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 164 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years' private practice.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street; Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway,
on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,
at 11 o'clock A. M.,
at their salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street. Positive sale.
BY ORDER OF RECEIVER,
of a large and valuable stock of first class
WINES AND LIQUORS,
among which are fine Sandeman & Osborn Port Wines, old Brown Sherry of 1849, H. Maude ditto, Monseis, Dias, Merrello & Co. Amontillado Sherries, Southside Madeiras, Dry Sillery Champagne, Pinet & Castillon, Martelle, Hennessey, Otard and other fine French Brandies; Plantation, Nacob and Granada Rums; Holland Gin, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, in casks, cases and demijohns. Also, to close an account, will be sold eight lines of fine goods, viz.:—270 bottles of Ne Plus Ultra (Misa) Pale Sherry, 243 bottles Gonzales & Byass "A" Sherry, demijohns Amontillado, Dry do., demijohns true Port Wine (reliable for medicinal use), 1 Rage casks 1805 and 1795 Brandies, 88 bottles very choice Malmsey Wine, imported in bottles. The attention of all critical in either taste is invited to the above sale.

AUCTION.—I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN AUCTION prices a large assortment of new and second hand Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Paintings, &c. Priced catalogues free. JOHN K. CURTIS, 1,259 Broadway, New York; Old Curiosity Shop.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCTIONEER.
BY J. T. WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
Salesroom, 23 and 25 Warren street,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.,
EXTRA LARGE PACKAGE SALE OF FINE QUALITY BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
of city and Eastern manufacture, adapted to the present wants of the trade.

ART NOTICE.—BY P. LEVY, AUCTIONEER; OIL Paintings; will sell at auction this day, Dec. 22, and tomorrow at 11 o'clock A. M., at the artist's salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a superb collection of framed Oil Paintings by eminent American and European artists. Paintings and frames sold together.

AUCTION.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, this day.—LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.—Sale this (WEDNESDAY) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, to the highest bidder, all the first class city-made Household Furniture, rich rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, cost $700, in use six months; four elegant rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits; Velvet, Medallion and English Brussels Carpets; Pier and Mantel Mirrors; rosewood elegant French Cabinet, Bookcase, and Writing Desk; 20 rich Bronze Figures; fine Oil Paintings, Ornaments; fine Bedroom Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobe, Hair Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Sofa, Chair, Rocker, Stoves, Curtains, &c.; Dining Room Suits, consisting of Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Crockery and Silverware; Kitchen Furniture, &c. Complete Furniture of above house, in lots, without reserve. Goods must be removed 24 hours after sale.

AUCTION SALE.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 67 Reade streets,
Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway,
will sell on Friday, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
for account of whom it may concern.
Peremptory sale, to close the business,
of
Elegant Diamond, Pearl, Sapphire,
Emerald, Ruby, Opal and Coral mounted Jewelry,
Viz.:—Solitaire and Cluster Rings, do. Earrings and Brooch, en suite, in great variety; do. Earrings, Bracelets, Chains, &c., set in pure eighteen carat gold; also Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches, set in jewels.
Also
Several lines of elegant silver plated Cutlery, by Messrs. Crispole & Co., Paris.
Every article guaranteed. Seats for ladies.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 OCLOCK.
A Rare Opportunity for Parties Making Christmas Presents.
Magnificent Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Statuary,
Works of Art, fine Paintings,
Two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes.
Parlor Suits of the richest description, Turkish Chairs, rich Cut Glass, Crystal and Bohemian Ware, China, Tea and Dinner Sets, Silver Ware, Coffee Sets, Ice Pitcher, Casters, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Waiters, &c.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell positively this (Wednesday) afternoon, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock, all the property at the elegant five story private residence, No. 13 East Tenth street, near Fifth avenue. Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets, rich Parlor Suits, Cabinet bois de rose, Reps and Brocatel Curtains, Mirrors, Etageres, Bookcase; over 300 lots Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture, &c. Reliable men in attendance to cart and pack goods for purchasers. All goods must be removed 24 hours after the sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION—A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, hotel or boarding house keepers.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell this (Wednesday) morning, December 22, at 10½ o'clock, all the property of W. Richards, Esq., going South, at his large residence, 118 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 25 Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; six elegant rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, all made to order, covered with satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Curtains, Mirrors, Tables, Lounges, Etageres, Bookcases, Easy Chairs, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, 12 Spring and Hair Mattresses, 12 pairs Blankets, Oilcloth, Linen Sheets, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Clocks, Mirrors, Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, China Tea and Dinner Sets, Cutlery, Silver, Crystal and Glass Ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION SALE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
500 lots by catalogue.
Pianoforte, Bronzes, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Statuary, Velvet Carpets, Mirrors, Silverware, Books,
Valued at $20,000.
This day (Wednesday, Dec. 22), at the elegant mansion 3 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Rooms.—Superb Suits Furniture, covered blue gold, crimson gold brocatel richest description; rosewood Secretaire Bookcase; Velvet Medallion Carpets; Pier, Mantel Mirrors; Brocatel, Lace Curtains; Marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Oil Paintings by eminent artists, Bronze Statuary, Engravings, Chandeliers, Bronze Clock, Sevres China Vases, Ornaments, rosewood Etageres, plate glass doors; marble top Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, Music, Canterbury, Stool, Cover; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Toilet Stands. Dining Room—Sideboards, elegant set ruby crystal Glassware, Linens, Sheffield Cutlery, silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Pitcher, French China Dinner, Tea Sets; also Furniture of servants' apartments. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY),
At 10 o'clock,
TWENTY-FIRST REGULAR FALL SALE
of
MANUFACTURED FURS,
Consisting of
Sable, Mink, Ermine, Gray Squirrel, Muskrat, Fancy Squirrel, French, German and American Fitch and French Coney Muffs, Collars, Pelerines, Capes and Cuffs.
Also Astrakhan Muffs and Collars, with Angora Trimmings.
Also Bear, Wolf and Raccoon Sleigh Robes; Mink, Coney and Beaver Gloves and Gauntlets.
Also
An extra line of FINE FURS, of very fine quality.
SABLE, MINK AND REAL ERMINE,
in Sets, suited for Holiday Presents.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 122 Church street.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Hardware,
Cutlery, Plated Ware, Christmas Trees, &c.
This day at 11 o'clock, at 108 Liberty street, Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spittoons, Mirrors, Smoking Sets, &c.; also China Toy Tea Sets, Dolls and Toys in variety; also 3,480 dozen Hammers, Ice Picks, Handles, &c.; also Ivory Handle and Nickel Silver Cutlery, in cases; also Plated Ware, in variety; 10 English Tea Sets; also 50 Jerusalem Cherry Trees. Catalogues at sale. On Thursday at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carpets, Desks, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BRONZE AND GILT CLOCKS, Silver Plated Ware, Bohemian Ware, Cutlery, Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 381 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOLIDAY GOODS THIS DAY by J. M. BEACH & CO., 43 Barclay street, and 48 Park place, at 10 o'clock, consisting of China and other Toys, Games, Vases, Skates, Sleds, Hobby Horses, &c.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office.
Mechanical Toys, Marble Goods, Fancy Ware, Toys, &c.
The great auction house of
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Mechanical Toys, Bohemian Ware, Fancy and Marble Goods, &c., &c.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.
CAMPBELL & CO.
will sell this day, in lots to close business, at 723 Eighth avenue, corner Fiftieth street, entire large Stock, fine young Horse, good Wagon and Harness, Fixtures, &c., of that large prominent first class corner Grocery and Tea Store, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Stock comprises large and general assortment of choice Goods, viz.:—Quantity of chests assorted Green and Black Teas, assorted Sugars, Java, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee, Cheese, best canned Fruits, Syrups and Molasses, Vinegar, barrels Flour, prepared Flour, boxes Family Soap, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Kingsford and Gilbert's Starch, Farina, Corn Starch, Brooms, Mustard, Cocoa, Chocolate, Extracts, imported and American Pickles, Spices, Sauces, Catsups, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, Preserves, Citron, Brooms, Pails, Brushes, in fact everything usually found in a first class grocery and tea store.
Will also sell the entire fine Fixtures, viz.:—Superior Platform and Counter Scales, Weights, Measures, Japan Tea Canisters, Coffee Mill, &c.
Will also sell fine young Horse, a Grocer's Wagon, with Harness. Will also sell the fine Store Fixtures, viz.:—Counters, Shelving, Bins, &c. Dealers, speculators and buyers will do well to attend, as the entire stock, embracing every variety of choice goods will be closed out regardless of cost
IN LOTS AND QUANTITIES TO SUIT EACH AND EVERY BUYER,
as the owner is retiring from business and removing from the city. No postponement on account of weather.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE AND IMportant sale of Furniture, Pianos, Melodeons, Mirrors, Carpets, Paintings, Parians, Chandeliers, Engravings, Curtains and Cornices, Fancy Goods, Sewing Machines, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell this day, Wednesday, December 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, a very large and varied assortment of Household Furniture and Fancy Goods, 25 or 30 Carpets and Oilcloths, French plate Mirrors, 10 or 12 sets of Damask, Delaine and Lace Curtains; several Parlor Suits, two or three Pianos, Melodeon and Music Box, three or four Plympton Bedsteads, Mantel Clocks, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver-plated Ware, Parians, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. N. B.—The Pianos, Carpets and Curtains will be sold between 12 and 2 o'clock. At private sale, a very superior Cabinet Organ, by Mason & Hamlin; cost $1,500; will be sold at $600.

BENJ. F. THEALL, AUCTIONEER.
Attractive sale of Household Furniture.
Mirrors, Carpets, &c.,
At the store No. 724 Broadway,
opposite the New York Hotel.
BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction Thursday, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel, an elegant assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, having been removed to the above store for convenience of sale and comprising rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, Marble Top Centre and Fancy Tables, Etageres, fine walnut and enamelled Bedroom Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, fine Mattresses, elegant Axminster, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; China and Glass, &c., &c. Catalogues early on morning of sale. Also an elegant rosewood four pocket marble bed Billiard Table.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at 26 Exchange place, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon
70,000 tons
Scranton coal
delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1870.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL in lots on (to-morrow) Thursday, large and varied stock of fashionable Bonnets and other goods of first class millinery and bonnet store on Sixth avenue. Special invitation to ladies and persons wanting Hats and other goods for the holidays. More full particulars to-morrow's Herald.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL in lots, on Monday next, entire large Stock of first class Grocery and Tea Store. Further particulars.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
ELEGANT FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, &C.
At 60 Liberty street,
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF
SUPERB REAL
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, to-morrow, 23d inst., at one o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty street, eight superb real Camels' Hair Shawls, warranted genuine, valued from $300 to $800 each. They will be on exhibition every day until time of sale. Ladies are specially invited to examine them. Sale positive, without any reserve.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
SUPERB CABINET OF CURIOSITIES,
MINERALS AND SHELLS,
one of the most valuable in the city, will be sold at auction to-morrow, at two o'clock, at 60 Liberty street.

EDWARD PETTINGER, AUCTIONEER.—FIFTY-SEVenth sale of unclaimed Property takes place on Wednesday, 22d of December, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Central Office, 300 Mulberry street, consisting of miscellaneous articles, Iron, Wool, Rope, Zinc, Furniture, Men's and Women's Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, Pistols, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, &c.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor place, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, a large and superb collection of Books in fine bindings. Books on exhibition. See catalogues.

E. MATTHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 50 Vesey street, bankrupt stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Neckties, general variety; to-morrow, Gold Watches, Platedware, Safe, &c.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER, 189 BROADWAY.
Receiver's Sale of elegant Diamond Jewelry,
On THURSDAY, DEC. 23, at 11 o'clock,
at the salesrooms, 189 Broadway,
comprising an elegant stock of
Rich Diamond Cluster and Single Stone
Rings, Brooches, Studs, Earrings, Crosses,
Fine Pearl, Emerald, Ruby and other Sets.
Diamond Set and Fine Gold Watches, &c.,
offering a fine opportunity to purchasers.
Valuable Holiday Presents at a great sacrifice,
as every lot will be positively sold by order of the Supreme Court. Catalogues will be ready and goods on exhibition early on morning of sale.
MARSHAL A. LENNOX, Receiver.

HENRY B. HERTZ, AUCTIONEER, 189 BROADWAY.
Elegant Fancy Goods for holiday presents,
On Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock,
At the salesrooms, 189 Broadway,
A large and splendid assortment of rich Paris Fancy Goods, Clocks, Bronzes, Parian China and other goods in every variety, the Sheffield Plated Ware, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c., will be positively sold without any reserve to close consignment.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.—FRENCH GERman and Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., Thursday, December 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, 12 Bowery. Importer's sale of a large and valuable stock of rich Fancy Goods, China and Glass Ware, Toys of all description, being about the largest stock ever offered at public sale; also Clocks, Vases and a large lot of fine Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
This day, December 22,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William st.,
Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Engraving, &c.,
consisting of a large assortment of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture of private family, removed for convenience of sale.
Also mortgage sale. One large silverplated Showcase, one upright Showcase, two Counter Cases 30 Looking Glasses, 40 Engravings, Beds and Bedding, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Thursday, December 23,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, Clothing, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Furs, Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.
Friday, 24th,
Household Furniture.

JOSEPH A. LEVY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on Thursday, December 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the first class brown stone House and Lot
NO. 102 WEST FORTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR SIXTH AV.
The House, 20 by about 50 feet, contains every modern convenience: independent walls, marble mantels, extra fine plumbing, two bath tubs, two heaters, &c., &c. Lot 20x100.5, in fee simple. Terms easy. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine street.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c., &c.
By JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, at 80 Sixth avenue, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, the entire Stock of this well known establishment, consisting of Brussels Three-ply, Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths, Window Shades, Hollands, &c., &c. To be sold without reserve. The attention of dealers and housekeepers is specially invited. Sale positive. Terms, cash. Also four years' Lease of House and Store.
H. McALEENAN, Proprietor.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, this day, at 3 o'clock, a right, title and interest in Canal Boat now lying between piers Nos. 3 and 4 East river.

P. GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, 225 BOWERY—WILL sell Wednesday, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, the valuable Lease and Stock and Fixtures of the splendidly fitted up Liquor Store 243 Van Brunt street, between Tremont and William streets, Brooklyn; a choice stock of Wines and Liquors, fine Counter, Ale Pumps. Sale positive.

P. GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 225 BOWERY, sell this day, Wednesday, at 10½, the valuable Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store No. 246 Vanbrunt street, near William, South Brooklyn; fine Counters, Glasses, Measures, Bottles, Demijohns; a choice assortment of Brandies, Bourbon, Gin and Wines, in lots to suit; rain or shine.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
By R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 125 Chatham street.
THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock,
consisting of
Gold and Silver Hunting and Open Faced Watches,
Diamond and Gold Jewelry,
Pins, Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, &c.
Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.
Guns and Pistols, Musical and Mathematical Instruments, &c., well worthy the attention of dealers.
By order W. Wilson & Co., 181 Bowery.

PAWNBROKER AND LOAN OFFICE SALE OF Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry. A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway, will sell on Thursday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of fine Diamond Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Brooches, Rings, Earrings, Chains, Guns and Pistols. Sold by order of A. Goodman, Centre street. Goods on exhibition early on morning of sale.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY BY JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway, of 500 Lots very choice goods for men and women, Bedding, fine Furs, Shoes, Boots and other seasonable goods. By order I. Aaron, 197 Grand street.

R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON THURSday, at 10 o'clock, at No. 155 Monroe street, between Clinton and Montgomery, the Furniture of a private family, consisting of Sofas, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Looking Glasses, Engravings, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c.

SMITH & LANE, AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE 184 CANAL street, corner Mott, sell this day, 10½ o'clock, at 948 First avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, entire Stock and Fixtures of the grocery, in lots, comprising splendid Counters, Back Fixtures, Candles, Starch, Soap, Spices, &c., &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on Wednesday, 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, at auction store, 17 East Broadway, a general assortment of Diamond Pins, Rings, sets and Earrings and Brooches, ladies' and gents' Fine Gold and Silver Watches; also a variety of other Jewelry, Clocks, Office Furniture, Iron Safe, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
J. STEINBACHER, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—HOTEL FURNITURE, &C.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at 127 West street, the entire Furniture and Fixtures of a Hotel, consisting of Furniture of 40 rooms, viz.:—Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedding, Crockery, Utensils, Bar Furniture, Liquors, &c.
ANTHONY MILLER, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE—LIQUORS, &C.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on Friday, at 12 o'clock at No. 17 East Broadway, 40 barrels of assorted Liquors, viz.: Bourbon, Rye, Scotch and other Whiskeys, Brandy, Champagne and other Liquors.
JAMES RYAN Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE—PROVISIONS, &C.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 East Broadway, a general stock of Hams, Shoulders, Starch, Lard and other Goods, Butter, Flour.
J. J. SCANNELL, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE—TEA.—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCtioneer—Will sell on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 East Broadway, a large quantity of assorted Tea, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER McKNIGHT, Deputy.

TO MARKETMEN.—ADJOURNED SALE OF MARKET Stands in the Eighteenth Ward Market.
On Monday, the 27th December, 1869, will be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, in the city of New York, the several Stalls and Stands contained in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870. The plans of the stands and the terms of sale may be had by applying at the office of the Comptroller of the city of New York.
E. MOORE,
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, JR.,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
NEW YORK, December 20, 1869.

THIS EVENING—THE REMAINDER OF S. P. AVERY'S collection of Water Color Drawings and Objects of Art will be sold at the Somerville Art Gallery, 82 Fifth avenue.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Furniture of the boarding house at 68 Crosby street, consisting of enamelled Cottage Suits, Carpets, Bedding, Bedsteads; also the contents of the bar room; fine walnut Counters, English Ale Pump, Paintings, Lease, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place. By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at 35 Renwick street, in the city of New York, Machinery and stock of Chair Factory; also one bay Mare, Wagon and Harness. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Attorney.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at two o'clock, at 464 Canal street, all the Parlor and Chamber Suits of a large house. Five Parlor Suits, 60 fine second hand Carpets, 2,000 yards Oilcloth, large lot of Bedding, Wardrobes, Bookcase, Lounges, Desks, Stoves, Hatrack, Easy Rocking and other Chairs, Centre and Extension Tables, French Plate Mirrors, Lace Curtains, French Clocks, large Bedsteads, Spreads, China, Glass and Silver Ware, Stoves and everything for housekeeping. Also Marshal's sale of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

MCAULIFFE'S
Irish, Scotch, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,
Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.,
"still dry"
at
41 and 43 Nassau street, 13 Fulton street, corner Front, and 357 Canal, corner Wooster.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

OUR FOOTHOLD IN THE ANTILLES.

Map Showing the Position of the Bay of Samana, St. Domingo.



SAMANA.

The Key to the Gulf of Mexico.

Its Acquisition by the United States Government.

First American Territory in the Antilles.

What the English and French Think Of It.

Report of General Babcock, One of Our Commissioners, to President Grant.

The Republic of Dominica—Its History Up to the Present Day—Description of the People—Manners, Customs, Religion, Productions of the Island, Resources, Soil and Climate.

General Babcock's Arrival in the Capital—His Interview With the President—Our New Naval Station in the West Indies—Admiral Porter Before the Congressional Committee on Commerce—The Admiral's Views and Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

General Babcock, Commissioner to St. Domingo in the business of negotiating a lease or permanent acquisition of the Bay of Samana by the United States, arrived in this city this morning. Generals Ingalls and Sackett, who accompanied General Babcock, remained in New York. The accounts, as already published in the HERALD, of the details of the doings of the commission are essentially correct and will not need repetition. It has not, however, been mentioned that during General Babcock's presence at the Dominican capital a party steamed up the Victorian branch of the Ozama a distance of fifteen miles, observing the beautiful scenery and forests of mahogany and logwood. At the capital the Commissioner was hospitably received and was treated with every courtesy during the then pending negotiations. General Hongria, Minister of War and Marine, was quite ill and took little part in the business. The precise nature of the deputations entered into were to-day communicated to the President by General Babcock. There are two propositions, it is understood, each of which embrace the magnificent Bay of Samana. Upon these the President is now deliberating. It is considered highly probable that the matter will not be laid before Congress until January. The $150,000 employed was out of the fund of $200,000 appropriated to be used in accomplishing the same object by Mr. Seward. As stated in the HERALD's despatches the American flag was unfurled in the presence of General Babcock, and this first step to the possession of the bay being over the Albany sailed on her return voyage. Before any further steps than the presence of the Nantucket in the bay are taken the President will ask Congress to sanction his act. This being done orders will be despatched immediately to the Gulf squadron to rendezvous at Samana. A large quantity of coal will be sent out for immediate consumption while the coal vein on the peninsula is being opened, in order to be made available. Storehouses will be erected and plans drawn up looking to the proposed fortification and security of the place. Earthworks, mounting heavy guns, are also talked of, and not only the most economical but the most serviceable means of defence considered.

After the contract is fully ratified by Congress it will be but a few months before the United States will be able to boast of a creditable naval station in the West Indies. It is also probable that several battalions of native, acclimated troops will be recruited, provided Congress gives authority for such action.

The despatch from St. Thomas in regard to the distribution of the money paid down is pronounced entirely false, and is supposed to have been written by some one hostile to this step on the part of the United States. It is known that a number of the leading members of both houses of Congress are interested in the speedy consummation of the acquisition of the Bay of Samana, and it is not anticipated that any delay will spring from this quarter.

Admiral Porter was before the House Committee on Commerce to-day in relation to a more liberal legislative policy towards the extension of American commercial enterprise. The committee were much interested in the information communicated by the Admiral. He urged the granting of liberal subsidies, stating that $5,000,000, for instance, expended per annum, though it would be a loss of that amount to the Treasury, would be worth more than $20,000,000 a year to the country. In regard to the mails the Admiral said that he thought they could be carried cheaper as now arranged. The committee were considerably alarmed when informed that the present steam vessels running into New York in event of war would form, if armed, a formidable naval power against us, and he suggested that some timely action should be taken in order to prevent any contingency that might lead to these vessels, now engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, being used against us. The committee seemed to be alive to this new feature in our present commercial status and evinced a determination to adopt a more liberal policy. There is now a better prospect than ever of having our merchant marine put on a better footing.

THE KEY TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.

The Dominican Republic—People—Government—Climate—Soil—Productions—Natural Resources—Samana Bay—Its Advantages as a Naval Station—Magnificent Harbor—Negotiations for Its Lease—Formal Possession Taken by the United States.

After many years of patient expectation the desire of the American people has at length been satisfied, and the Stars and Stripes now wave over American territory among the islands of the West Indies. For a long time the necessity of a foothold in the Antilles was deemed necessary. The growing importance of the United States, commercially and politically, its territorial growth and its increasing population are all arguments in favor of the possession of American territory in that quarter. As early as the year 18'3 Lieutenant (now Vice Admiral) David D. Porter was sent on an expedition to Dominica. This was under the administration of President Polk; but it is well known that the subject of territorial acquisition had been for a long time previous a prominent consideration in the minds of many American statesmen. The lieutenant, under the direction of Mr. Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy, made an extended tour of the island and obtained a vast fund of information regarding the political condition, manners of the people and resources of the country. The picture which he drew of the island was most flattering and went to prove that in the hands of an energetic and enterprising nation like the United States the great natural resources of the country could be developed and made to yield vast wealth.

Later, in the year 1854, General (then captain) George B. McClellan made a survey of the island under directions from the administration then in power in Washington. The explorations were conducted with considerable secrecy and consequently attracted little attention at the time. The object of Captain McClellan's visit was for the purpose of selecting a convenient harbor and a suitable naval station for the United States naval vessels cruising in these waters.

Last autumn a commission, consisting of Generals Babcock, Ingalls and Sackett, visited the island. Speculation has for some time been rife as to the object of their visit to Dominica. Various views were entertained on the subject. The arrival in this port on Sunday last of the United States steamer Albany, with the three commissioners on board, direct from the island of St. Domingo and President Baez, set the matter at rest, and we were enabled to place before our readers not only the particulars of the visit, but to make the announcement that the Bay of Samana had become American territory and that the American flag waved over our first foothold in the Antilles. From the fact of our having at length planted the United States flag in Dominica and having taken formal possession of the Bay of Samana, a sketch of the Dominican republic will prove of much interest at the present time.

THE REPUBLIC OF ST. DOMINGO.

The Dominican republic, the eastern portion of the island of Hayti, comprises nearly three-fifths of the island. Its name is derived from the ancient Spanish appellation of the island—San Domingo. Its area is estimated at 17,500 square miles. Its population is about 150,000, of whom one-tenth claim to be whites; the rest are of African descent, or of mixed African and European. The Dominican republic was the first American State which made the absolute equality of all races before the law a fundamental portion of its constitutional existence—a noteworthy fact. The boundary between it and the Haytien republic is an irregular line drawn from the mouth of the river Massacre, on the north coast of the island, to the river Anses-à-Pitre, or Pedernales, on the south coast. The interior of the republic consists of mountain ranges, rising to an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and covered with magnificent tropical forests. From the base of these mountains large plains, watered by numerous streams, stretch toward the coast. Of these plains the Vega Real (Royal plain) and those of the Jayna, the Azua and the Neybe, are the most densely populated. Among the rivers, most of which bear the character of mountain torrents, the Great Yaqui, emptying into the Bay of Monte Christo; the Yuma, whose embouchure is in the Bay of Samana; the Higuey, the Cabron, Soco, Socaris, Brujuelas, Ozoma, Jayna, Nisao, Bani and Neybo deserve to be mentioned. The harbor of St. Domingo city is one of the best; next to it the Bay of Samana offers an excellent roadstead. Of the lesser islands on the coast belonging to the republic Beata and Saona are the most considerable. The climate, though tropical, is less unwholesome than elsewhere in the West Indies. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the industry of the inhabitants is not equal to the immense resources of the country. Gold, silver and iron abound in the mountains, but no mines are worked. Cattle raising in the level country and ebony cutting in the mountainous regions are the principal occupations of the people, agriculture being mainly confined to the raising of the manioc root, which is used as a substitute for grain.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

Lieutenant Porter, writing from Port au Prince in the year 1846, gives the following account of his travels through the country and his intercourse with the people:—

In many of the provinces through which I have passed the country may be said to be almost in the same state as it was when Columbus first discovered the island, and in these places the population cannot be said to be much superior in intellect to the unpolished Indians who were the first possessors of the soil, although they have many of the same traits of character by which these unhappy people were distinguished and that are so much to be admired. The remembrance of some places through which I have travelled appears to me like a beautiful dream, and no one who has not seen can form the slightest idea of what nature can be, arrayed in all her beauty of hills and dales, rocks and waterfalls and mountains piled up one upon another in such beautiful and fantastic shapes that the mind is completely bewildered by the majesty of scenery it could never have dreamed of. With all this Providence has bestowed every blessing (except harmony and peace) that a nation could hope for. The wishes and desires of the lazy and inert Spaniard are gratified in everything without the trouble of working, for the tree supplies him with every article of food, clothing and bedding, and even to the smallest kind of utensil required in housekeeping, and this is one of the unfortunate causes of the little advancement, for the enervating influences of the climate induces them to look to nature alone for support. For those who have the ambition to labor the soil is overflowing with wealth, the hillsides are full of the richest minerals, and they have only to gather in the gifts which nature has placed at their disposal. There is scarcely a spot over which I have passed—excepting about 200 miles along the seashore on the south side—where the most fastidious would not be happy to rest himself forever, with full security that he could never be without the necessaries and could always have at hand the comforts of life. It all seems like a land of poetry and flowers and more fit for the abode of the guileless people first found there than of the avaricious race who worked them to death in pursuit of the wealth which the Indians alone despised.

SPANISH TYRANNY.

I have travelled over most of the ground where these poor wretches were forced to toil and carry loads upon their heads, through roads which the imagination cannot form an idea of, and it is wonderful, with the riches of the soil staring them in the face, that the Spaniard could have been led away by such illusory projects; but as the Hidalgo of ancient times was so is the Spaniard of the present day. He will talk to you of the gold, silver and copper mines, toil with you to the top of the steepest hill, and bring down heavy loads of what may eventually prove to be nothing but common earth; but for a hoe or a plough they have an aversion not to be described, and the natives who do not live in cities pass away their time sleeping under the shady branches of their magnificent trees or at the foot of some of the beautiful waterfalls by which nature is adorned (but which do not add to the comfort of travelling), as the roads frequently rung along their sides.

MORALS OF THE PEOPLE.

With all this want of energy there is, however, little or no vice—crime, there is actually none. The law is scarcely ever put in force, except against some military offender, and the civil authorities have scarcely any chance of testing with the military which of the two have jurisdiction, though it is universally conceded that the civil authorities have not much to say in matters relating to the breach of the peace, criminal cases, &c. It cannot be denied that a military power rules, though by their constitution the government is essentially civil, only one clause gives the President ("during the present or any state of war") power to pass decrees, and makes him responsible to no one. Everything, however, is conducted with tranquillity and the people are perfectly satisfied, and in their love for the chief magistrate lose sight of the power which can curtail their liberties at any time. They obey the edicts with an alacrity I have never witnessed, and with a cheerfulness not to be met with often, though it is frequently with the loss of all their little property.

HISTORY OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The present Dominican republic was a Spanish colony until 1795, when, by the treaty of Basle, the whole island was united under French rule. When, after terrible struggles, the colored population of the island had become independent of France, the tyranny of Dessalines drove the Dominicans back into the arms of Spain, which thus regained possession of its former colony in 1808.

INDEPENDENCE AND FIRST PRESIDENT.

The next year the Dominicans declared their independence, abolished slavery and remained in an unsettled state until 1822, when the whole island was united under a republican form of government, and Boyer, the President of Hayti, was chosen President for life. But in 1844, the negroes of Hayti having succeeded in elevating General Riviere to the Presidency, the Dominicans, encouraged by the friendly assurances of the French Consul General Moges, again formed a separate government (February 27) under the auspices of the "liberator" Pedro Santana, who defeated Riviere near Santiago (April 9), thus securing the independence of his country. Recognized by France, a treaty of friendship and commerce with which Power was concluded October 22, 1848, and by Great Britain (treaty of amity, commerce and navigation concluded in May, 1850), the Dominican republic upheld her independence successfully against repeated efforts of Soulouque, the ruler of Hayti.

SANTANA AND JIMENES.

The Presidential term of Santana having ended in 1849 Jimenes was elected his successor. Though of Caucasian blood the latter secretly conspired with Soulouque, who invaded the territory of the republic at the head of 20,000 men and defeated the Dominicans in some skirmishes near Azua and Las Matas. In this extremity Santana was recalled by the people. He dispersed the Haytien army April 22, near Savana Numero, so completely that the war for the time being was at an end. Jimenes sought a refuge with Soulouque, who made him one of his dukes, while Santana resigned his Dictatorship in favor of the newly elected constitutional President.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ AND SANTANA'S RE-ELECTION.

In 1850 Soulouque once more invaded the country unsuccessfully. Baez having, during the latter part of his administration, favored the policy of the clerical party, was rejected by the people in 1853 and Santana re-elected President. He compelled the Archbishop to swear allegiance to the constitution, and endeavored to free himself from French influence. His sympathies with the United States induced him to enter into negotiations with a secret diplomatic agent of President Pierce, General Cazneau, the newly appointed Minister to St. Domingo, and to negotiate with him a treaty (October 5, 1854), the secret stipulations of which provided, it is believed, for the cession to the United States of the Bay of Samana. But this treaty was never ratified. It is probable that the failure of Santana to obtain this recognition facilitated the efforts of the French and British agents to render him unpopular and once more elevate Baez, now the recognized leader of the clerical party, to the Presidency (February, 1857). But the triumph of Baez was short lived. Dissatisfaction with his rule spread so rapidly that Santana was enabled to head a revolutionary movement (September, 1857), which eventually led to the expulsion of Baez (1858) and the restoration of the liberal rule. In consequence of the downfall of Soulouque in Hayti (January, 1859), Santana offered his hearty congratulations to President Geffrard, and it was generally expected that a close alliance would again be established between the two republics. This did not, however, result in the consolidation of the two republics, for they have ever remained distinct governments.

SANTANA'S TREASON.

The rule of Santana, beginning in 1858, was neither long nor prosperous. He betrayed the republic soon after getting into power, and endeavored to transfer it back to the dominion of the mother country. Two or three years were employed in the concoction and maturing of this treason, when Spain invaded the island with a formidable force, but found the Dominicans united to oppose the invaders. The war, which began in 1861, continued with varying success, characterized by several severe engagements and the almost total desolation of the republic, for two years, when it was ended by the defeat and withdrawal of the Spanish troops. The expulsion of the Spaniards was followed by many dissensions among the Dominicans, and the present government has been founded in much tribulation and dissatisfaction. Santana, after his treason, went to Spain and died there in disgrace. The war with Spain left General José Antonio Salcedo President of the republic; but he, appearing too anxious to make a treaty with Spain, the Dominicans got suspicious of him, and on October 10, 1864 a midnight caucus of ministers and a few citizens of Santiago deposed him and appointed the Vice President, Ulysses F. Espaillet, to succeed him. The people so far recognized this action as to demand by a popular manifestation the resignation of Salcedo; but repudiated Espaillet for General Gaspar Polanco, who was made President, and who immediately assumed that dignity. It was not long, however, before Polanco was repudiated.

BAEZ'S ELEVATION TO THE PRESIDENCY A SECOND TIME.

A national convention, called by him, met on the 27th of February, 1865, and elected a legal government, composed of General Pedro A. Pimentel as President; General Benizono F. de Rosas, Vice President; P. G. Martinez, Secretary of War; General José Del C. Reinoso, Secretary of the Interior; General Vicente Moral, Secretary of the Judiciary Department, and Generals Teodore and S. Henekin, Ministers of Finance and Commerce. This government lasted but a few months. On August 4, 1865, a popular manifestation of the citizens of Santiago resulted in the repudiation of Pimentel and his compatriots in favor of General Jose Maria Cabral, who was named Protector of the republic, and who at once became, but for a short time only, Dictator. He in turn was deposed before the country became fairly settled. General Pedro Guillermo on November 16 entered the Constitutional Assembly, deposed Cabral, proclaimed universal suffrage to be henceforth a part and parcel of the constitution of the republic, and immediately announced himself acting President until a regularly elected President could be chosen. General Baez, who had been living in exile in France, was then on his way to St. Domingo to give in his adherence to the new government of Cabral, and had arrived at the island of Curacoa. The Constitutional Assembly immediately elected him President and a deputation was despatched to Curacoa to invite his acceptance. He did so, and repairing to St. Domingo city, found the whole country, with the exception of Porto Plate, had given in its adherence to his rule. The rebellion in Porto Plata, headed by Salnave, who had been an unsuccessful rebel in the sister republic of Hayti, was soon suppressed. Cabral, Serrano, Pimentel and the other principal men of St. Domingo have given in their support to his government, and with the recognition lately vouchsafed him by the United States it may be conceded that his future official course will meet with every encouragement.

GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &C.

Politically the republic is divided into five provinces, viz.:—Azua de Compostello, St. Domingo, Santa Cruz del Seybe, Concepcion de la Vega, Santiago de los Caballeros. These are also the names of the provincial capitals, of which Santiago de los Caballeros is, next to the city of St. Domingo, the most important. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, An archbishop resides at the city of St. Domingo. The seal of State represents a cross supporting an open Bible, surrounded by arms and the motto *Dios, Patria y Libertad*. The language of the people is Spanish. The constitution, like that of most Spanish-American republics, is modelled after that of the United States. It provides for a president, to be elected for the term of four years, a senate of five and a house of representatives of fifteen members. The municipalities into which the provinces are sub-divided are organized on the basis of self-government. The conditions upon which foreigners may be naturalized are very liberal, and no distinction is drawn in favor of colored persons. Free farms, farming utensils and provisions for six months are offered to settlers. The commerce of the country is as yet limited, owing partly to the deranged state of the circulation and exchanges. The exports from this republic into the United States, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to $109,370, and the imports from the United States to $112,427. The coins are gourdes (piastres, dollars), half gourdes, gourdins (quarters), escalins (eighths) and half escalins (sixteenths).

THE MILITARY FORCE.

The military force of the republic is nominally 8,000 men. This includes the militia, which is liable to be called into active service whenever occasion demands. The effective force does not in reality exceed 5,000 men, and not more than half of that number are regularly on the rolls for rations and duty. The marine consists of the coast guard schooners and a few launches.

REVENUES.

It is stated on good authority that the revenues from the two principal custom houses—those of St. Domingo and Puerto Plata—would be more than sufficient to cover the modest expenses of this unpretending government were not the anti-American sympathies of the surrounding islands—all of them European colonies—constantly fomenting difficulties that lead to extra outlays, and these intrigues more than else have forced President Baez to borrow money in England.

SAMANA BAY.

Some months ago General Babcock, of the President's staff, and Senator Cole, of California, were sent by the United States government on a secret mission to St. Domingo, the object and result of which have not yet been officially announced, but will doubtless be laid before Congress at an early date. Sufficient information, however, has leaked out to make it certain that the peninsula and bay of Samana, on the northeast corner of the island of Hayti, and now a portion of the Dominican republic, has been acquired, and, the Senate of the United States approving, will shortly be ceded to the Union. Further than this, we have semi-official evidence that the annexation of the entire republic of St. Domingo was a mooted question between the commissioners sent by our government and the Dominican government; for in a letter to the London *Times* by Mr. Edward H. Hartmount, the Consul General of St. Domingo, in Great Britain, written for the purpose of correcting some blunders of an American correspondent of that journal, he remarks that he has "good reason to believe" that the negotiations which were held in the city of St. Domingo "had the annexation of the whole republic to the United States, and not only the purchase of Samana, in view." This intelligence was of sufficient importance to induce the London *Times* to comment upon it on the day after its appearance in a leading article, in which it remarked that in the event of the cession of the entire Dominican republic to the United States "it requires no gift of prophecy to discern that the old French portion of the island, now known as Hayti, would soon fall to the same lot, so that the successive reports about the Bay of Samana, the republic of St. Domingo and the island of Hayti may all be regarded as more or less true:" and it viewed the prospect of such an annexation as "favorable to all concerned, and full of promise to the world at large;" and it concluded by stating that in the acquisition the Americans stand to lose but little and to gain a great deal. If half what is told of the resources of the island be true it ought soon to become a new emporium of trade, and in such creations no people can be more deeply interested than we ourselves." The British journalist is, no doubt, wise in his generation. He sees plainly that if Americans once get a foothold on what he justly terms one of the fairest portions of the earth, and which it would be a matter of unqualified satisfaction to have redeemed from desolation and waste, they will soon step firmly in the march of civilization, until American energy and American industry shall effect the redemption so much desired and place this physically favored island once more in the list of producing lands, and make it once more a prominent contributor to the commerce of the world.

FIRST NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CESSION OF SAMANA.

Samana, however, is no new love of the American government, for not less than fifteen years ago, when Franklin Pierce was President and Wm. L. Marcy was secretary of State, an energetic effort was made to obtain its bay and peninsula. In June, 1854, almost directly after he had returned from surveying the Western section of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad, in Washington Territory, General (then Captain) George B. McClellan was entrusted by our government with a mission that demanded much discretion and a considerable knowledge of naval and military requirements. This important duty was the undertaking of a secret expedition to the West Indies with the object of selecting a convenient harbor and a suitable coaling station for the vessels of the United States navy cruising in the neighborhood of those islands and passing into the Gulf of Mexico. He sailed in the United States frigate Columbia, first to St. Domingo and then to other islands in the vicinity, and returned home in September with a vast amount of information of considerable importance, and with a large number of maps and sketches of the places visited. The result of Captain McClellan's inquiries was the selection for the proposed station and harbor of the bay and peninsula of Samana, the advantages of which were set forth in two reports—one on the harbor and its defences and the other descriptive of the island—but neither of which have been given to the public, doubtless owing to the secret nature of the expedition. Negotiations were at once opened with the government of St. Domingo and every endeavor made to obtain the cession of the bay and peninsula to the United States, but without terminating in the desired acquisition, owing, it was supposed at the time, to the jealousy of the European Powers and their influence upon the Dominican government. If we are to take the remarks of the London *Times* as any guidance to the action of the Powers of Europe at the present day, we may anticipate a more favorable issue to the present negotiations. In fact, the government of St. Domingo have now agreed, while before they refused, to cede the desired territory, which is one step in advance of the previous negotiations, but an attempt may yet be made to prevent the ratification of the treaty by that republic, should it pass the ordeal of the United States Senate.

TERMS OF THE CONTRACT.

The provisions of the contract for the leasing of the Bay of Samana to the United States are, so far as at present known, to be as follows:—The lease is to run for a term of fifty years, and the United States to pay to the Dominican government the annual rental of $150,000 in gold. The first year's rent has been paid down. In addition to the annual rent, President Baez, it is said, is to receive the sum of $50,000 annually. To say the least of it this reads somewhat strange and requires some explanation. Apart from the money supplied by the United States, $80,000 worth of arms and munitions of war have been placed at the disposal of the republic of St. Domingo. This amount, however, is to be deducted from future appropriations. Such, in brief, are the reported terms upon which the United States has acquired this magnificent harbor, which has been pronounced by Admiral Porter as "the finest naval station in the world." It is not a little remarkable that the transfer of the Bay of Samana was made on the anniversary of the first landing of Columbus, which took place on the 6th day of December, 1492. Three hundred and seventy-seven years have passed over since the famous Genoese made the discovery of the fruitful island of Hispaniola, and where for centuries waved the proud flag of Spain the banner of a nation then unknown now floats in triumph.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF SAMANA.

The peninsula (which forms one side of the Bay of Samana) is thirty-two miles long and eleven miles across at its greatest breadth. It comprises an area of about 225 square miles. But what is now a peninsula was formerly an island, there having been at its western end a water communication which is now silted up, but might be easily reopened. The soil is extremely fertile, its surface to a great extent being covered with timber suitable for ship building and for cabinet work. Its mineral productions comprise iron, copper, gold in small quantities, and bituminous coal. The loftiest part of the peninsula is a peak, called Sugar Loaf hill, 1,936 feet high, while another eminence, La Montaña del Diablo, is 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. The population in 1851 was 1,721. The bay, which is bounded on the north by the peninsula and on the south and west by the mainland, is about thirty-three miles long and eight broad. The Yuna, the largest river in the country, flows into it at its western end. The harbor is considered to be one of the finest in the world, and its position, both in a naval and military point of view, is of the highest importance.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S OPINION OF SAMANA.

As the geographical position of Samana Bay is of vast importance to the United States, in case it should be placed at the disposition of such a Power as France, I deem it worthy of a passing notice. Situated close to the highway of all vessels coming from Europe (the Mona passage) and of most of the vessels from the United States bound to the West Indies, the Power that owned it could command the commerce of any nation with whom they were at war. It contains within itself all the requisites for shipbuilding—the finest timber, iron, coal and copper—and, no doubt, a good geological survey would develop resources in minerals yet unthought of. The bay and harbor is the best in the whole West Indies, and is capable, I am told, of containing the combined fleets of Europe and rendering them perfectly secure against the most destructive tempests. Very great numbers of whales find refuge there in the large bay, where they increase and multiply because not pursued, the government having prohibited all vessels from taking whales in those waters. One American alone has been allowed to fish there, and the government, I think, could be induced to extend the permission to other citizens of the United States. If all is true as told me by the natives that promise must be of incalculable value in every respect. When the French party were defeated in their attempts to cede away Samana that government put in a claim against the Dominicans, insisting "that they were bound to pay half the amount guaranteed to France when she recognized the independence of Hayti;" but this was contested in a proper spirit, and since then the French have never urged it; but it is supposed that they still hope to have their assistance called in, when they can make better terms.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH OPINIONS OF SAMANA.

It is somewhat remarkable that shortly before General McClellan selected Samana as a suitable naval station Sir R. Schomburgk, who was then British Consul at St. Domingo, had forwarded to his government a communication descriptive of the same spot, and pointing out its importance as a place for the erection of an arsenal and naval depot. In this paper, which was communicated by the British Foreign Office to the Royal Geograpical Society of London, and was published in its Journal for 1853, Sir R. Schomburgk concludes with these remarks:—

> I have purposely dwelt long and in detail upon this narrow strip of land, called the Peninsula of Samana, and upon its adjacent magnificent bay. In its geographical position its greatest importance is centred. The fertile soil is fit for the cultivation of all tropical productions, its spacious bays and anchoring places offer shelter to the navies of the world, and its creeks afford facilities for the erection of arsenals and docks, while the adjacent forests yield the requisite woods for naval architecture. Still its chief advantages does not consist in these advantages alone, but in its geographical position, forming, as it does, one of the principal keys to the Isthmus of Central America and to the adjacent Gulf of Mexico.
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> M. Lepelletier de Saint Remy says:—"Samana is one of those maritime positions not often met with in a survey of the world. Samana is to the Gulf of Mexico what Mayotte is to the Indian Ocean. It is not only the military, but also the commercial key of the Gulf; but the latter is of infinitely greater importance under the pacific tendencies of European politics." The Bay of Samana being placed to the windward of Jamaica, Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico, and lying, moreover, about due northeast of the great isthmus which now so powerfully attracts the attention of the world, the French author, just quoted, may well call it "*la tete du pont*" to the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

These English and French opinions are important, inasmuch as they define the value which practical and far-seeing men place upon our new acquisition, a value which must be very much enhanced when the Isthmus of Darien is pierced and opens a channel for the commerce of the world from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, which will become the highway from Europe and the Atlantic States to Australia and the Pacific coast of South America.

INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF SAMANA.

Historically speaking, Samana is a place of no little interest. It was visited by Columbus on his first voyage of discovery, toward the close of the fifteenth century, and 200 years later it became, from its defensive position, the rendezvous of a band of buccaneers. We will narrate both these incidents, as the first shows the antiquity of its discovery, while the second proves its great natural advantages as a naval depot, while both may be useful to Mr. Sumner to introduce into his address to the Senate when the ratification of the purchase comes before that body.

When Columbus was returning to Spain, after his first discovery of the New World, he passed, on the 12th of January, 1493, a high and beautiful headland, to which he gave the name of Caco del Enamorado, or the Lover's Cape (at present called Cape Cabron); and further eastward observed another which he named Cabo San Feramo (at present known as Cape Samana), the most eastern point of the peninsula of the same name; and doubling this headland he saw before him a fine gulf of such an extent that he supposed it to be an arm of the sea separating Hispaniola from some other land. Here he anchored, and having sent his boats ashore, they found the natives quite different from the mild and pacific people the Spaniards had hitherto met in the New World. They were of a ferocious aspect and were painted hideously in various colors. Some of them carried war clubs, while others were armed with bows of more than a man's length, and with arrows pointed with hard wood or with bone. One of the natives having ventured to visit the ship, Columbus supposed him to be of the Carib tribe, and resolved to act cautiously. He regaled his visitor, and then sent him ashore, when, upon the boat approaching the land, upwards of fifty armed natives rushed towards it from an ambush, but were, however, appeased by the native in the boat. The boat's crew having then landed, they endeavored to bargain with the savages for some of their weapons, when, from some unexplained cause, mistrust arose, whereupon the natives seized their bows and clubs and provided themselves with cords, as if with the intent to capture the Spaniards. The latter, in self-defence, attacked the natives, wounding two of them and putting the rest to flight. "This," says Washington Irving, in his "Life and Voyages of Columbus," "was the first contest with the Indians and the first time that native blood was shed by white men in the New World." Alas! how many streams might have been filled, ere the century closed, with the blood of the unfortunate natives that fell victims to Spanish cruelty. This "unpleasantness" was a cause of great grief to Columbus, but he eventually succeeded in re-establishing a good understanding, when the Cacique who governed over this people, whom Columbus called Ciguayens, visited the Admiral's ship, where his frank and bold manner won him many admirers. This Caciques' name was Cayacoa and not Mayobonex, as Irving supposed it to be. After his death his widow became a Christian, and was baptized under the name of Donna Inez Cayacoa. The natives called the land Samana, and Columbus christened the bay De les Flechas, in consequence of the skirmish. After remaining four days the Spaniards sailed upon their homeward voyage to Portugal, which they reached in little more than six weeks.

Reefs, islets and rocks form natural defences to the entrance of the bay of Samana, and are so situated that, if properly fortified, any hostile vessel that attempted to enter might be placed under a destructive cross fire. The favorable situation of some of these islets or cays for preventing the approach of an enemy was signally proved at the close of the seventeenth century, by that noted English pirate, Jack Banister, who, with his bold buccaneers, at that time infested the neighborhood. He had just arrived at Samana, accompanied by another vessel commanded by a Frenchman named Lagarde, when the commanders of two English frigates, hearing that Banister was anhored there, prepared to enter the bay. The pirate immediately caused the guns of his vessel to be placed ashore upon one of the cays, and defended the entrance with his own crew and that of the French vessel, consisting of 200 men, so effectively that more than 120 of the assailants were killed and the frigates forced to retire. Banister's own ship was, however, disabled during the engagement, and, the smaller French vessel only remaining for embarkation, a general rush was made towards it and a large number of the pirates were drowned in their endeavors to get on board. It was in consequence of this engagement that the name of Banister's cays was given to the islets.

REGARDING ANNEXATION—THE BAEZ AND SEWARD NEGOTIATIONS.

Since the announcement of the acquisition of Samana by the United States government has been made known a variety of opinions have been expressed regarding the purchase. By some it is contended that it is only the preliminary movement towards the possession of the whole island. It is the belief of many well informed persons that the annexation of the whole island is only a brief distance off. Were the wishes of the people of St. Domingo thoroughly canvassed there is little doubt that the universal desire would be found in favor of annexation to this country. The numerous disturbances, the quarrelsome propensities of rival chieftains, the gradual decay and neglect of commercial and agricultural pursuits, would all pass away by such an arrangement, and peace and the results of peace would supply their place. The people, too, understand this. Our special correspondents, who have traversed the island lately and had ample means of ascertaining their views in this respect, assure us that this is really the case. Before the retirement of Secretary Seward from the State Department he received a proposition from President Baez for the establishment of an American protectorate over the island, or at least that portion of it of which Baez was President. Mr. Seward regarded the proposition favorably, and the assurances of President Baez that the Dominican people were anxious for such an undertaking contributed in no small degree to increase his fervor. The matter was finally brought before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, where a majority of the committee decided on accepting Baez's proposition for the establishment of a protectorate. The resolution, however, was defeated in Congress, not because of any opposition to the measure but on account of the scant information then in the possession of the government in relation to Dominican affairs. There is little doubt but the resolution of the committee is the basis for the present course of the government, and the sending of the commission which has just returned may be traced directly to the overtures made by President Baez to Secretary Seward.

INTEREST FELT IN THE SAMANA PURCHASE BY THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK.

The definite and exclusive intelligence in reference to the purchase of the Bay of Samana obtained by a reporter of the HERALD from a reliable source, is awakening the liveliest interest in financial and commercial circles. Wall street was full of the subject yesterday, and among the business men of Beaver, Water, Pearl, Front, William and other down town streets the new acquisition was variously discussed in reference to its commercial value. It is easy to conclude that much of the interest manifested in this latest investment is owing to the undisguised belief that the whole island will in a few short years become part of these United States and take its place among the richest and most favored in the sisterhood. The slice, however, of which Uncle Sam has already received a fifty years' lease is of no small importance, and those who are best calculated to frame a prophetic opinion in the matter have no hesitation in saying that an active, stirring American town will spring up on the shores of Samana Bay in a year or two. The adaptability of the climate to grow the products of both temperate and tropical zones, and the immense undeveloped field of labor and enterprise awaiting with bounteous guerdon the energy and capital of Americans, will not pass unnoticed and unappreciated by the wide-awake business community of this city. Of all the West India Islands none can claim such rare and rich gifts of nature as St. Domingo; but, like Italy, Spain and other favored portions of creation, where Providence is most lavish of her treasures man is least worthy of them. Already a Bank of Samana is started, to go into operation very shortly. Preparations are under way to form lumber companies for cutting down and exporting the famous mahogany and rosewood that fill the forests around the bay of Samana. The coal and copper mines are to be worked with skill and capital, and industries of various kinds introduced. As a resort for invalids in the winter of our climate all opinions agree in pronouncing the air of the Samana peninsula the mildest and most genial in tropical latitudes.

THE ST. DOMINGO LOAN.

Particulars of the Contract—How It is to be Met—Views of Parties Concerning It.

A flysheet containing an exposition and a condemnation of the loan recently entered into by the government of St. Domingo has been extensively circulated in St. Domingo city and other towns of the republic. A liberal translation of this document follows:—

The English papers contain an account of the negotiation of a loan between this republic and British bankers of the nominal value of £757,700 sterling, on the following basis:—

Seventy pounds per cent discount.
Six per cent annual interest for the capital.
Four per cent for the liquidation of the loan.

The whole is to be paid in twenty-five years. The guarantees upon which this loan is raised are these:—The hypothecation of the entries of certain custom houses and the exportation dues of the guano of Alta Vela, the coal mines and mahogany of Samana and the other mines of the republic. The condition is that the loan shall be applied to the construction of railroads and the improvement of the highways (carreteras) generally. It is intended in this document to point out the impracticability of this negotiation.

The nominal capital of £757,700, calculating the maximum at 480 cents to the pound sterling, amounts to $3,636,960

Of this sum there must be deducted—For discount........	$2,545,872	
For interest, first year, six per cent........	218,217	
For sinking fund, four per cent	145,478	
For commission, four per cent.	145,473	
For freight, insurance, charges, &c........	—	
		$3,055,046
Difference........		$581,913

Out of the sum of $3,636,960 for which the republic negotiates it receives only $581,913, without including charges for freight, printing bonds, &c.

For this sum of $581,913, representing a nominal capital of $3,636,960, the republic pledges itself to pay annually during a period of twenty-five years the sum of $363,696, in this manner:—

Six per cent interest........	$218,217
Four per cent sinking fund........	145,478
Total........	$363,696

This sum accumulates during twenty-five years to the enormous amount of $9,402,400.

It is evident from this that for $3,636,960 loaned to the republic it is required to pay in twenty-five years $9,402,400, representing a difference of $5,765,440, which, with the premium of $2,545,872, makes the sum of $8,311,112, the ultimate result to the borrower.

Or, take another view:—For the sum of $581,913, which the republic will receive (without including the charges already mentioned), we shall become liable for $9,402,400, which will make a difference of $8,820,486. This difference is the dreadful sacrifice imposed on the country.

Now, how shall this sum, costing $9,402,400, be invested so as to yield an interest, at least, equal to the annual exigencies? Can we pay with this the domestic debt of the republic, which amounts to more than a million? No. Even if we employ this fund as proposed in the prospectus of the loan in the construction of railroads and a highway from St. Domingo city to the province of Cibao, it will require more than double the amount indicated. Will this serve to develop an industry which does not exist? Will it tend to increase agricultural pursuits which are as yet purely imaginary? We say the least part of it will be consumed in the improvement of the South; the largest portion in paying the Jesurun debt; and the rest—Oh, the rest! The admission of such a loan is only possible to a government that has treason as its object.

Who will defend the monstrous negotiation we have examined—for some, no doubt, a benediction from heaven; for the country the greatest calamity? This loan will necessitate the excessive increase of the existing import duties and the creation of new ones. It will be the last addition to the burden of the landed proprietors. It will make it difficult to live, for we shall have to pay for the very air we breathe. Even in ordinary times the entries are not sufficient to meet the exigencies of the estimates. How, then, can we raise the important sum of $363,696 every year without scandalously altering the present import rates and creating fresh duties? To raise this sum the poor man will have to pay more for his bread, for his clothing; in short, living will become more costly to all, how much more it is impossible now to say. Does not every thoughtful man see that this loan will become an insupportable burden on the public at large; that it will prove, in fact, a halter to choke us? What advantage are we to reap in exchange? None. We have demonstrated mathematically that it will result in fatal injury, and that not in the most remote distance is any benefit visible.

"AFTER DARK."

Forty Minutes at a Ferry Slip in New York—An Eastman College Student Robbed of $230—The Old Story.

Richard E. Kelley a few days ago left his home in New Concord, Ky., for Eastman College, Poughkeepsie. Previous to his departure it is fair to presume that he received the blessings of the household, and it is known positively that he also received $250 in greenbacks. After paying for his ticket through to New York, via the Pan Handle route, he safely stowed the balance of his money ($230) in his bootleg. Had he left it there till he reached Poughkeepsie all would have been well; but let him tell his story:—

He says that just before his train reached Jersey City Monday night he transferred the money from the boot leg to his pantaloons pocket. When the cars stopped he passed aboard the ferryboat, and while crossing the river inquired about his baggage. A "gentleman" told him his baggage would be there as quick as he was. On arriving on the New York side he inquired how he would get conveyance to the Hudson River Railroad depot. Another "gentleman" stepped up to him and said, "I am going around there and will carry you." This "gentleman" had a coach. "Coachee" added, "Give me your check and get in there; I will bring your baggage in a few moments." Mr. Kelly entered the coach, when soon after "Coachee" returned and said, "Your baggage will be on the next train; it was delayed." Just then some one called "Coachee," when he shut the door, mounted his box and drove off. He did not go far, however, when he dismounted, the door of the hack was opened and another "gentleman" requested the student to get out and mount the driver's box, which he refused to do. Then still another "gentleman" came upon the scene and said to the student "I am going to the Hudson River Railroad depot, go with me." Thereupon the student alighted and entered coach No. 2, and after being in it a few moments was told by the driver "here's another man going to the same place you are; both of you remain here till I get your baggage," and then the "other man" got in the hack and seated himself by the side of the student. Each congratulated the other upon the prospect of having company through to their destination, when finally the "other man" said, "I am getting cold. Let us go to the fire and stay while the driver is getting our baggage?" The student replied, "No. I want to go on as soon as he comes back." The "other man" made no reply, and silence ensued for a moment or two when the other man said, "Well, I must go to the fire," and got out. Immediately afterwards the Kentuckian missed his wallet. The driver returned shortly after without the baggage, when the student informed him of his loss. The driver, handing him his empty wallet, said, "Here's your pocketbook, you've been robbed; I want your fare." The student inquired how much it was and was told that it was five dollars. Remembering that he had ten or fifteen dollars in his vest pocket he paid the amount asked, the coach door was closed, the driver mounted the box and drove three blocks, when the coach was stopped, the door again opened and the student told to get out and take the street car, which he did, and that's all. He is minus his money and baggage.

REFORMATORY STATE PRISON.

A meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to recommend a location for a Reformatory State Prison in the Sixth Judicial district was held at the Astor House yesterday to take final action in the matter. A great deal of discussion was had, and the meeting finally adjourned until to-day, when a vote is to be had at one o'clock. Binghamton, Owego, Watkins, Elmira, Norwich, Oxford, Richfield Springs and Unadilla have applied for the prison to be located in those cities; and the contest over the choice is quite hot. The commissioners are:—Joseph Warren, of Buffalo; Professor T. W. Dwight, of New York city; Judge Robert Earl, of Herkimer; C. H. Winfield, of Orange, and C. B. Hubbell, of Sing Sing.

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CONGRESS.

Senator Sumner's Ocean Telegraph Bill.

Debate in the House on the Georgia Reconstruction Bill.

Passage of the Bill by a Vote of 121 to 51.

Reception of the Remains of George Peabody.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The VICE PRESIDENT called the attention of the Senate to the requirement of the law for the filling of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Fessenden as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The law provided that this vacancy should be filled in the same manner that committees are appointed.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., reported favorably, with an amendment, the bill to provide for the execution of the law against polygamy in the Territory of Utah.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. WILSON, (rep. of Mass.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to examine into the administration of the School Commissioners, and the condition of the public schools of Washington and Georgetown.

COST OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

Mr. SPENCER, (rep. of Ala.) submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate a statement of the original cost of the revenue cutters now employed, and information in regard to the number, compensation, &c., of officers and men in that service.

REDISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. WARNER (rep.), of Ala., introduced a bill for the more equal distribution of national banking capital, providing that the amount of circulating notes to be issued to banking associations shall not exceed $340,000,000, and in issuing said circulating notes preference shall be given to banking associations in sections having the least national bank circulation. That the Secretary of the Treasury is required to retire and cancel United States three per cent certificates to the extent of the issue of the bank notes under this act, and shall cease to pay interest on the three per cent certificates of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to take up the bill relative to telegraphic communications between the United States and foreign countries. He urged that prompt action on the measure was very important.

A discussion ensued concerning the propriety of giving priority to this measure over others deemed by other Senators to be equally important.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to, and at twenty-five minutes to one P. M. the doors were closed for an executive session.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

After the lapse of an hour the doors were reopened, when Mr. SUMNER renewed the motion to take up the bill relative to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries.

RESTORATION OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., urged the necessity of taking into consideration now the bill relative to the restoration of Virginia.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., stated his disposition to favor the admission of Virginia so soon as her fidelity to the enforcement of the reconstruction acts could be shown; but at present he desired further information on the subject.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported favorably, without amendment, the House bill for the taking of the ninth census. In view of the report so soon after the committal of the bill to the committee, he said the reason for what might otherwise seem hasty action was based upon the fact that unless passed before the holidays the census would, under the existing statute, be taken under the present law of 1850. It was for the Senate to determine, in regard to the House bill, whether, first, the bill was to be divorced from its provisions in reference to the apportionment, and, second, whether in taking the next census Congress was to dispense with the Marshals as an instrumentality and create officers to perform this duty. Those were the general questions. The others were matters of detail, relating to the schedule, &c. If the judgment of the Senate was that the House bill ought not to be accepted in substance as it stood, then it might be advisable to suspend the operations of the act of 1850 until the Senate committee could bestow further care and examination upon the pending proposition. In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Trumbull, he stated that, according to representations, if this bill was now a law, the 1st of June being the time fixed for beginning the work of taking the census, sufficient time would scarcely be given, even with the utmost diligence, to make the necessary preparations, among which were the printing of formulas, tabular statements, &c. To do this would require all the time between this day and the 1st of June; therefore, the provisions of the bill ought to operate before the 1st of January if the time fixed was to be determined upon.

Mr. WILSON expressed the hope that the bill would be recommitted, and that the committee would report a joint resolution to meet the exigency. An immense number of officers were to be appointed under the bill, and the Senate should act with prudence and care. He moved to recommit the bill to the committee. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on the Revision of Laws, then reported, by direction of the committee, joint resolutions suspending until February 1, 1870, all existing laws relating to the taking of a census.

The joint resolution was at once taken up and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The motion of Mr. SUMNER to take up the Ocean Telegraph bill was then agreed to, when the Senate again went into executive session for a short time.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Upon the conclusion of the executive session the Senate took up the bill relative to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, the question being upon the proposed amendment of Mr. Sumner to make the bill applicable to existing as well as future cables.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the amendment, as having a tendency towards an infraction of vested rights by imposing a code of restrictions upon cables heretofore authorized by Congress upon well defined restrictions.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., said he supposed the object of the Senator from Massachusetts was to provide specially for the case of a French cable which had been landed on the shores of that State. He therefore submitted an amendment, referring to the landing of the French cable and providing for its removal unless compliance was made with the regulations imposed upon others.

Mr. SUMNER advocated a uniform system in legislation relative to ocean cables, and in reference to a suggestion of Mr. Morton contended that the fact that the restrictions of the bill might be applied to our telegraph communications with Canada was an additional feature in its favor. The proper jurisdiction over the subject properly belonged to the national government, and the landing of the French cable in Massachusetts was subject to that jurisdiction.

Mr. HOWARD considered the bill practically inoperative, but if the bill became a law, as proposed to be amended, it would absolutely close all communication between this country and Canada. The regulation giving to the United States government privileges and control over the lines connecting with foreign countries might be right but it did not conform to the existing state of things.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., said that if the liberties of a people were endangered in any one respect more than another it was by the growth of monopolies and the ease with which charters were passed through the State Legislatures, and no matter how improper the obligations of contracts thus secured, according to judicial decisions they could not be impaired. But the constitution imposed no such restriction upon the power of Congress like that imposed upon the States, that no law impairing obligation of contracts shall pass. As a question of power it was within the Congressional province to repeal every charter heretofore granted by Congress. He deemed it vastly important that in this country Congress should clearly assert that power, and believed it to be the duty of Congress, under its power, to regulate commerce, extend the regulations over the telegraph and railroad system of the several States. He favored the bill and the amendment because of their implied assertion, at a time eminently proper to make the assertion, of the absolute power of Congress to regulate this subject in any case of communication between this and foreign lands.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., believed that to be fully operative the conditions here imposed must be concurred in by Canada.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.), of Ky., understood that lines between the United States and Canada were conducted upon principles of entire reciprocity, and the effect of the bill would be not to suspend, but to make perpetual that principle of reciprocity.

Mr. RAMSEY suggested a modification of the bill, by which the exclusive control of cables would be given to the United States government for one hour in every twelve, instead of for an indefinite period. In the course of further suggestions he said that the French government had given to a company a certain monopoly; and, while we were perfectly justified in meeting them with restrictions, it should not be forgotten the company had been of immense service to our people by reduction of charges.

Mr. CONKLING suggested an amendment protecting rights now enjoyed by the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and authorizing the extension of other cables to the shores of the United States at some point north of Cape Hatteras.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., moved to recommit the whole subject to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, said if the United States government prescribed conditions upon a cable reaching to France, that government could impose additional conditions, and, therefore, if we were to have an Atlantic cable at all, we should have a treaty on the subject. The subject should be referred to the treaty-making power. He was opposed to it because it might be intended as a precedent for the intervention of Congress in the regulation of charges, &c., upon all the railroads and canals of the country.

The motion of Mr. Howe was then agreed to and the bill recommitted.

COMPENSATING LOYAL CITIZENS.

On motion of Mr. HOWE the Senate took up the House joint resolution relating to steamboats and other vessels owned in loyal States, directing a reimbursement of the owners in loyal States of steamboats and other vessels taken by the government during the war.

Mr. HOWE explained that the bill passed the House last session, but failed in the Senate for want of time. The whole amount of compensation applied for under the bill would not exceed $398,000. The vessels here included were only those which came within well matured regulations.

Mr. POMEROY believed that the theory of legislation by which a distinction was made between loyal citizens of the North and those of the South was wrong. He had acquiesced in such legislation during the war, but to bring forward the principle now was injurious.

The joint resolution was then passed.

THE WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., moved to take up the bill to encourage and promote an international exposition, to be held in Washington city in 1871.

Pending this motion the Senate, on motion of Mr. POMEROY, at four o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

DEBATE ON THE GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The calling of the journal was dispensed with in order that the debate on the Georgia Reconstruction bill might be continued. Several members asked and obtained leave to print speeches on the subject.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., argued against the bill. He did not see how any member who had sworn to support the constitution could vote for it. He regarded it as wholly unconstitutional, and he believed it also to be unnecessary and unwise. He believed that the policy of vengeance was only calculated to increase the dissatisfaction, the disgust and the sense of wrong which more than anything else interfered with the prosperity and well-being of Georgia. It seemed to him that this bill threatened the rights and liberties, not only of the people of Georgia, but of every Northern man as well. The offence of Georgia was the same as that of the State of New York, which had just decided by a vast majority that negroes would not be admitted to office nor even admitted to suffrage without special qualifications. If Georgia could be punished for that offence in the manner proposed by this bill, why could not New York also be punished in the same way? This was but one move in the daily strides towards centralized and absolute government and to the destruction of that system of limited and localized government established by the founders of the government, and in which only true liberty could be found.

Mr. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind., took the floor and made an argument in opposition to the bill, the introduction of which he ascribed to the influence of the President. His own position was that Georgia had never ceased to be a State, but even under the doctrine and action of Congress she was a State. Being, therefore, a State he should like to know from some one more eminent in the law than the present Executive by what power the federal government tells a State to organize her Legislature in one way or another.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., inquired whether that clause in the constitution requiring the United States to guarantee a republican form of government in each State did not require the maintaining of a republican form of government.

Mr. VOORHEES replied that the gentleman from Massachusetts was precluded from making that point, because he had voted last April against interfering with Georgia, and nothing had occurred since to affect his judgment in that regard, unless it were the President's Message.

Mr. DAWES inquired whether Mr. Voorhees had any other answer to make to his question except that he (Mr. Dawes) was estopped?

Mr. VOORHEES replied that that generally was held to be a good answer.

Mr. DAWES admitted that it might be a good answer as to him, but was not a sufficient answer as to the people.

Mr. VOORHEES desired to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts held that unconstitutional acts of a State Legislature warranted the federal government marching an army into that State, striking down the habeas corpus and governing the people at the point of the bayonet?

Mr. DAWES understood that it depended altogether on the character of the unconstitutional acts. The United States government was authorized to do so. A Legislature might be guilty of what would call upon the federal government in all its capacities and all its functions to interfere to maintain a republican form of government. It was a question of fact whether that condition of things existed in Georgia or not.

Mr. VOORHEES submitted that it was not for Congress to review the acts of State Legislatures and to decide whether they were unconstitutional or not. It was for the judiciary to pass upon the constitutionality of acts brought into question. It was a heresy of the grossest kind to assume that Congress had power, as in a judicial capacity, to revise the legislation of the States and to determine whether they are in accordance with their State constitutions. It was a standing doctrine and one which the sagacious mind of the gentleman from Massachusetts resorted to only because he saw no other ground on which to base his defence of this bill, after the strong opposition which he made to a similar bill last April.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., next spoke in opposition to the bill. He said that one of the saddest things in connection with discussion in this House was that the House had almost ceased to be a deliberative body, and that its action was dictated to it by leading partizans of the republican party. If the doctrine were to be established that the commission of crime in a State justified the interference of the federal government, why should not the doctrine have been carried out as against Massachusetts, where the most atrocious crimes were committed? In this connection he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the report made to Governor Andrew on the management of the Insane Asylum in Massachusetts. He predicted that unless the States by every constitutional means resisted the encroachments of Congress the liberties of the people would be destroyed and republican government would be a mere sham, a delusion, a deceit. The Supreme Court was already hedged and virtually destroyed. It was stigmatized in the House as the "superannuated old court," and the next assault by the popular branch of the government would be upon the Senate of the United States.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., was the next speaker on the same side. He denounced the bill as the gospel of anarchy and the philosophy of revolution. When he found the Governor of a State hanging around the halls of Congress begging to have his State taken out of the Union it led him to inquire the reason for it, and he found that reason in the letter read yesterday from the State Treasurer, charging Governor Bullock with speculations. For himself he would rather bring that Bullock to the slaughter than to bring the State of Georgia. (Laughter.) The attempt to coerce the State of Georgia to ratify the fifteenth constitutional amendment was the old Turkish system. Under the old Turkish law it was allowed to the Ulemas to interpret the law, but always as the Grand Seignor wished it, and if they did not they were to be pounded to death in a mortar.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, took the floor. He said the bill sent to us by the Senate is in conflict with every letter of the past legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction. It is in conflict with the express order of the President when he was General of the army, acting under the law of reconstruction in 1868, in relation to Georgia. It is in conflict with the utterances of the Attorney General of the United States in reference to Virginia under the operation of all our reconstruction acts, and it is in conflict with all the past legislation of Congress and of the interpretation of the constitution. For these reasons I ask that the bill may be postponed till the third Wednesday in January next. If there be truth in what I have said, the majority in this House should postpone it. Here we are limited to twenty minutes' discussion, shut off from reference to the record, asked to decide a question by passion which ought to be decided in the light of the calm temper, of reason and under the obligations of an oath. The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) said yesterday that for those frequent murders in Georgia, for those denials of right to the people of Georgia there ought to be a remedy in Congress. I agree with him, but this is not the bill before us. It affords no additional protection to any man, white or black. It is simply gratuitous to make an appeal of that sort to the House. And it is equally gratuitous to attempt to bring to the support of this measure the recommendation of the President of the United States. I happen to know, and therefore I say it, that there is a single line in the President's Message which he never intended to be there and which he does not stand by to-day, and that is the line which refers to the imposition of the oath enjoined by the reconstruction acts on members of the Legislature. The whole context of the Message shows that what he meant was the imposition of the oath required by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. I wish to say, further, that the Reconstruction act of the 2d of March, 1867, which underlies this entire legislation, enjoins also the oath of qualification required by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Commenting on the section which allows the army and navy to be placed in the control of the Governor, Mr. Bingham said the law is not worthy of a moment's consideration in the House of Representatives of the people, and for one, no matter what party dictation may say, I stand here to say that I shall record my vote against it. It does not become the representatives of the people to be dragooned in any such manner into legislation touching, not merely the rights of the people of Georgia, but the rights of all the people of the republic. I deny the right of Congress to lay the executive power of a national law at the feet of a State Executive to be exercised at his discretion. Congress is bound to execute its own laws through its own officials. No matter what the pressure of party may be I cannot consent to stultify myself. As to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment Mr. Bingham declared that nothing which human ingenuity could contrive was so likely as this bill to defeat that great and just and righteous measure. In conclusion he moved the further postponement of the bill to the third Wednesday in January next.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the bill. He felt constrained, he said, to support the motion of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) and in case it failed, to vote against the bill. He stated his grounds of opposition in a fifteen minutes' speech.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., supported the bill and had some reports and letters read showing the necessity for such a measure.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, (rep.) of S. C., spoke for ten minutes in support of the bill.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., intimated the difficulty that might present itself if this bill was postponed and the Legislature of Georgia was again in session. He did not see how those members whom this law did not recognize as entitled to their seats could be displaced.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., closed the debate. He deplored the defection of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham), and intimated that he seemed to have caught infection from the neighborhood he occupied (alluding to the fact that Mr. Bingham sits on the democratic side of the House). He replied briefly to the arguments made against the bill to-day, and in reply to Mr. Cox's speech he said that he regarded that gentleman as rather encroaching on that old proverb, that "dog should not eat dog;" so carpet-bagger should not attack carpet-bagger. (Laughter.) He was also surprised that a man with a name so liable to be punned upon should have made such a bad joke on the name of the Governor of Georgia. (Laughter.) As to the statement that this bill found its origin in the commendation of the President, the contradiction of that lay in the fact that the bill which he (Mr. Butler) brought before the House last April was substantially the same as this bill. The effect of the postponement of the bill would be that when the Governor and those who had been recommending this legislation returned to Georgia they would be sent to join the ranks of the murdered legislators. As to Mr. Bingham's argument for postponement he thought it suicidal. If the bill were so bad, so utterly vile as to be unworthy a place in the House of Representatives of the people why keep it alive to the third Wednesday in January? Why not vote it down at once? He expressed himself much pained at hearing the gentleman from Ohio say that there was a line in the Message of the President which the President never intended should be there, and that he (Mr. Bingham) knew it. Now, said Mr. Butler, if he means by knowing it that he knows it by the context, that is one thing; but if he means that he knows it from what the President told him, I think he should make known to the House that he was authorized to make that statement. Is he authorized to state that the President of the United States has made him a special messenger to inform the House that in a solemn message sent by the Executive to both houses, there was a line which he never intended to be there, and that the President had left it there for our guidance, and never let anybody know about it except the gentleman from Ohio? Are we to understand from him that the Executive thus deals with Congress? I think think there can be no more severe criticism on the course which I have over and over again deprecated, of undertaking to control the action of the House by pretended private communications from the President of the United States. I never did give them to the House, and I have no respect, in that regard, for any gentleman who does. When the President of the United States communicates with a member of Congress as to private gentlemen, neither of them ceases to be a gentleman, and neither of them should repeat the conversation. But if the President of the United States undertakes to log roll business——

Mr. BINGHAM—I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to talk of the President's logrolling. I said nothing to justify it. I stand on what I said, and the gentleman from Massachusetts has no power to move me in the assertion which I make, that the President of the United States never meant to recommend to Congress that it should impose on Georgia the test oath in the reconstruction acts.

Mr. BUTLER—There was no occasion to call to order. I do not believe that President Grant undertook to communicate to the House in that way.

Mr. BINGHAM—Nobody said that he communicated to the House.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not desire men to come here, as they did last session, saying that the President wished this or that. I only refer to this that we may not have it any more. I regard these as the most indecent exhibitions of Executive influence that ever disgraced Congress, not from the Executive, but from those who pretend to give his words.

The debate being closed the House proceeded to vote on Mr. Bingham's motion to postpone. The motion was rejected—yeas 54, nays 111. The republicans voting for it were Messrs. Bingham, Farnsworth and Pinkelnburg. The amendment offered by Mr. Beck was rejected, and the bill was then passed—yeas 121, nays 51. Among the negatives were Messrs. Bingham and Farnsworth.

THE CENSUS LAW.

The Senate joint resolution suspending the existing provisions of the law for taking the census was taken up and passed.

RECESS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., offered a concurrent resolution extending the recess from the 5th till the 10th of January. He said he understood that arrangements had been made by the principal committees to hold their sessions during the recess to prepare business for the house, so no time would be lost by the proposed extension.

The resolution was sustained by Messrs. BUTLER, of Mass., and SCHENCK, and it was agreed to.

THE REMAINS OF GEORGE PEABODY.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., called up his resolution offered last week requesting the President to detail one or more ships-of-war to meet at sea the English war ship coming to this country with the remains of George Peabody and convey it into port, and he proceeded in support of the resolution to pronounce a eulogy on the character of Mr. Peabody.

Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md., suggested an amendment providing for a committee of Congress to attend the obsequies of Mr. Peabody.

Mr. JONES allowed that amendment to be offered.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to adjourn, giving notice that one reason for the motion was to give time to gentlemen to consider the propriety of incurring the expense which the resolution would render necessary.

Mr. VOORHEES expressed his regret that that remark should have been made.

Mr. SCHENCK reminded the House that one or more vessels of war had been detailed from the American squadron in European waters to form a convoy. That was sufficient. He also reminded the House that Congress had already given public testimonials of its respects for Mr. Peabody. Ungracious as it might be he would say that he would rather divide a little of that respect and attention by sending ships to meet the body of some humble individual, poor it might be, who in proportion to his means abroad, while the struggle was going on for the life of this nation gave his time, his energy, his hopes and endeavors, along with his sympathies, to the Union. (Clapping of hands by several members.) He would say, although he should stand alone, that up to this point he thought that they had done enough to manifest respect to that individual, and that there were other considerations which weighed on the minds of some which would induce them to permit him to be brought to his country and buried quietly and honorably in the soil that gave him birth.

Mr. VOORHEES said he would go as far as the gentleman from Ohio to do honor to that class whom that gentleman spoke of. He did not think, however, that considerations of that kind ought to be thrown in. If the resolution had not been introduced the House perhaps might, without any injustice to itself, have done nothing; but this resolution was now before the House, and any negative action would be construed by the civilized world as a mark of disrespect to the man whom the civilized world delighted to honor. For that reason, if for no other, he desired action on the resolution, and favorable action.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., expressed his regret that any such discussion had arisen, and said that his sense of propriety forbade him to allow the discussion to proceed further. He therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., moved to adjourn.

Mr. SCHENCK then withdrew his motion, and the vote was taken on the motion to adjourn.

The House refused to adjourn—yeas, 41; nays, 73.

Mr. SCHENCK then said:—"Had I been aware of the fact that unanimous consent was asked to bring this subject before the House I certainly should have objected. I do not propose—the matter being before the House and having assumed its present form—to make any opposition to it. I will not renew my motion to lay on the table, but will let it go for what it is worth, in view of what all the country understands, I presume."

The resolution was then adopted in this form:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to make such preparations for the reception of the body of our distinguished philanthropist as is merited by his glorious deeds, and in a manner commensurate with the justice, magnanimity and dignity of a great people.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. CALKIN, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of citizens of New York, importers and consumers of wrought iron flues and wrought iron tubes, for a reduction of the duties thereon.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., presented the petition of the Governor of Connecticut and others for the relief of General Robert Anderson.

Mr. COX presented the petition of citizens of Buffalo, contrasting the present price of coal with its price before 1859, and praying to be entirely relieved from the monopoly.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ARNELL, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, allowing clerks to the following committees—Banking and Currency, Commerce, Naval Affairs, Post Office, Railways and Canals, Indian Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Printing Ninth Census, Territories, District of Columbia, Educational and Labor, Mines and Mining, Revision of the Laws, Reconstruction, and Manufactures.

Mr. MUNGEN, (dem.) of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution permitting army and navy officers on the retired list to hold civil offices. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a joint resolution donating cannon for the erection of an equestrian statue in bronze of General Grant, to be placed on the south terrace of the Treasury. Passed.

Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted, and the House at five o'clock adjourned, with the agreement that to-morrow's session should be for general debate only.

THE LOTTERY WAR.

BEN'S FAREWELL SHOT AT MORRISSEY.

Another Suit in the Supreme Court—Mr. Wood Feels Contrite and is About to Throw Up the Sponge—He Gets Morrissey in Chancery First and Judge Cardozo Acts as Second.

Ben Wood seems, when backed up by an energetic judge as his "second," to be about as invincible as his burly and laurelled antagonist, the Hon. John Morrissey, ex-M. P. R. and M. C. On Monday a new complaint was drawn on behalf of certain parties and yesterday upon presentation of the complaint duly verified, and the affidavits of Henry Colton and Samuel T. Dickinson, Judge Cardozo issued another mandate, which is presumed to knock Morrissey out of time. The complaint is drawn in the ordinary form, almost similar to those preceding it, but charges in addition that the defendants, Morrissey, Anderson and Zachariah E. Simmons have conspired to defraud the plaintiffs by obtaining control and possession of the business; that the appointment of Morrissey as receiver was effected by their collusion; that at the time of securing said appointment said Morrissey, Anderson and Simmons well knew that the order appointing Wood receiver was in full force and effect, and that the transfer of the property by Morrissey to William L. Simmons was a pretended sale and conveyance for the sum of $25,000, and that the price was far less than the actual value; that such pretended sale was fraudulent and void, but is held by said W. L. Simmons for the benefit of Anderson, Murray and Z. E. Simmons, &c.

The following are the affidavits and injunction:—

Supreme Court.—City and County of New York.—Henry Colton and Samuel T. Dickinson vs. Zachariah E. Simmons, Charles H. Murray, William C. France, James Stewart, Isaac Bernstein, Benjamin Wood, John McCool, Jacob Bauch, Francis King, Reuben Parsons, Marcus A. Littell, Benjamin S. Halsey, James S. Watson, Charles H. Murray, Zachariah E. Simmons and Lewis Davis, as (alleged) Trustees, &c., G. P. Sweeney and C. S. Howard, John Morrissey, William L. Simmons and John Anderson.—City and County of New York, ss.—Henry Colton and Samuel T. Dickinson, of the city and county of New York, being each severally duly sworn, did depose and say, that the plaintiffs (these deponents) and defendants are associated together in business, in a community of interests and profits, except the defendants, John Morrissey, John Anderson, William L. Simmons, Lewis Davis and Zachariah E. Simmons. That before the commencement of this action, and for a long time prior thereto, the plaintiffs (these deponents) and defendants as aforesaid were and are the owners and proprietors of certain franchises, commonly called and known as "Lottery Grants," authorized and issued by the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Georgia and Louisiana. And deponents further say that they are informed and believe that they and the defendants as aforesaid own in a similar way other similar franchises or lottery grants, issued by the Legislatures of other States, the particulars of which these deponents are unable to state, but which were and are for the use and benefit of these deponents and defendants as aforesaid. Deponents further say that the said lottery grants were and are, as these deponents are informed, and believe and aver, based upon special and specific statutes or legislative enactments of the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Georgia and Louisiana, authorizing certain parties (corporations or individuals) named therein, to raise money (by lottery) for municipal improvements, educational purposes and other lawful or moral objects, and that, as deponents are informed and believe, and aver, the benefit and privileges of those legislative acts have been and were assigned or otherwise transferred (in writing) for a valuable and proper consideration by or from the original grantors to the parties through and from whom these deponents and the said defendants derived title before the commencement of this action. Deponents are unable to set forth the dates of said respective enactments of their names, but refer therefor, as well as for the provisions of those enactments, to the printed volumes of the laws of said several States, in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided. Deponents further say that they are informed and believe and aver, that all of said lottery grants were in existence for a number of and some for many years prior to the commencement of this action; that they are still subsisting and likely to continue for years to come; that the principle upon which said franchises were and are based was and is not contrary to, but consistent with sound policy and public morality; that the business conducted by these deponents and said defendants under said grants was and is fully legalized in and by the said States respectively; that they have been, were and are lawful property within said States respectively, and so treated and respected; that contracts and other transactions growing out of said grants and franchises, in reference thereto or in any way affecting them directly or incidentally, have been, were, and are upheld, protected and sanctioned in and by the laws of said several States respectively; that by the laws of said several States respectively said grants and franchises have been, were, and are capable of sale, mortgage or other transfer like personal property, generally by, or from the original grantors and their transferees, and that as property thus impressed with the character of personal property, they have been, were, and are of great pecuniary value. Deponents further say that before the commencement of this action the said lottery grants were considered to be, and were divided into 120 shares, twenty-two of which shares the deponents were before and on that day the absolute and undisputed owners, and that the residue of said shares were owned by some of the defendants, as deponents are informed and believe, and in addition to said grants or franchises deponents and said defendants aforesaid are the owners of a large and valuable amount of other personal property and moneys, a large amount of which is within the jurisdiction and control of this court, but the particulars of which deponents are unable to enumerate or describe in detail. Deponents further say that during the period that they have been and were connected with the said lottery grants, the business thereof has been prosecuted by and for the benefit of themselves and co-owners in the name and under the style of C. H. Murray & Co., the profits and losses thereof being apportioned among the said owners according to the number of shares owned by each of them respectively, or according to their respective interests in the said grants. Deponents further say that agencies have been, were and are established throughout the said several States aforesaid, whose acts have been, were and are for the benefit and on the responsibility of the principals, the owners of said grants. That these agents sell tickets and account daily to their principals, who have to make good any prize drawn by the purchaser of said tickets. That the said business involves very heavy daily expenses, the precise amount of which deponents being ignorant, cannot set it forth, and that liability upon prizes drawn is very great and incapable of being stated, and that as deponents have reason to, and do believe and aver, that with the various incidents and appurtenances thereof, the business done by and under said grants, by and in the name of C. H. Murray & Co., amounts in the aggregate to several millions of dollars, with a corresponding liability and responsibility proportioned to the several shares owned by the said several parties. That the management of the business has been carried on under the name of C. H. Murray & Co., and that the defendants, Zachariah E. Simmons and Murray, claim to exercise and have assumed the management and control of said business, under and by virtue of a pretended deed of trust, acting as though they were really the owners and proprietors of said franchises. That the said Zachariah E. Simmons and Murray are seeking and striving to obtain the sole control of the agents and agencies, and will not defer to any exercise of authority on the part of these plaintiffs. That the defendant Zachariah E. Simmons, on the — day of December, 1869, entered the principal office of C. H. Murray & Co., No. 294 Bowery, city of New York, and has taken physical possession of the books and property of deponents (these plaintiffs) and said defendants and carried them away, and removed them beyond the reach of these plaintiffs. That as deponents are informed and believe, the said defendants, Murray and Simmons, have directed the correspondents and agents of C. H. Murray & Co. to direct all letters pertaining to said business to some other place unknown to deponents, other than the said general office. That the said C. H. Murray & Co. have for a long time past deposited the moneys pertaining to said business in the First National Bank of New York, for and on account of the First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J. That within a short time past the moneys so deposited have been withdrawn, or have been withheld from deposit by said defendants Murray and Simmons, and converted to their own use. That the business aforesaid has become embarrassed by the illegal, improper and unauthorized conduct of said defendants Murray and Simmons. Deponents further show and aver that on or about the 24th day of September, 1868, John Morrissey instituted and commenced an action in the Supreme Court of this State against all of the above named defendants, except William L. Simmons, G. P. Sweeney and C. S. Howard, and asked in his complaint for the appointment of a receiver during the pendency of the action of all the property, lottery grants and franchises set forth in the complaint in said action, and which is the same property described in the complaint herein, as well as for other relief. Deponents further show that such proceedings were had in said action that on the 5th day of December, 1869, and while said action was pending and undetermined an order was entered therein appointing Benjamin Wood receiver of all the property, rights, grants and franchises of C. H. Murray & Co. arising under or appertaining to the grants aforesaid. Deponents further show that afterwards—to wit, on the 6th day of December, 1869—the said Benjamin Wood executed and filed his bond as such receiver in the office of the clerk of this court, duly approved by a justice thereof, and thereupon assumed and entered upon the duties of his said trust. Deponents further show and aver on information and belief that the defendant Morrissey at one time was the owner of a number of shares of the said lottery grants, but subsequently and before the 1st day of December, 1869, sold and disposed of his interest to Zachariah E. Simmons for a large sum of money, to be paid by the said Simmons by instalments, but said Simmons failing to meet said payments, the defendants Morrissey and Zachariah E. Simmons sold and conveyed their several interests in some form to the defendant Benjamin Wood, for an amount of upwards of $200,000, to be paid by instalments, and that there has been paid thereon upwards of $100,000, the balance thereof not having as yet matured or fallen due. Deponents further show that at one time defendant Anderson owned ten shares of the interests in said grants and property; but before the commencement of this action he sold the same to the plaintiff Dickinson for the sum of upwards of $60,000, retaining a lien thereon for upwards of $50,000. Deponents further show, on information and belief, that the defendants John Morrissey, Anderson and Zachariah E. Simmons, have fraudulently conspired together to defraud these plaintiffs by obtaining the possession and control of the business carried on by C. H. Murray & Co., as well as to repossess themselves of the interests heretofore conveyed by them to the defendant Wood and these plaintiffs. That to accomplish and carry out this object the said defendant, Zachariah E. Simmons, in collusion and under the direction of defendants Morrissey and Anderson, commenced an action in the Supreme Court of this State, on or about the 18th day of December, 1869, against these plaintiffs and other defendants, for the purpose of securing the appointment of said Morrissey as receiver of all the property and effects of C. H. Murray & Co. Deponents further show that for the purpose of carrying out said conspiracy and defrauding these plaintiffs and securing the possession and control of said property the said Zachariah E. Simmons, in collusion with said defendants Morrissey and Anderson, procured in said action on the 16th day of December, 1869, an order appointing the said Morrissey as receiver. Deponents further show, on information and belief, and so charge the fact to be, that the said defendants Morrissey, Anderson and Zachariah E. Simmons, at the time of the granting of said orders well knew that the order appointing Benjamin Wood receiver of said property was in full force, virtue and effect, and knew that the legal title to the same was vested in the said Wood. Deponents further say that they are informed and believe that the said Morrissey, pretending to act under and by virtue of the authority of said appointment as receiver, and while the title to the property was vested in and in the possession of the receiver theretofore appointed, for the purpose of defrauding these plaintiffs, has pretended to sell and convey the grants and property in question to the defendant, William L. Simmons, for the sum of $25,000. Deponents further show that the said defendant, William L. Simmons, well knew that at the time of said pretended purchase of said property by him from Morrissey that the title and possession of said property was vested in Benjamin Wood, as receiver, by virtue of an order of this court. Deponents further show that said William L. Simmons is a brother of the defendant Zachariah E. Simmons, and was well acquainted with the value of the property so pretended to have been purchased by him from the said Morrissey, and that the price pretended to have been paid was far less than the actual value of the same. Deponents further show, on information and belief, and so charge the fact to be, that said pretended sale was fraudulent and collusive, and made for the purpose of defrauding these deponents and others, and that said William L. Simmons holds the pretended title to the same thereunder for the benefit of the defendants Anderson, Murray and Zachariah E. Simmons. And said deponents further say that said pretended sale by defendant Morrissey to William L. Simmons is fraudulent and void. Said deponents further show, on information and belief, that by the fraudulent acts and representations of the defendants Morrissey and Zachariah E. Simmons, C. H. Murray & Co. have been induced to accept several drafts in favor of said defendant John Morrissey for upwards of fifteen thousand dollars, and now held by the defendant Morrissey, for which the said C. H. Murray & Co. have received no consideration, and the payment thereof would seriously prejudice the rights of these plaintiffs and the other parties in interest. That under the present condition of affairs, the said defendants Morrissey and Simmons arrogating to themselves the right to manage and control said business, and having by their illegal, improper and unauthorized removal of the books and property aforesaid, deponents (these plaintiffs) are compelled to continue in and be exposed to all the prejudice and liability of the business in question, against their will, without any emolument therefrom, and without being suffered to represent or act in behalf of their own interests; that deponents (these plaintiffs) from this cause must and will sustain and suffer irreparable and irretrievable injury; that the business heretofore conducted under said lottery grants has been prosperous and lucrative, but through the misconduct and mismanagement of the said Murray and Simmons, and such of the defendants as are acting in conjunction with them, the same has become impaired and greatly depreciated in value and losing heavily, and under its present management must and will continue to do so. Deponents are informed and believe that the books, papers and muniments of title to the lottery grants in question and other papers appertaining to the business thereof are in the possession or under the control of the defendants Murray and Simmons. Deponents further say that the said association doing business under the name of C. H. Murray & Co. are indebted to them in a large sum of money, arising out of the profits of said business, which they refuse to pay.

HENRY COLTON.
S. T. DICKINSON.

Sworn, &c.—HENRY N. WAITE, Notary Public.

The following is Judge Cardozo's order:—

Ordered, That Benjamin Wood, of the city of New York, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the property, assets, credits and effects of the business mentioned in the complaint, and of the grants, franchises, corporate privileges or property of any nature held in trust or claimed to be held in trust by Charles H. Murray, Zachariah E. Simmons and Lewis Davis, for the use and benefit of themselves and the other defendants, in this action, or any of them, and of all property or rights of property held, owned or controlled by the firm known as C. H. Murray & Co. And it is further ordered, that said receiver execute a bond in the sum of $10,000, with sufficient sureties to be approved by a justice of this court, conditioned for the faithful performance of his trust. And it is further ordered, that upon the execution and filing of said bond, said receiver shall be vested with the usual rights and powers of receivers. And it is further ordered that the parties to this action, their agents or attorneys, or any person or persons having the custody, control or possession of any money, books, papers, choses in action, estate, grants, franchises, corporate privileges or property of any kind belonging to or appertaining to the business mentioned in the complaint herein, assign, convey, transfer and deliver the same to the said receiver, together with all vouchers, papers or correspondence relating thereto forthwith; and that said defendant Morrissey be, and he is hereby enjoined from disposing of, or collecting the acceptances referred to in the complaint herein; and that he pay over to said receiver herein all moneys in his hands belonging to C. H. Murray & Co. forthwith. And that said defendant William L. Simmons is hereby ordered and directed to deliver to the said receiver herein all property, money and effects received by him under the pretended sale from John Morrissey, as receiver, immediately upon the service of a copy of this order. And it is further ordered that the said receiver have liberty to sell and dispose of the lottery grants and franchises mentioned in the complaint in this action, together with all property of whatever kind belonging or appertaining to said business, either at public or private sale, as may best protect the interest of all parties. And it is further ordered that these defendants and each of them be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from selling, assigning, transferring, mortgaging or encumbering, or in any way or manner whatever parting with or disposing of the lottery grants in question, or any one of them, or the business or good will of the business appertaining to all or any of them, or to any right, title or interest to or in all or any one of them, or the real or personal property belonging or appertaining to said business, wherever situated, or from in any way issuing or operating the lottery grants in question, or from causing or participating in the drawings under said lottery grants, or generally from pursuing, prosecuting, conducting or carrying on any lottery business whatsoever for, in behalf of or in the name of said lottery grants, or any of them, under any pretence whatever. And it is further ordered that these defendants, and each and every of them, be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from receiving any money, checks or property of any kind, from or making use of or employing in any manner the agencies or agents, or any of them, belonging to or connected with or forming part of the business conducted or pursued under the said grants or any or either of them. And it is further ordered that the defendant show cause why the injunction and receivership hereby granted should not be continued in force until the final determination of the cause at a Special Term at Chambers of this court, on the first Monday of January, 1870, at twelve o'clock at noon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

From this it will be seen that Benjamin Wood has finally obtained control of the lottery franchises, and that he remains at present in undisputed possession of the same. The order upsets the plans of Hon. John Morrissey, Simmons & Co., and reinstates Mr. Wood in all the benefits to be derived from the receivership.

Mr. Wood intends to advertise and sell the whole of the lottery property at public auction, including that in the pretended sale by Hon. John Morrissey on Friday last. After this sale he says he "will wash his hands of the entire lottery business."

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION.—The workmen in the shops of the Boston and Albany Railroad at Springfield, Mass., have successfully combined to save money in the purchase of the necessaries of life. From one man's buying, at a "jobbing figure," a box of soap for himself and fellows to use in the shop, the business has grown till it compasses the supplies of flour, sugars and most of the groceries required by fifty families. The accounts show a monthly disposal of 100 barrels of crackers, 200 barrels of flour and 28 barrels of kerosene, with 300 boxes of raisins and 30 chests of tea per year, and potatoes, beans and apples to match. Something is done also in meats, butter and cheese. The prices are claimed to be about twenty per cent "off" from the rates at the retail stores.

THE DICKEY MURDER TRIAL.

Rum Drinking Over the Murderer's Victims.

Night Session and Fifth Day's Proceedings in the Dickey Trial at Hackensack, N. J.—How "Tired" the Prisoner Was a Few Hours After the Shooting and What He Did to Recuperate—All the Testimony Submitted.

The trial of John Dickey for the murder of his wife, Mary Ann Dickey, was continued Monday evening in the Bergen county Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Hackensack, N. J., Judge Bedle presiding. The testimony adduced during the night session and that of yesterday closed the case in the matter of evidence, when counsel began their argument, occupying the entire afternoon. The court room was again crowded and the same interest was evinced as when the prisoner was arraigned. The following is the testimony:—

NIGHT SESSION.

Sheriff John L. Van Blarcom testified that he received Dickey's pistol, with four barrels still loaded and two discharged, from officer Westervelt; caps were in place on it; could see the balls by looking down the muzzles; did not wish to carry the weapon loaded, and so fired off the remaining charges; had a slungshot in his possession which he also obtained from the above officer (produced in court and identified); obtained clothes belonging to Colquhun, the murdered man, at same time the weapons were given him. (Two shirts, of heavy material, marked with dark, bloody patches, cut from Colquhun's body at the time of the Coroner's inquest at Bombay Hook, were also produced and identified.)

In the Sheriff's cross-examination he testified to having seen a slungshot before, though not made as the one shown; he did not think it was a fish-net sinker, if it was it was a very peculiar one.

CONSTABLE JOHN F. E. WESTERVELT RECALLED.

Constable Westervelt testified that he got the slungshot from a chest in prisoner's bedroom ten days or thereabouts after the inquest; in the chest were papers and a demijohn of liquor, but no clothing; could state positively that the shirts shown in court were the same cut from Colquhun's body, by the stains of blood and the peculiar cutting they received when taken off.

CONSTABLE JOHN P. JOHNSON'S EVIDENCE.

Constable John P. Johnson testified that he was an officer, living in Closter, Bergen county; that he summoned the Coroner's jury at Bombay Hook to hold inquests on the bodies of Colin Colquhun and Mrs. Mary Ann Dickey; saw Colquhun's body lying on the floor in the south room; was on his right side, with his legs drawn up; noticed his clothes in every particular; his dress was not at all disarranged; Mooney and Quigley (previous witnesses) came to him the morning after the murders and apprised him of the state of affairs at Dickey's home; Mrs. Dickey was not dead when witness got there.

MARGARET JANE DICKEY RECALLED.

The prisoner's daughter was again recalled by the prosecution and testified that she had seen the slungshot then in court before, as long back as a year; had seen it in her father's trunk in his bedroom; did not know where it came from; had also seen it in his coat pocket along with the pistol previously shown and identified by her; that was two weeks previous to the shooting affray on the morning of November 2.

In her cross-examination she said—Father went a fishing sometimes with a net at the factory dock (net described by witness as being square, with two half hoops at either end); did not know whether he ever used a sinker on it like the slungshot in question; he used to have something on it to sink it; father's trunk in his bedroom was generally locked; saw the slungshot in it one day when mother and self were house cleaning; saw it when it was taken out by Justice Purdon.

Here the prosecution rested, after recalling roundsman Austin, who testified to unlocking the trunk and procuring the pistol after the murders; with presenting the following exhibits:—The clothing of Mrs. Mary Ann Dickey and Colin Colquhun, the pistol and slungshot, the diagrams selected by Dr. Crary, of Closter, by which he endeavored to show the nature of the wounds inflicted upon the deceased persons, and two diagrams of the arrangement of the rooms in Dickey's house.

The defence then without any opening argument proceeded to call their witnesses as follows:—

WILLIAM KELLY'S EVIDENCE.

William Kelly, "a man of all jobs," testified that he had known Mr. and Mrs. Dickey about four years; that his (Kelly's) house was above theirs, a distance "worse than two miles when the tide was down, and about twenty-five miles when it was up;" Dickey came to his house about six o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, November 2, and wanted witness to go for a doctor; went back with him in a boat as far as his house; got out and went into the room where the shooting had taken place; saw the dead man Colquhun lying on the floor; Dickey's wife was also there with her "three children and a big Newfoundland dog under the table;" Mrs. Dickey was lying on some bed clothes; she did not speak to witness, but he did to her; took her by the hand, she moaning heavily all the time; put his hand on the dead man's cheek and said to prisoner, who was present, "He is dead;" "Oh, yes, he is," responded Dickey; the prisoner told his wife that "he was going to Yonkers to give himself up," when she said, "Johnny it's my fault;" Dickey had his handkerchief in his hand, and he began to cry; he then at once said "You witness that, it's the first time I ever got anything out of her;" did not really know what they were talking about; Dickey did not have hold of her hand; his daughter Margaret had then gone up stairs in the north house for money for him; when she returned he asked "Had she no more than forty?" saw her go and come back with something, but cannot say whether it was money she handed him or not, but supposed it was; Dickey and witness then went to Yonkers, but could not obtain a doctor at the time, as two whom he (Kelly) called upon were unable to go with him because of anticipated professional duties; Dr. Pooley afterwards went over and sent him back with a bottle to get filled; when he returned Mrs. Dickey was dead.

In the

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF KELLY

he said, after a deal of hard questioning, that when he first saw Mrs. Dickey she must have been very weak; she was in a good deal of pain; there were pillows beside her; her hand, which he took hold of, was very cold; Dickey first stood on the stoop; he came in afterwards, stepping over the dead man, Colquhun; Dickey showed him a demijohn of liquor as soon as he came in, and each of them had a drink, the dead man and dying woman within a few feet of them; at the time of drinking Dickey said, "We were at this (liquor) all night;" he also said he was very tired walking so far after him that morning; Mrs. Dickey did not say anything then; when Dickey did speak to her she was very weak, moaning all the time, but she did not say "it's all your fault;" he thought he understood her too well for that.

This was the substance of the scene in the dismal kennel a few hours after the commission of the crimes, so far as understood by this witness, who mumbled and muttered much that was irrelevant and contradictory.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

Judge Bedle, who was compelled to proceed to Paterson in the morning, returned at two o'clock, when the trial was proceeded with, the defence calling upon Constable Westervelt to measure in different portions of the court spaces of twelve feet six inches, fourteen feet six inches and three feet, which was done with an ordinary two-foot rule, when the defence announced that they rested on their side.

The prosecution then called the following witness:—

JAMES KAIN'S EVIDENCE.

James Kain testified that he lived about 100 feet from the house where the shooting occurred: went there with the prisoner; Mr. Dickey asked me to question his wife how the thing happened; she took me, by the hand, and shaking her hand, said, "Dickey was a bad man; that she wished to be killed outright, as she was sure of heaven, and that she was in great suffering;" Dickey said he would give himself up, and not run away, but notify Boss McNeill; that there would be bail required, and the next thing he would have to do would be to get a divorce; left him there the first time that I went out; she was then lying out in the room.

In the cross-examination of this witness he testified that when he went in with Dickey the latter told him to "ask her how the thing happened." Mrs. Dickey did not reply to this.

The prosecution also rested here and the case was closed on both sides at twenty minutes to three o'clock.

District Attorney Ackerson then arose and said that inasmuch as the case had occupied so much time the prosecution would waive the right to open in the matter of summing up; but the defence held that they expected the prosecution to proceed as usual, which was done.

Up to five o'clock District Attorney Ackerson had addressed the jury on the part of the State, and A. D. Campbell and P. A. Youngblood for the prisoner. The theory of the defence, so far as then developed, seems to tend towards the insinuations of an adulterous nature on the part of the murdered woman with Colin Colquhun, and that the prisoner took her life because of it. The greatest latitude is given the counsel on either side by the Court, as it is a case that required thorough sifting, which it has received.

WEALTH OF OHIO.—The valuation of real estate in Ohio for the present year amounts to $597,418,203, which is an increase of $13,963,716 since last year. Chattel property reaches an aggregate of $459,762,252. The total property in the State, $1,157,180,455. The increase on real and personal property over 1868 is about one and one-fifth per cent, and on real estate two per cent.

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